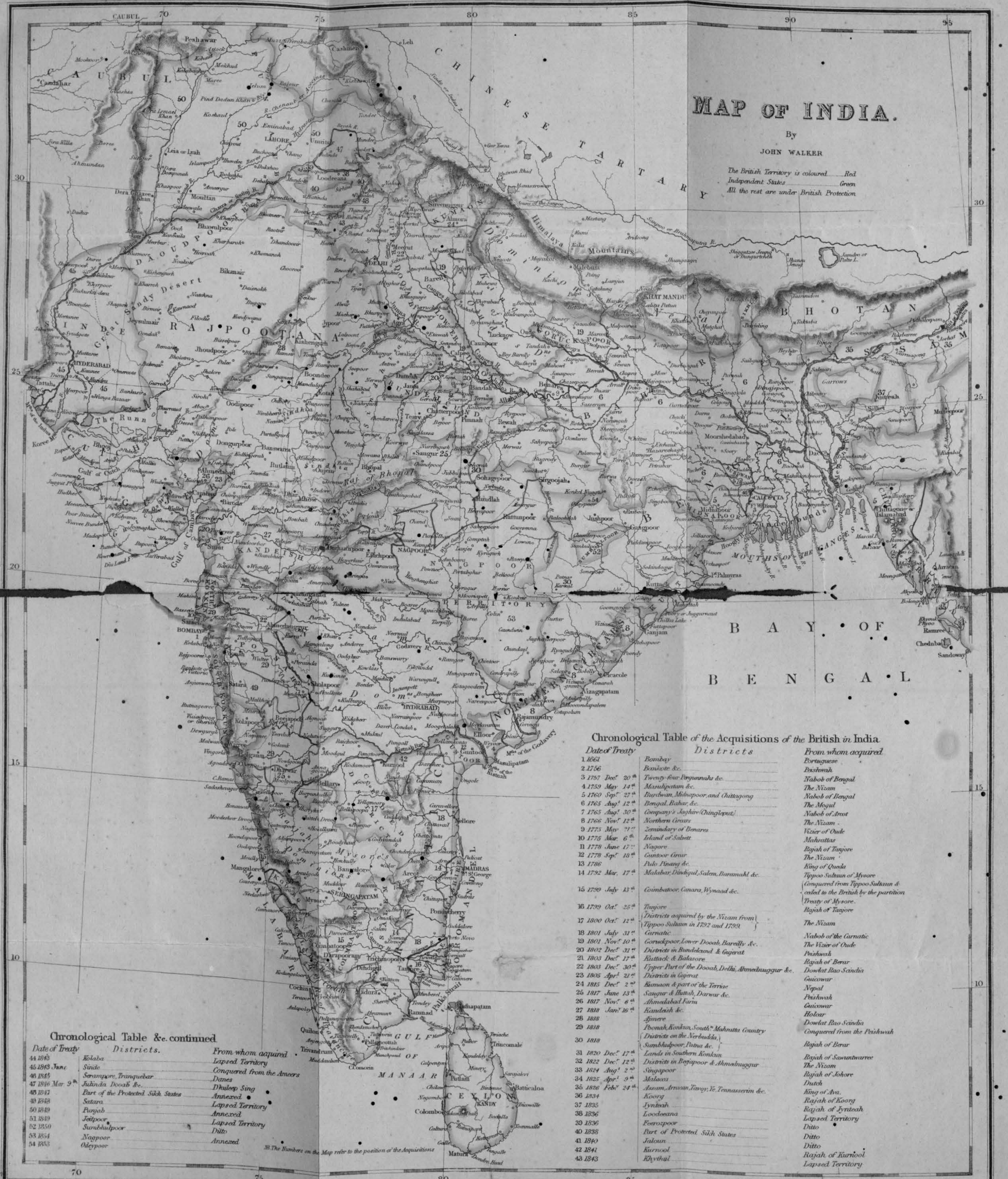


Chronological Table of the Acquisitions of the British in India

Date of Treaty	Districts	From whom acquired
1 1661	Bombay	Portuguese
2 1756	Bankote &c.	Peishwah
3 1757 Decr. 20th	Twenty-four Pergunnahs &c.	Nabob of Bengal
4 1759 May 14th	Masulipatam &c.	The Nizam
5 1760 Sepr. 27th	Burdwan, Midnapoor, and Chittagong	Nabob of Bengal
6 1765 Augt. 12th	Bengal, Bahar, &c.	The Mogul
7 1765 Augt. 30th	Company's Jaghire (Chingleput)	Nabob of Arcot
8 1766 Novr. 12th	Northern Circars	The Nizam
9 1775 May 21st	Zemindary of Benares	Vizier of Oude
10 1775 Mar. 6th	Island of Salsett	Mahrattas
11 1778 June 17th	Nagore	Rajah of Tanjore
12 1778 Sepr. 18th	Guntoor Circar	The Nizam
13 1786	Pulo Pinang &c.	King of Queda
14 1792 Mar. 17th	Malabar, Dindigul, Salem, Baramahl &c.	Tippoo Sultaun of Mysore
15 1799 July 13th	Coimbatoor, Canara, Wynaad &c.	Conquered from Tippoo Sultaun & ceded to the British by the partition Treaty of Mysore.
16 1799 Octr. 25th	Tanjore	Rajah of Tanjore
17 1800 Octr. 12th	Districts acquired by the Nizam from Tippoo Sultaun in 1792 and 1799.	The Nizam
18 1801 July 31st	Carnatic	Nabob of the Carnatic
19 1801 Novr. 10th	Goruckpoor, Lower Dooab, Bareilly &c.	The Vizier of Oude
20 1802 Decr. 31st	Districts in Bundelcund & Gujerat	Peishwah
21 1803 Decr. 17th	Kuttack & Balasore	Rajah of Berar
22 1803 Decr. 30th	Upper Part of the Dooab, Delhi, Ahmednuggur &c.	Dowlat Rao Scindia
23 1805 Aprl. 21st	Districts in Gujerat	Guicowar
24 1815 Decr. 2nd	Kumaon & part of the Terriae	Nepal
25 1817 June 13th	Saugur & Huttah, Darwar &c.	Peishwah
26 1817 Novr. 6th	Ahmedabad Farm	Guicowar
27 1818 Jany. 16th	Kandeish &c.	Holcar
28 1818	Ajmere	Dowlat Rao Scindia
29 1818	Poonah, Konkun, Southn. Mahratta Country	Conquered from the Peishwah
30 1818	Districts on the Nerbudda, Sumbhulpoor, Patna &c.	Rajah of Berar
31 1820 Decr. 17th	Lands in Southern Konkun	Rajah of Sawuntwarree
32 1822 Decr. 12th	Districts in Beejapoor & Ahmednuggur	The Nizam
33 1824 Augt. 2nd	Singapoor	Rajah of Johore
34 1825 Aprl. 9th	Malacca	Dutch
35 1826 Feby. 24th	Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Ye, Tennasserim &c.	King of Ava.
36 1834	Koorg	Rajah of Koorg
37 1835	Jynteah	Rajah of Jynteah
38 1836	Loodeeana	Lapsed Territory
39 1836	Feerozpoor	Ditto
40 1838	Part of Protected Sikh States	Ditto
41 1840	Jaloun	Ditto
42 1841	Kurnool	Rajah of Kurnool
43 1843	Khythal	Lapsed Territory

Chronological Table &c. continued

Date of Treaty	Districts.	From whom acquired
44 1843	Kolaba	Lapsed Territory
45 1843 June	Sinde	Conquered from the Ameers
46 1845	Serampore, Tranquebar	Danes
47 1846 Mar. 9th	Julinda Dooab &c.	Dhuleep Sing
48 1847	Part of the Protected Sikh States	Annexed
49 1848	Satara	Lapsed Territory
50 1849	Punjab	Annexed
51 1849	Jeitpoor	Lapsed Territory
52 1850	Sumbhulpoor	Ditto
53 1854	Nagpoor	Annexed
54 1853	Odeypoor	

A

GAZETTEER

OF

THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT

OF

The East-India Company,

AND OF THE

NATIVE STATES ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS,
AND CHIEFLY FROM DOCUMENTS IN THEIR POSSESSION,

BY

EDWARD THORNTON, ESQ.,
AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA."

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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PREFACE.

THE present work is the first that has ever aspired to the character of completeness as a "Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East-India Company, and of the Native States on the Continent of India." The task could never have been executed but for the patronage which the Court of Directors were pleased to bestow upon the undertaking. How far the work produced is worthy of such patronage, is a question on which it would not become its Compiler to offer an opinion. The vast mass of exclusive information contained in the records of the East-India Company has been at his disposal, and the labour expended in extracting therefrom such matters as possessed importance or interest, has been proportioned to the extent of the field to be traversed. Of the amount of that labour it would be difficult to speak, without, on the one hand, appearing to indulge in exaggeration, or, on the other, actually underrating it. It will be preferable to leave the reader to form his own estimate from the results before him.

The extent of country to be treated of, and the number of places of which some account was to be given, have necessarily imposed brevity; in some instances, perhaps, to a degree which is to be regretted; but no student, it is

trusted, will find himself disappointed, unless his views be directed to very minute points of inquiry. In regard to points more strictly geographical, this work has an advantage which no former one could possess; an advantage resting on the corrections recently established by scientific observations. In this respect the delay of publication, rendered unavoidable by the vastness of the requisite researches, has been actually beneficial. The constant accumulation of statistical facts has had a similar effect. Upon other matters it is unnecessary to dwell. A word only need be added on a vexed subject—the best mode of spelling proper names. On this point opinions are almost endless; and neither theory nor practice will afford a standard demanding general obedience. The word "Beekaneer" is an instance. At page 298 of vol. i. not less than eleven modes of spelling it are pointed out,—Bikaner, Bhicaner, Bikaneer, Bickaneer, Bickanere, Bikkaneir, Bhikanere, Beekaneer, Beekaner, Beykaneer, Bicanere,—each resting on good authority. Amidst such conflict it would have been almost presumptuous to determine to which mode the preference should be awarded. After much reflection, it was considered to be the safer, as well as the more unobtrusive course, to follow the mode adopted in the official documents of the East-India Company. Those documents have yielded the greater part of the information contained in these volumes; and it is hoped that in adopting the spelling with the facts, the Compiler has not greatly erred.

A GAZETTEER,

&c.

ABOO.

ABOO.—A mountain in the territory of Serohee in Rajpootana, connected with the Aravulli range, but rising far above any other summit. The top of the mountain is extremely irregular,[1] terminating in numerous peaks. The circuit of the base is estimated at from forty to fifty miles—according to Tod[2] at forty-five. The highest summit, called Guru Sikra, is terminated by a small platform inclosed by a low rampart. The geological formation of this upper part is stated by Burnes[3] to be granite, in many places decomposed and falling into flakes. The elevation above the sea assigned to it by Tod,[4] is 5,000 feet. Jacquemont[5] states the elevation at 4,500 feet, and appears to have done so in consequence of a conversation with the annalist of Rajasthan. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains, who have a very magnificent place of worship at Dilwara, situate about the middle of the mountain, and five miles south-west of Guru Sikra, the highest summit. The group consists of four temples, arranged in the form of a cross, the principal being that most westerly, dedicated to Rikabdeo.[6] Tod[7] says, "Beyond controversy, this is the most superb of all the temples of India, and there is not an edifice besides the Taj Mahl that can approach it." It has been erected on the site of temples dedicated to Siva and Vishnu, and according to tradition,[8] the founder purchased the site from the ruler of Serohee, by covering as much ground as was requisite with silver coin, and paying it as the price. The outer part of the building is an oblong rectangular court, about 180 feet long and 100 broad, having along the internal faces of the walls uni-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

1 Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, 161—Burnes' Account of Jain Temples on Mount Abu.

2 Travels in Western India, 123.

3 Ut supra, 166.

4 Trans. Royal As. Soc. i. 139—Tod, Comments on a Sanscrit Inscription.

5 Voyages, vi. 407.

6 Burnes, ut supra, 162.

7 Western India, ut supra, 101.

8 Id. 102.

form cells, opening on cloisters or colonnades highly embellished with columns and pilasters, and having each within an image of one of the twenty-four Jineswars, or deified coryphæi of the Jains. All are constructed of fine white marble, and are of very elaborate and tasteful workmanship. In the centre of the court is the pagoda containing a colossal statue of the deified coryphæus. It is composed of an alloy of several metals, and stands amidst numerous images. Before the temple is an equestrian statue of the founder, Bimul Sah, a Jain merchant of Anhulwara. "The[9] whole of this temple is said to have occupied a period of fourteen years in building, and to have cost eighteen crores of rupees (18,000,000*l.*) besides fifty-six lacs (560,000*l.*), spent in levelling the side of the hill on which it is built." Another temple, dedicated to Nemninath, the twenty-second deified coryphæus, is even superior to that just described and according to native report cost an equal sum. It appears, from an inscription on it,[1] that the foundation took place in 1236; the two other temples are of later date, being not quite 400 years old, and are much inferior to the former two in every respect. All have symptoms of decay, from the effects of time and of earthquakes, and they have sustained considerable injury from the zeal of iconoclast Mussulmans. One of the most singular circumstances concerning these extraordinary buildings is, that the vast quantities of marble of which they are constructed, must have been brought from a distance, there being none on the mountain. There are, however, no traces of roads for the conveyance; the violence of the weather on such steep surfaces having probably destroyed them. Near the group is a small but beautiful lake, called the Nuki Talao. A little to the south of the lake is a temple dedicated to Vashishta, a deified sage; and farther east, the fort of Achelgarh, massively constructed of blocks of granite, but now deserted, and, from the ravages of time, ruinous. Here, however, are twelve[2] huge bronze images of Vrishabdeva, the first deified coryphæus of the Jains. The summit is situate forty miles[3] north-east of the British cantonment of Deesa, to which it was thought it might afford a useful and excellent sanatarium, from the moderate temperature resulting from its great elevation, the beauty of the scenery, the fertility of the valleys, and the fine sites for building. The suggestion

[9] Burnes, ut supra. 163.

[1] Burnes, ut supra, 164.

[2] Tod, 97.

[3] Burnes, ut supra, 161.

was favourably entertained, and a commencement made for carrying it into effect. In 1847, about sixty ladies and gentlemen, with a number of children, were assembled here, and a hundred European invalids were also sent to partake of the presumed restorative powers of the climate.[4] Its value in this respect must be tested by further experience. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 72° 49′.

[4] Bombay Pol. Disp. 27 March, 1844. India Pol. do. 30 Oct. Bombay Military, 15 March 1848. Do. do. 5 June, 1853.

ABOONUGUR,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpore, and one[2] mile north-west of the latter. It is described by Tieffenthaler[3] as the shady little town of Abunagar, the street of which, nearly half a mile long, is planted with rows of trees. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 80° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 169.

ABOOPOOR,[1] in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut,[2] and twenty-three miles north-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 48′, long. 77° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

ABOR.—A mountain tribe, occupying a tract of country bordering the district of Upper Assam, and intersected by the river Sanpoo or Dihong,[1] the remotest feeder of the Brahmapootra. The centre of the tract is in lat. 28° 10′, long. 95° 20′.

[1] As. Res. xvii. 397.

ABRAKONUNE.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant north-west from Khatmandoo 178 miles. Lat. 28° 46′, long. 82° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABRANG.—A town in the native state of Kashmere, or the dominions of Gholab Singh, distant north from Simla 180 miles. Lat. 33° 40′, long. 76° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ACESINES RIVER.—See Chenaub.

ACHALGANJ,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town four miles north-east of the left bank of the Ganges. Butter[2] estimates the population at 5,000, of whom 500 are Mussulmans, the rest Hindoos. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 80° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc
[2] Topography of Oudh, 114.

ACHEEN.[1]—A native state in the north-western part of the island of Sumatra. Not being a British possession, nor situate on the continent of India, it has, in strictness, no claim to a place in this work; but having been visited by British

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

merchants at almost the earliest period of their intercourse with the East, and the connection having, at the distance of more than 200 years from its commencement, been strengthened by a formal treaty, it would seem to require some brief notice. The treaty above referred to was concluded on the occasion of the sovereign of Acheen recovering his throne after a temporary expulsion from it. It bears date 1819; but in 1824 all the British possessions on the island of Sumatra were surrendered to the king of the Netherlands, in consideration of certain cessions made on the part of that sovereign to the British. In the course of the negotiations[2] preliminary to the withdrawal of the latter from Sumatra, a confident expectation was expressed that no hostile measures would be adopted by their successors towards the king of Acheen; and this was met by the plenipotentiaries of the king of the Netherlands in a spirit of cordiality and tolerance.

Note to Netherl. Plenipo. Treaties with Native Powers, 341.

The chief town, Acheen, is situate on a river about a league from the sea. The port is but indifferent. The number of houses, which are of rude construction, is estimated at 8,000. Lat. 5° 35′, long. 95° 45′.

ACHERA, or UCHRA,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Alligurh to that of Futtehgurh, and twenty-two[2] miles west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad; the country level and cultivated in some parts, in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 79° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

ACHORA.—A town in the native state of Kashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant north from Sirinagur thirty-eight miles. Lat. 34° 36′, long. 74° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADAM'S BRIDGE.[1]—A narrow ridge of sand, nearly closing the Gulf[2] of Manaar, on the north and north-east. Its western extremity joins the eastern point of the island of Rameswaram, near the continent of India; its eastern extremity joins the eastern point of the island of Manaar, lying near the coast of Ceylon; and its length is about thirty[3] miles,* the direction being from south-east to north-west. It is partly above and partly below water; but when covered, has nowhere, it is said, above three or four feet of water, even at high

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi. 429—McKenzie on Antiquities on West and South Coasts of Ceylon. Valentia, Travels, i. 344.

[3] Jour. Royal Geog. Soc. iv. 7. Horsburgh, East Ind. Dir. i. 544.

* Horsburgh says "six[1] or seven leagues."

[1] Vol. i. 544.

tides. It is by the Brahmins called the Bridge[4] of Rama, as along it, according to their mythology, Rama, the renowned deity and king of Oude, aided by Hanuman with his host of monkeys, marched when invading Ceylon to take vengeance on Ravana, the demon giant, who had carried off his wife Sita. Lat. 9° 5′, long. 79° 30′.

[4] As. Res. v. 52, and xvii. 608—Wilson on the Dionysiacs of Nonnus.

ADAM'S ISLAND, off the coast of Arracan, situate between the islands of Amherst and Paget, and ten miles from the mainland. Lat. 18° 45′, long. 94° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADANADA,[1] in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, the residence[2] of the Alvangheri Tamburacul, or chief of the Namburis, regarded as the most exalted Brahmins of Malabar, and who, even when the Tamuri rajah or Zamorin was in the height of his power and splendour, claimed to be superior to him, as well as to all Brahmins whatever. The other Brahmins, however, retaliate, and declare the Namburis accursed and degraded. The Namburis profess to abstain from animal food and spirituous drinks; but are a dissolute race, being the usually recognised paramours of the profligate Nair women. The Namburis were much persecuted by Tippoo Sultan, who caused all that could be seized to be forcibly circumcised. On the cession of Malabar to the British government, in 1792, the Namburis were restored to their possessions and privileges by the East-India Company, who caused their ruined temple and the demolished throne of their chief to be reconstructed, and made an annual allowance of 25,000 rupees for the maintenance of the establishment. Distance from Calicut, S.E., thirty-five miles. Lat. 10° 54′, long. 76° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Narrat. of Journey from Madras through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 422, 427.

ADDALUR, in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Seringapatam, ninety-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. 11° 25′, long. 77° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADDANKI, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ongole to Hyderabad, twenty-six miles north of the former. Lat. 15° 52′, long. 80°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADDAR, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Chaibassa to Palamow, forty-seven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 84° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADDOOE.—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant east from Bhooj fifty miles. Lat. 23° 23′, long. 70° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADDUMDIDGEE, in the British district of Bograh, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Pubna to Dinajepoor, fifty-nine miles north of the former. Lat. 24° 49′, long. 89° 2′.

ADEN.—A town and seaport of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, and included among the possessions governed by the East-India Company. The territory of Aden consists of a mountainous peninsula, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of sand, which is nearly covered at high water, spring tides. The town[1] is situate on the eastern shore, and surrounded by an amphitheatre of lofty mountains. Opposite to, and commanding the town, is the island of Seerah, 1,200 yards in length by 700 in breadth. The geological formation of Aden is of igneous origin, the whole peninsula being little more than a huge mass of volcanic rocks.

[1] Minute, Gov. of Bombay in Parl. Pap. Correspondence relating to Aden, 18.

The seasons may be divided into two, the hot and the cold. The former prevails from the middle of April to the middle of October, and the latter during the remainder of the year. Rain falls occasionally in December, January, February, and April. Upon the whole, the climate is considered both healthy and agreeable.

Aden has been not inappropriately styled the "Eye of Yemen," and, from its position, it may be justly regarded as the key to the Red Sea. Its harbour is represented as the finest in Arabia.[2] Since its possession by the British, the port has been declared free,[3] and no customs-duties are now levied there. Its trade is steadily increasing, and under British management the settlement bids fair to regain its former prosperity, and to surpass in the extent of its commerce any of the ports of the Red Sea. As a military post of great strength, an admirable harbour for steamers, a depôt for coals, or as the entrepôt for an extensive commerce, it has no rival.

[2] Parl. Papers, ut supra, 28.
[3] Legislative Act of Govt. of India, No. 10 of 1850.

A brief sketch of the incidents which led to its occupation by the British may not prove uninteresting. In January, 1837, a Madras ship sailing under British colours was wrecked on the coast of Aden. The inhabitants of the town plundered the vessel, and refused to land the crew, or to supply them with provisions; in consequence of which several perished. Such as succeeded in reaching the shore were robbed, and some

Mahomedan ladies, bound on a pilgrimage to Mecca, suffered brutal indignities. The government of Bombay felt bound not merely to demand redress for the outrage, but to take such further precautions as should preclude the recurrence of similar enormities. Captain Haines, of the Indian navy, was accordingly deputed to Aden, and obtained from the sultan an assurance of reparation for the plunder of the vessel, and, moreover, a formal consent to the transfer of the peninsula to the British in consideration of an annual stipend. But before the treaty could be signed, or the promise of compensation confirmed, a plot had been formed by the sultan's son for the seizure, at the parting interview, of the person and papers of the British agent. Intelligence of the meditated treachery being conveyed to the British, the interview was evaded. After the lapse of a few months Captain Haines reappeared before Aden, authorized by his government to enforce the completion of the stipulated arrangement. He forthwith addressed the sultan, demanding the fulfilment of the contract; but his requisition was met on the part of the sultan's son by language and conduct the most violent and insulting. "I am," so writes the young sultan, "above you and above my father. If you come to the gate, I will permit you to enter, and then be upon your head: this is the law of the Bedouins." It was obvious that further negotiation must prove futile. The place was attacked by a combined naval and military force, commanded by Capt. Smith, R.N., and Major Bailie, of the Bombay army, and captured on the 17th January, 1839, with trifling loss on the part of the victors.

A line of works[4] has been thrown across the isthmus, for defence against any attack from the Arabs. The ramparts are about thirty feet high, with ample flanking defences, connecting together the spurs of the heights of Aden, which project forward on the isthmus, and are scarped to an equal height with the ramparts. These defences form a position which is considered to be unassailable by a native force. Lat. 12° 45′, long. 115° 3′.

[4] Bombay Military Disp. 30 July, 1851.

ADJUMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant north-west from Seringapatam 103 miles. Lat. 13° 46′, long. 76° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADJUNTA,[1] in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town on the southern declivity of a pass over the mountains forming the southern boundary of the valley of the Taptee, or province of Candeish. The pass was formerly strongly fortified, and the route at present lies through a massive gateway, formerly defended by two towers, now ruinous, as is the town which gives name to the pass. The area of this ruined town is polygonal, a mile in circuit, and marked out by an excellent stone wall of considerable height, with battlements and large bastions in the European style; and here and there are several towers constructed according to the Indian rules of fortification. The entrance to the town is by a bridge of stone, crossing a wide ditch, extending along the south-western side, but not continued round the remainder. Within the circuit of the wall there is a great number of deserted houses, and a few which, though ruinous, are still inhabited by a small number of families living in a state of great indigence. There is, likewise, a ruinous citadel, now used as a serai, or lodge for travellers. Some small mosques are also standing, and near the gateway is a very deep tank, lined with stone, and filled with excellent water,—an invaluable treasure, as there is a dearth of it in this vicinity. On the northern slope of the pass[2] towards Candeish, in a deep glen penetrating the inmost recesses of the mountain, is an extensive group of cavern-temples, the most elaborately and skilfully executed of any yet explored in India. Twenty-seven of them have been surveyed, and ascertained to have been intended for Buddhist purposes, either of worship or ascetism.[3] They are generally spacious, hewn with indefatigable toil in the solid rock of amygdaloid, and decorated on the inside with a vast profusion of Buddhistic sculptures or paintings. These generally represent, in brilliant colours in fresco,[4] gay and festive scenes and subjects, apparently marriage processions, or joyous domestic incidents, in which beautiful female figures are depicted, with complexions as fair as those of Europeans. These specimens of art exhibit perfect decorum, and are unpolluted by the revolting grossness and obscenity so prominently obtruded in Brahminical works of similar description. Captain Gill, an officer on the Madras establishment, has been for some time employed by the government in taking copies of the paintings, several of which

[2] Trans. of Royal As. Soc. ii. 363—Alexander on Cavern Temples of Adjunta.

[3] Jour. Royal As. Soc. xv. part i. p. 55—Ferguson on the Rock-cut Temples of India.

[4] Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, pp. 557-561—Ralph on Caves of Adjunta.

have been transmitted to the Museum of the East-India Company in London.[5] These cave-temples are excavated in the face of a cliff about 300 feet high, and the series of openings extends along the front of the precipice for the length of about 500 yards. Adjunta is distant from Aurungabad, N.E., 55 miles; Ahmednuggur, N.E., 122; Poona, N.E., 190; Bombay, N.E., 222. Lat. 20° 32′, long. 75° 49′.

[5] Madras Public Letter, 6 Nov. 1850.

*ADJYGURH,[1] in Bundelcund, a hill fort on an isolated summit at the north-western edge of the Bindachal plateau, and separated from its brow by a narrow but very deep and impassable ravine. "The sides[2] of the elevation are covered with thick jungle, composed of beautiful low trees of every shade of green in their leaves, and every size and shape, from the pinnated peaked leaflet of the tamarind to the broad expanded foliage of the teak."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, 397—Adam on Geology of Bundelcund.

"Granite,"† according to the writer above quoted, "forms the great body of Adjeeghurh, and sandstone lies over it at the upper part, presenting all round a perpendicular face of rock to the height of between thirty and fifty feet, and constituting a natural barrier of defence, that of itself seemed to render the place impregnable." The sandstone is of reddish hue, and lies in perfectly horizontal strata. North-east of this, and separated from it by a deep ravine, is the hill of Bihonta, of nearly equal elevation, having on its summit a plateau, which, though of smaller area, affords space for the formation of batteries in position to act effectually against the fortress on the principal hill, the whole summit of which, about a mile[3] in circuit,‡ is inclosed by a rampart running round the bold brow of the rock. "The parapet[4] is divided into merlons, resembling mitres, and generally the stones are pointed on the outside with mortar; but the rampart is com-

[3] Jacquemont, ut supra, iii. 413.

[4] Davidson, Travels, i. 268.

* Ajegarh of Tassin; perhaps Ajagarh,[1] or Goatsfort; from Aja, "a goat," and Garh, a "fence."[2] According to Buchanan,[3] Ajayagarh, which means unconquerable fort, as does also Ajeygarh. In the instance, however, of Ajmere, Tod[4] styles it "Ajamer, or the hill of Aja, which, interpreted, is a goat, not the hill of Ajaya (Victory), as its general acceptance would induce to believe."

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 12.
[2] Id. 277.
[3] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 324.
[4] Trans. Royal As. Soc. Great Britain and Ireland, i. 140.

† This, however, is controverted by Jacquemont,[1] who asserts it to be a Syenitic formation.

[1] Voyages, iii. 417.

‡ Three miles, according to FitzClarence,[1] who, however, did not visit the plateau.

[1] Overland Route, 62.

posed of immense stones without cement of any kind, and has neither the same dimensions in height, breadth, or depth, for ten yards running. In some places the walls are seemingly composed of stones from Jain temples, being parts of shafts, pedestals, friezes, cornices, and capitals, many of them carved with the utmost freedom and elegance; while there are thousands of idol-groups, both in them and lying under the peepul-trees, and on the ground. Some of these groups were of an infamously obscene description." There are two great masses[5] of ruins of temples, resembling in architectural character those of Southern India, and covered with most intricate and elaborate sculptures.

[5] Jacquemont, ut supra, iii. 414.

The* whole surface of the plateau is overspread with shattered images and fragments of fine carvings in stone, the sound and durable character of which material defies the prolonged action of the mountain air; and the carving, though overspread by a minute black lichen, being as sharp as when first chiselled. The temples "are built[6] of the same materials, viz. greywacke, and of similar proportions.

[6] Davidson, ut supra, i. 271.

"The entrance and hall stand on massy stone pillars, about seven and a half feet high, most exquisitely adorned with rich foliage, the capitals resembling thick-lipped women of enormous fatness, bending down, and looking at the spectator. The idol was placed under the beehive-formed cupola, which is never found in any but Jain temples, on huge masses of disjointed stones, having been originally built without cement. The roofs are sustained by immense carved slabs reaching from pillar to pillar, gradually diminishing to the crest of the domes. When recently finished, these temples must have

* As Adjygurh is not mentioned in Ferishta, nor in the Ayeen Akbery, nor probably in any mediæval record of India, Jacquemont asks who could have raised those immense structures? whence the labour and resources requisite for their construction? Perhaps the following extract from Tod[1] may throw light on the subject. "The name of Ajipal is one of the most conspicuous that tradition has preserved, and is always followed by the epithet of Chukwa, or universal potentate. His era must ever remain doubtful, unless, as already observed, we should master the characters said to belong to this race, and which are still extant, both on stone and on copper." Ajipal was probably identical with Ajigopal, represented[2] in local traditions as the founder of the fort, at an era previous to any certain written record.

[1] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 443.

[2] As. Ann. Reg. xi. 4, and of Chron. 35. Pogson, Hist. of Boondelas, 135.

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been most magnificent objects; and none but Hindoo princes, with enormous revenues, could have borne the expense of building them." At present they are tenanted by large monkeys, who find refuge among the intricacies of the architecture, and by serpents of great size and malignity, who glide and harbour among the fragments which strew the ground. There are some long inscriptions, supposed to be in the Palee, language; but they have not been deciphered. Within the ramparts are three large deep tanks cut in the solid rock; but the contents being derived from rain, and no care being taken to clear out the deposits of vegetable matter and mud, the water is of bad quality.[7] On the northern declivity of the hill, and within the defences of the gate of the fort, is a natural well, or chasm,[8] in the rock, filled with water; the depth is unascertained, but it is said to be several hundred feet.

[7] Davidson, Travels, i. 271.

[8] Jacquemont, ut supra, iii. 422.

There are two ways[9] from the plain to the summit. One is a footpath ascending obliquely up the eastern declivity; the other, a difficult road up the northern side. From the spot where the extreme steepness bars farther progress without artificial assistance, the ascent is continued by vast flights of stairs formed in the rock. The way on the north side is flanked by five gateways, situate in succession one above the other; that on the east side by four.

[9] Id. iii. 414.

Adjygurh seems to find no place in the history of India till towards the close of the eighteenth century,[1] when it was wrested from a Bundela chief, named Bukt Sing, by Ali Bahadur, a descendant from an illegitimate branch of the house of the Peishwa. Shumsheer Bahadur, his son and successor, appears to have acceded in 1803 to the cession made by the Peishwa, of parts of Bundelcund to the East-India Company, and to have sent an order[2] to the Mahratta commandant of Adjyghur for the evacuation of that place; a British force being at the same time despatched to take possession. This force, after repelling a fierce attack from the troops of Luchmun Singh Dowa, a neighbouring zemindar, arrived before Adjyghur; but the killadar refused to relinquish possession except on the receipt of 13,000 rupees, to discharge arrears of pay. It was agreed to advance this sum, but Luchmun Singh Dowa privately making an offer of 18,000

[1] Trans. of Royal As. Soc. i. 271—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund. Pogson, Hist. of Boondelas, 135. As. Ann. Reg. xi. 4.

[2] Pogson, ut supra, 135, 136.

rupees, the killadar permitted him to enter, and the British detachment was obliged to retire from the place. Luchmun Singh Dowa retained possession of his purchase till the beginning of 1809, when Adjyghur was invested by a strong British force under Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell. Previously,[3] on the 22nd of January, the steep and high hill of Regowli, situate eight miles north-west of Adjygurh, strongly fortified and garrisoned by 500 chosen men, was stormed by the British, who, however, met with an obstinate resistance, having twenty-eight of their number killed, and 115 wounded. Of the defenders about sixty were killed, many wounded, and the remainder fled. On the 7th of February, the hill of Bihontah, situate immediately north of Adjyghur, was stormed by the British; and strong batteries being formed on commanding points, such impression was made on the defences of the fort, that Luchmun Singh Dowa surrendered the place on condition of receiving an equivalent in lands in the plain. In the following June, Luchmun Singh Dowa secretly, and without notice, repaired to Calcutta; and the authorities at Adjygurh, alarmed at the measure, determined to remove into the fort his family, whom he had left residing at Tirowni, in the immediate vicinity of Adjygurh. An old man, the father-in-law of the fugitive chief, being directed to make arrangements for removing the females of the family, entered their residence, fastening the door after him. After a considerable time, no sound of life being heard, an entrance was effected by the roof, when all the inmates, women, children, and the old man himself, were found with their throats cut. As those who watched without had not heard any noise, it is plain that the sufferers had made no resistance.

[3] As. Ann. Reg. 1809, p. 3, and Chron. p. 30.

On[4] the subjection of this territory by the arms of the British, the legitimate rajah, Bukht Singh, attached himself to the victors, and received, in the first instance, a money allowance for his support, which was subsequently superseded by a grant of Adjygurh. On the recovery of the portion of country possessed by Luchmun Singh Dowa, that also was granted to Bukht Singh, subject to the payment (for the whole) of an annual tribute of 7,750 rupees. Bukht Singh was succeeded, in 1837, by his son Madho Singh, on the occurrence of whose death without issue, some years afterwards, an attempt was

[4] De Cruz, Political Relations, 17. E.I.C. Statistics of Native States.

made by the widow of the deceased prince to resist the succession of his brother; but without effect.[5] The family are Hindoo (Bondela Rajpoots). The territory, which is estimated to have an area of 340 square miles, is bounded on the north by the native state of Churkaree and the British district of Banda; south and east by the native state of Punnah, and west by Chutterpore. It extends from lat. 24° 47′ to 25° 5′, and from long. 80° 8′ to 80° 31′. In 1832 it was stated to contain 608 villages, and a population of 45,000. The latest accounts give the revenue at 325,000 rupees, or 32,500*l*. The military force in 1847 consisted of 200 cavalry, 1,200 infantry, and eighteen artillerymen.[6] Politically, Adjyghur is one of the states connected with the administration of the agent of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces.

[5] India Pol. Dispatch, 18 Sept. 1850.

[6] Foreign Letter from India, 3 Oct. 1849.

The residence of the rajah is at Naushah, a town at the northern base[7] of the hill of Adjygurh. The population of this town is estimated at 5,000; and it is a neat, regularly-built place, but subject to virulent malaria. This great evil is not, however, found on the plateau on the summit, which has been found to be a remarkably healthy station.[8]

[7] Jacquemont, iii. 416. Davidson, i. 275.

[8] Buchanan, Survey of East India, ii. 324.

According to the barometrical observations[9] of Jacquemont, the mean elevation of the plateau on the summit is 1,340 feet above the sea, 860 above the town at its base, or the general level of the surrounding country. Distance of the town of Adjyghur S. from Banda,[1] forty-seven miles; S.W. from Allahabad, 130; N.W. from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 625. Lat. 24° 52′, long. 80° 20′.

[9] iii. 422.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 71.

ADONI, or ADWANNY,[1] in the British district of Bellary, under the presidency of Madras, a town near the north-western frontier, towards the territory of the Nizam. It is described by the Mahomedan historian as "situated[2] on the summit of a high hill, and containing many ponds and fountains of clear and sweet water, with numerous princely structures." It was considered impregnable, being fortified with eleven ramparts, one within another, and continued to be of great importance until 1786, when it was surrendered, either through treachery or cowardice, to Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore, who lost no time in completely dismantling it. Distance from Bellary, N.E., forty-one miles; Madras, N.W., 270. Lat. 15° 38′, long. 77° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. MS. Doc.

[2] Ferishta, iii. 134.

ADRAMPATAM, in the British district of Tanjore, presi-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

dency of Madras, a town on the coast of Palk Straits, thirty-four miles west of Point Calimere. Lat. 10° 22′, long. 79° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADUMPOOR, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepoor to Goruckpoor, forty-three miles north of the former. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 83° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADUSUMALLI, in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ongole to Guntoor, twenty-three miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 16° 2′, long. 80° 21′.

ADWANNY.—See Adoni.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Pemberton, Report on the Eastern Frontier, 102. Trant, Journey from Ava to Aeng, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p.1155. Government Gazette, May 22, 1826. Asiatic Journal, xxiii. 2.

AENG.[1]—A village of Arracan, situate on the left bank of the river bearing the same name, and forty-five miles from its mouth. It was formerly a place of some importance on account of the trade between Ava and Arracan, and is represented to have been of considerable size; at the period of Pemberton's visit, however, it contained only 150 houses, built of bamboo, and constructed in the manner usually adopted by the Mughs,—that of raising them on piles two or three feet from the ground. The population, taking on an average five persons to each house, would amount only to 750 souls. The inhabitants consist of Mughs and Burmese. The neighbouring country is fertile, and the plains in its vicinity afford good crops of grain. During the spring tides the river is navigable as far as the village, and at other tides within a few miles of it, and then the cargoes are transferred from the larger boats to the smaller craft, which convey the goods to the town. This place is celebrated as being the commencement of the great route over the Yoomadoung mountains to Ava,[2] and which derives its appellation from this circumstance. At first the route lies through a very level and fertile country, but the scenery is soon changed, and it proceeds over a succession of low hills till it reaches the village of Sarowah, situate fifteen miles from Aeng. During this part of the route it crosses the Aeng river several times: when not fordable, the river is passed by wooden bridges. From Sarowah, which place is 147 feet above the sea, commences the ascent of the pass. For the first few miles it is gradual, but the last mile or two is excessively steep, and the path is conducted in a zigzag manner to the summit. This part of the road passes through much forest and thick jungle;

[2] Pemberton, Report on the Eastern Frontier, 104—107.

about half-way there is a stream very conveniently situated, but the deficiency of water in most places is very great. The stockade of Nariengain is situate on the summit of the pass. It had been strengthened by the Burmese during the war of 1852, and was deemed impregnable. The removal of the British battalion from the vicinity had, however, induced its occupants to relax from their accustomed vigilance, and on the 7th January, 1853, a small force, under the command of Captains Nuttall and Sunderland, succeeded in capturing the fortification by surprise. The distance of the summit from Sarowah is eighteen miles, and the ascent being 4,517 feet, the average rise is 250 feet in the mile. The altitude of Nariengain is 4,664 feet above the sea, and is stated by all travellers of this route to command a most beautiful and extraordinary view. It is thus described by one:—"Here a most splendid panorama presented itself; for on one side, at a distance perhaps of sixty miles, like a reflector, interspersed by numerous blemishes, lay the Bay of Combermere, with all its connected estuaries, resembling streaks of silver on an emerald ground; above and about us rolled vast volumes of murky clouds, obedient to the sightless couriers of the air, ever and anon unveiling the mountainous region below to our wondering gaze."[3] The most difficult portion of the pass is the descent on the eastern side of the mountain, which is much steeper than the other. The distance to Kheng Khyong, the next halting-place, is eight miles, and the descent being 3,777 feet, the average declination is 472 feet in the mile. The second division of the route extends to Maphe Myoo, following generally the course of the Man river, which it crosses many times. This stream, even in the season of inundation, is generally fordable at the place where crossed. Obstacles in the shape of boulders of rock at times present themselves, but do not create much difficulty. After passing the village of Dho, which is situate at the foot of the pass, the remainder of the road to Maphe Myoo runs through an open and well-cultivated country. This village Pemberton justly designates as the "key to the whole position."[4] From Maphe Myoo the route proceeds over a thickly-wooded country, and passes through several small villages to Tsedo, a distance of sixteen miles, where it separates, one branch running in a south-easterly

[3] Calcutta Jour. 1838, p. 137.

[4] Pemberton, ut supra, 105.

direction to the village of Memboo, on the Irawaddy river, a distance of twenty-two miles; and the other forty-six miles, over a fertile and highly-cultivated country, to Shembegwen Ghaut.

This route is by far the best of those between Ava and Arracan, and a considerable trade was carried on by means of it. It was not traversed by foreigners, at least till the end of the first Burmese war; and the first persons who crossed it were the officers and men of a detachment from Sir Archibald Campbell's army, under Captain Ross, in March, 1826, who effected the journey from Shembegwen Ghaut to Aeng, a distance of 125 miles, in eleven days. Since that, several others have accomplished it; among whom was Mr. Pemberton, whose account of it has generally been followed in the above narration. The village of Aeng is situate in lat. 19° 49′, long. 94° 9′.

Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 7.

AENG RIVER.—A river of Arracan, which rises in the central ridge of the Yoomadoung mountains, in about lat. 20° 2′, long. 94° 15′, and after flowing principally in a southerly direction a distance of about sixty miles, discharges itself into Combermere Bay, fifteen miles east of Khyouk Phyoo.

AFGHANISTAN, the name given to the northern portion of the region lying between India and Persia. This country being situate beyond the continent of India, and no political relations subsisting between its rulers and those of the British empire in the East, no notice of it in this work can be properly required. It may, however, be desirable to give a brief sketch of its history, brought down to the period of its invasion and subsequent abandonment by the British.

The dominant power in Afghanistan in later times has been exercised by the tribe of Dooranees. Ahmed Shah, the founder of their government, after experiencing many vicissitudes in contests with the Persians and his own countrymen, procured himself to be crowned at Kandahar in the year 1747: at his death, the dominions which acknowledged his sovereignty extended from the west of Khorassan to Sirhind, and from the Oxus to the sea. His son and successor, Timur Shah, seems to have had no desire as to empire beyond that of preserving the dominions which he inherited. He did not succeed even in this limited object of ambition, having suffered from the encroachments of the king of Bokhara, against whom he was

ultimately induced to march with an immense army. This movement, however, produced only a peace, by which that prince was allowed to retain all the fruits of his aggressions. By Timur the chief seat of government was removed to Kabool. He was succeeded by Zemaun Shah, a younger son, who repeatedly threatened India with invasion, the last time in the year 1800, when his design was arrested by apprehensions for the safety of his own dominions on the west. He was finally compelled to yield to his elder brother Mahmood, by whom, in accordance with Asiatic precedent, he was imprisoned and deprived of sight. Zemaun Shah had inflicted the like penalties on his elder brother Hoomayon. Mahmood did not enjoy his success undisturbed. His possession of the throne was contested by another brother, named Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and after a severe struggle the latter became master of the prize in dispute, and of the person of his rival. On this occasion Shoojah-ool-Moolk exercised unusual clemency. He imprisoned his brother, but he spared his sight. This humanity was but ill rewarded. In the course of the intrigues and convulsions which marked the reign of Shoojah, in common with all eastern princes, Mahmood obtained his freedom, and reappeared in arms against his competitor. The result was disastrous to Shoojah, who fled to Lahore, where he was confined and plundered by Runjeet Singh. He ultimately escaped and found a retreat in the British territory.

Mahmood owed his success to the talents of his vizier, Futteh Khan; but Kamram, the son of Mahmood, having taken an aversion to the minister, prevailed on his father to imprison him and put out his eyes. Eventually Futteh Khan was murdered with great cruelty. This treatment of the vizier laid the foundation of another revolution, in which the brothers of that personage were the chief actors. Mahmood fled to Herat, where he died, and was succeeded in the portion of authority which he had been able to retain by his son Kamram. The rest of the country passed into the hands of the brothers of Futteh Singh, the most able and active of them being Dost Mohammed Khan. Shoojah made two attempts to recover his lost throne, but failed, and was compelled again to seek refuge beyond the limits of the dominions which he claimed.

About the year 1837, the conduct of certain agents of

Russia in the countries lying to the westward of India, excited the apprehensions of the British government. It was consequently desired to establish an alliance with the ruling powers of Afghanistan, and overtures were made to Dost Mahomed Khan. They failed: the attention of the British authorities was then turned to the exiled prince Shah Shoojah, and an expedition from British India on a large scale was prepared for the purpose of restoring him to the throne from which he had been expelled. At this time Dost Mahomed held Kabool and a considerable portion of the Huzareh country. The three brothers of Dost Mahomed, Kohen Dil Khan, Rehem Dil Khan, and Mehir Dil Khan, held Kandahar with the surrounding country. Herat, the fourth subdivision of Afghanistan, continued to be held by Kamram.

The British force destined to act in Scinde and Afghanistan was furnished partly from Bengal, partly from Bombay, and consisted of 28,350 men. These were to be aided by a Sikh force amounting to 6,000, and by a force nominally assigned to the Shazada (Shoojah's eldest son), of 4,000; while a Sikh army of observation, amounting to 15,000, was to assemble in Peshawur. The chief command was held by Sir John Keane, commander-in-chief of the army under the presidency of Bombay. The march of the invading force was attended by many difficulties and privations, but it was successfully pursued to Kandahar, where, on the 8th of May, 1839, Shah Shoojah was solemnly enthroned. On the 21st of the same month, the British army was before Ghuznee; on the 23rd, the gates of that place were blown in and the fortress successfully stormed. On the 7th of August, the victors entered the city of Kabool (Dost Mahomed having previously quitted it), and the war was regarded as at an end. A few months dispelled this illusion. The British troops, though engaged in maintaining the throne of the prince, who from the chief city of eastern Afghanistan claimed to exercise the power of a sovereign, found that they were virtually in an enemy's country. The wild tribes manifested the most inveterate hostility; and the 2nd of November, 1841, was signalized by a fearful outbreak at Kabool, in which several distinguished British officers were massacred. Among them was Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes. From that time the situation of the British force at Kabool was one of continued

danger and suffering. Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed Khan, arrived to co-operate with the desperate bands previously engaged against them; and late in the month of December, Sir William Macnaghten, envoy in Afghanistan, unfortunately agreed to hold a conference with him. At this meeting the British representative and several officers were treacherously murdered. A convention, under which the British were to evacuate Afghanistan, was subsequently concluded: in the belief that its terms would be observed, the remnant of the army began to move. They were attacked on the road, exposed to miserable hardships from cold, hunger, and fatigue, as well as from the annoyances of the enemy, into whose hands many fell, some as ordinary prisoners, others (including the high-minded Lady Sale and several of her countrywomen) by arrangement with Akbar Khan. The remainder pushed on for Jelalabad, which was held by Sir Robert Sale; but only one European (Dr. Bryden, of the Bengal army), and four or five natives succeeded in reaching it. Such was the fate of a force which, about two months before, numbered 5,000 fighting men, with an array of camp-followers more than three times as many. Other disasters followed, and Ghuznee, so recently and so brilliantly won, returned by surrender into the hands of the enemy. The course of events thus direful to the British army was not less so to the prince in whose behalf it was engaged. Shah Shoojah met the fate which had overtaken so many of his English supporters, and died by the hands of assassins.

Gloomy as were now the fortune and prospects of the British in Afghanistan, the darkness was relieved by many displays of brilliant and successful valour. General Nott at Kandahar, and Sir Robert Sale at Jelalabad, must be especially named as having nobly maintained the honour and interests of their country. Preparations were also in progress for vindicating them on a larger scale, before finally abandoning a spot where so much of treachery had been encountered, and so much of disaster incurred. A force of 12,000 men was assembled under General Pollock, and this army, having successfully advanced through the Khyber Pass, joined the force under Sir Robert Sale at Jelalabad. General Pollock subsequently advanced towards Kabool; he was joined by the army under General Nott from Kandahar, and on the 15th of

September, 1842, the British national anthem, pealed forth by the band of her Majesty's 9th foot, with three vociferous cheers from the soldiery, marked the elevation of the British colours upon the spot from which they had not long before been driven under circumstances of treachery and murderous cruelty. One of the most gratifying results of this success was the rescue of the European prisoners from the hands of Akbar Khan. It was not intended to retain possession of Kabool, and after destroying the fort, the magnificent bazaar, the principal mosque, and some other buildings, the British army withdrew, leaving Afghanistan to the anarchy which it seems destined long to endure. Dost Mahomed Khan had surrendered in the course of the war, and it was apparently intended to keep him permanently under *surveillance* within the British dominions; but on the abandonment of Afghanistan he was set at liberty.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AFZULPOOR.—A town in one of the sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant west from Hyderabad 141 miles. Lat. 17° 11′, long. 76° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 114.

AGAI,[1] in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a village eleven miles north-west of Sultanpoor cantonment, and eighty south-east of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates the population at 400, all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 81° 57′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 86.

AGAPOOR, in the jaghire of Rampoor, in Rohilcund, a village on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad, and sixteen miles south-east of the latter. It is situate close to the left bank of the Kosila, in a fertile, open, highly-cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 47′, long. 79° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGAWALLEE.—A town in the native state of Dewas, in Malwa, distant north from Oogein thirty-one miles. Lat. 23° 35′, long. 75° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc
[2] Topography of Oudh, 114.

AGHAGANJ,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village close to the eastern frontier, towards the British district of Goruckpoor. Butter[2] estimates its population at 200. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 82° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Jacquemont, iv. 48.

AGLAR.[1]—A small river of Gurwhal, rises on the northern declivity of the Surkanda Peak, and about lat. 30° 32′, long. 78° 23′, at an elevation of 7,130[2] feet above the sea. It flows

rapidly to the westward through a deep and narrow valley, and after a course of about twenty-three miles, falls into the Jumna on the left side, in lat. 30° 35′, long. 78° 3′.

AGNEAPULLEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant north-east from Hyderabad 155 miles. Lat. 18° 5′, long. 80° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc

AGOADA.—A town in the Portuguese territory of Goa. It is situated on the seacoast, at the entrance of the river leading to the town of Goa, in lat. 15° 30′, long. 73° 50′.

AGOREE.[1]—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mirzapore, a town on the right or south bank of the river Sone. It is situate in a wild country, among the mountains of Gondwana. Notwithstanding the poverty, scanty population, and seclusion of the surrounding country, the town contains some remarkable Hindu temples, fine views of which are given by Daniell.[2] Distance, forty-eight miles south-east of Mirzapore. Lat. 24° 32′, long. 83° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Oriental Scenery, vol. i. view xix.

AGOUTUH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Muzufurnugur, situate nine miles north of the former. Lat. 28° 31′, long. 77° 57′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGRA.[1]—A British district, within the limits of the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and denominated from the city of the same name. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Muttra; on the east, by the British districts of Mynpooree and Etawa; on the south, by the territories of *Dholpore* and Gwalior; and on the west, by the territory of Bhurtpore. It lies between lat. 26° 46′—27° 24′, long. 77° 29′—78° 55′; is eighty-five miles in length from east to west, and thirty-eight in breadth. Its area comprises 1,860 square miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The elevation above the sea of the average water-line of the Jumna at Agra might be estimated at about 650 feet,* and it is probable that, with the exception of the summits of the sandstone hills at Futtehpore-Sikri, no spot in the district

* The elevation of the mean level of the Shekohabad and Etawa canal, about thirty miles south-east of Agra, is 671 feet,[1] and as the country declines very gently towards the Jumna, a subtraction of about twenty feet may perhaps be safely taken to express the comparative depression of Agra.

[1] Cautley on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, Append. No. vi. 17.

stone of the hills of Futtehpoor Sikri, on the western frontier. Voysey[6] thus describes them :—"This low range runs in a nearly north-east and south-west direction, and the dip of the strata, which are very distinct, varies from an angle of 25° to 50°; nearly at right angles to the direction of the hill, in a south-south-westerly direction. It is remarkable that a range of hills, south of Futtehpoor, of the same rock, dips in a contrary direction, the precipitous face being to the southward, and the dip to the northward."

6 As. Res. xv. 430, on the Building-stones and Mosaic of Agra.

Voysey supposes that this sandstone overlies granite, that it "forms[7] part of the great sandstone formation of India, on the north-eastern boundary of which are found Futtehpoor Sikri, Machkund, Dholpore, Gwalior, Kallinjer, Chunar, and Rotasgher, and that it is connected to the south-west with that of Gondwana." The opinion of Voysey, that this sandstone overlies granite, may seem favoured by the statement of Heber,[8] that at Kanwah, in this vicinity, is "a remarkable ridge of grey granite, which protrudes itself like the spine of a huge skeleton, half-buried, from the red soil and red rock of the neighbourhood."

7 p. 431.

8 i. 600.

The fort of Agra, the mausoleum of Akbar, the great mosque, and a considerable proportion of the Tajmahall, are built of this red stone, though it is of a disagreeable brick-colour, and but of indifferent quality for the purposes of masonry, decomposing very readily, especially some slaty varieties which contain much mica and iron. The red colour frequently passes into a variety of a grey hue, sometimes abruptly, sometimes gradually; and a considerable quantity of the latter variety has been used in erecting the edifices of Agra.

The climate has a wide range of temperature. In mid-winter the night frosts and hailstorms sometimes cut off or check the cotton crop, and cover[9] the tanks with ice. Bacon[1] reports, that in the beginning of January, "it was intensely cold, and small icicles were hanging from the canvas eaves of our tents, the frost upon the roof having thawed, and run down in moisture, in consequence of the fires which we found it necessary to keep up all night." Yet the midday at the same season has the warmth of an Italian summer. The heat rapidly increases after the sun has passed the vernal equinox. Hodges[2] found the thermometer reach 106° in the

9 Hodges, ut supra, 114. Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Soc. of India, Jan. 1842, p. 24.

1 ii. 357.

2 Ut supra, 130

shade in midday in the middle of April. This last-named month, with May and June, constitute the season[3] of the hot winds, which blow from the west often with great violence, sear all vegetation, fill the air with a dense haze, and raise such clouds of dust and fine sand[4] as totally hide the sun. The temperature so increases, that in some years strangers in the country have suddenly dropped[5] dead from its effects in considerable numbers. At this season the [6]fort* and city of Agra become scarcely habitable by Europeans. Towards the close of June, the commencement of the monsoon in the regions to the south and south-west is indicated by the daily setting in of a comparatively cool refreshing breeze about noon; and at the end of the month, in ordinary favourable seasons, the monsoon commences,[7] continues through July and August, grows lighter in September, and ceases in the beginning of October. There are two successive crops in the year. The rubbee, or crop reaped in spring, depends on the light rains of the cold season.[8] It consists of grain and pulse, usually cultivated in the temperate zone, such as wheat, barley, oats, and millet; of leguminous plants, comprising peas, beans, vetches; of various plants cultivated for oil-seeds; besides carrot, coriander, cummin, tobacco, safflower, and flax. But, observes the official authority,[9] "The seasons at Agra, since the drought in 1837, have been so variable, that any attempt to obtain correct returns of the lbs. avoirdupois per acre of the autumn and spring crop has not succeeded; but there can be no doubt that the produce per acre of the spring crop, in respect to wheat and barley, is from fifteen to twenty per cent. below the upper zillahs (districts) of the Dooab."

Of the kurreef, or autumnal crop dependent on the monsoon or periodical rains, the principal alimentary products are maize; several species of phaseolea, such as mung, moth, and mash; cucurbitacea, as melons;[1] and some others, which grow in variety and luxuriance. The culture of rice[1] is not unknown, but from the scanty supply of water it is of very limited extent. The same deficiency nearly precludes the cultivation of sugar and indigo. The only commercial crop of importance is cotton,

[3] Tieffenthaler, Beschreib. i. 118.

[4] Thorn, Memoir of War in India, 318.

[5] Baber's Memoirs, 335.

[6] Von Orlich, ii. 44.

[7] Mansel, 15. Tieffenthaler, i. 118.

[8] Royle, Bot. of Himalaya, 10.

[9] Mansel, ibid.

[1] Tieffenthaler, i. 118.

* Jacquemont states that he found but one European in the fort; and adds that the palace of Shahjehan becomes in summer an uninhabitable oven.

[2] Mansel, ut supra, 6.

which, on an average, occupies a tenth[2] of the cultivable area. The amount of the demand for land revenue in the year 1846-47 was 1607981 rupees, or 160,798*l*. The population, according to census 1848, consisted of 466,313 Hindoos agricultural; 276,350 Hindoos not agricultural; 17,686 Mahomedans and others not Hindoo, belonging to the agricultural class; and 67,871 non-agricultural: making a total of 828,220, and giving an average of 445 persons to each square mile.

[3] Mem. on Statist. of North-Western Provinces, 101.

The principal[3] towns, Agra, Ferozabad, Chawnee-Nowmuhla, Chuk-Awul, with Suwad Shuhur, Bussye, Pinnahut, Futtehpore, and Kootba, are described in their respective places in the alphabetical arrangement.

The chief routes through the district are:—1. That from south-east to north-west, from Cawnpore, through Etawa, running in some measure parallel to the left bank of the Jumna, which it crosses at Agra by ferry during the rains, and for the rest of the year by a bridge of boats; and then proceeds in nearly the same direction to Muttra, and subsequently to Delhi. 2. From east to west, from Futtehgurh, by Mynpooree, crossing the Jumna at Agra, and thence by Bhurtpore and Jeypoor to Ajmere. 3. From north-east to south-west, from Bareilly, by Khasganj, to Agra, crossing the Jumna there, and thence carried on to Kotah and Neemuch. 4. From south to north, from Mhow (the Bombay and Agra road) to Agra, and thence continued across the Jumna to the grand trunk road from Calcutta at Allyghur. Several lines proceed from Agra to various places west and south-west of the Jumna. The Jumna is also used as a channel of transport, communication, and travelling, but is ill suited for the purpose, in consequence of its serpentine course, strength of current, and obstacles from rocks and shoals.

[4] i. 57.

[5] Id. 58.

[6] Ferishta, i. 178. Bird, Preface to the History of Guzerat, 81. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 612.

It is intimated by Ferishta,[4] that the arms of Persia had been felt in this part of India previously to the time of Alexander, and that subsequently no foreign power penetrated so far until Mahmood of Ghuznee, in 1017, marched against Kunnoj, and sacked Muhabun,[5] within a few miles of the place where Agra now stands. In 1193 Shahabaddin Mohammad Ghori[6] defeated the army of Jaya Chandra, the rajah of Kunnoj and Benares, the action taking place near Agra, and close to Chandwar, now called Ferozabad. Sikandar Lodi, Afghan

sovereign of Delhi, who reigned from 1488 to 1517, regarding this part of his dominions as of great importance,[7] took measures for strengthening his power in it, and making Agra his residence. This prince ended his days there.[8] In 1526 the city fell into the hands of Baber, but his bravery, military talents, and resources were put to the test in overpowering the obstinate resistance of the Afghan population of the country, who subsequently, under Shere Shah, succeeded in dethroning his son and successor Humayon.[9] After the restoration of Humayon, his son Akbar recovered the country about Agra in 1559, fortified the city,[1] and in a great measure made it the seat of government, until that distinction was transferred to Delhi by Aurungzebe in 1658.[2] On the dismemberment of the empire, consequent on the battle of Paniput in 1761, Agra, with its territory, fell under the dominion of the Jat chief of Bhurtpore,[3] from which power it passed, in 1774,[4] to Nujeef Khan, the powerful minister of Shah Allum. Subsequently to the death of Nujeef Khan, Madajee Scindia, the Mahratta chief, seized the territory under colour of a grant from Shah Allum.[5] Dowlut Rao Scindia, the nephew and successor of Madhajee, assigned this tract to the French adventurer Perron, for the purpose of supplying resources to maintain the large force under his command. In 1803, during the war between the East-India Company and Scindia, Agra was held for Perron by Hessing,[6] an adventurer of Dutch descent, who, after a brief show of resistance,[7] surrendered it to General Lake in October of that year, and it was formally ceded to the British by the second article of the treaty of Serjee Anjenjaum.

AGRA,[1] * a celebrated city, the principal place of the British district of the same name, and of the pergunnah or subdivision of Huzoor Tuhseel, is situate on the right bank of the Jumna. That river during the season of low water is dry in the channel next the town; the deeper channel, through which the entire stream then passes, stretching under the opposite bank, distant nearly half a mile. The portion of the river's bed then left bare was formerly cultivated "to the extent of 150 acres annually,[2] and yielded superior market-garden crops. But the vegetation caused impurity to the water and air on the river's banks, while the gardens blocked up the passage to and from the city and

* Agrah of Tassin; Agra of the Ayeen Akbery;[1] Agra of Brigg's index.

7 Tieffenthaler, i. 114. Baber, Mem. 308.

8 Elphinstone, ut supra, ii. 85.

9 Price, Mahomedan Hist. iii. 754, 784.

1 Elphinstone, ii. 304.

2 Id. ii. 393.

3 Seir Mutagherin, iii. 202. Scott, Hist. of Aurungzebe's Successors, ii. 246.

4 Scott, Hist. of Aurungzebe's Successors, ii. 258. Quarterly Oriental Mag. (Calcutta), March, 1826, p. 92—Rise of the Jats.

5 Scott, ii. 279.

6 Smith, Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Corps commanded by Europeans in the service of the Native Princes of India, 55.

7 Bengal Papers relative to Mahratta War in 1803, p. 251.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Mansel, Report on Settlement of Agra, 26.

1 ii. 44.

the waterside. Inconvenience was thus frequently caused to loading and unloading the river-craft; and when the place was wanted for the encampment of a native chief, it could not be used." In consequence, the cultivation has been abandoned. The river spreads most widely opposite the fort, and in that part its extreme breadth during the rains is about half a mile.[3] A fine strand-road, eighty feet wide, was constructed by the labour of the destitute poor during the dreadful famine of 1838, and extends about two miles from the custom-house nearly to the Taj Mahal. Public-spirited natives have adorned it with ghauts, or passages of stone giving access to the river, which is much frequented for the purposes of bathing and ritual ablution. The material for the roads is kunkur, or calcareous conglomerate, which readily settles into a hard and durable surface. The old walls of the city remain, and mark out a space extending along the river about four miles in length, with a breadth of three; and as the outline does not much deviate from the rectangular, the area is about eleven square miles; but of this not one-half is at present occupied. Tieffenthaler[4] mentions that in his time there were two walls, the outer of which comprised a space extending from Secundra to Tajganj, a length of seven miles, with a breadth of three; thus making the area of the ancient city about twenty square miles. Perhaps, however, the accuracy of this statement cannot be implicitly relied on. There is one fine wide street, running from the fort in a north-westerly direction, and nearly bisecting the city. The houses are built chiefly of red sandstone from the hills of Futtehpore Sikree, and many are three or four stories high. Most of the other streets are narrow and irregular, but kept clean. "The shops contain very few articles;[5] many of them are small cabins of about eight feet square, and contain goods in proportion" with their insignificant dimensions.

The city boasts of numerous large structures, memorials of the resources and magnificence of the sovereigns of the Timurian dynasty of Hindostan. The fort,[6] built by Akbar in the latter part of the sixteenth century, is of an irregular form, but having for its general outline the sides of a scalene triangle,[7] the base of which, about five furlongs in length, extends along the river. The south-western side is slightly

[3] Survey of Fordyce and Maxwell, in Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. i. pt. iii. 112.

[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 114.

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra.

[6] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 45.

[7] Fordyce and Maxwell, Surv. Map in Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra.

concave towards the interior, and is about three furlongs in length; the north-western side is in like manner concave towards the interior, and is about two furlongs in length. The total circuit exceeds a mile.[8]* The extreme rampart in the time of Thorn was double:[9] the inner one is described as of enormous height,† with bastions at regular intervals. "There are two entrances,[1] of which that on the north side is magnificent. The gateway lies under a fanciful structure, flanked by two enormous towers, the entire forming an immense mass, pierced with a great number of small windows, indented with a crowd of niches, and covered with carving and mosaic. These last are inscriptions in huge characters of black marble, inlaid in slabs of white marble set in the red sandstone, of which the bulk of the structure consists. The long vaulted passage through this huge mass is decorated with a profusion of most delicate embellishments." Hodges[2] mentions that the fort "originally had a double wet ditch of great width and depth, and well supplied from the river;" that is, "was an island formed by three ditches, one face of it,—that to the eastward, being washed to the foot of the walls by the river; the outer ditch," he adds, "is now totally ruined, the high road going through it." The inner ditch he describes as very bad in many places, and in several as quite dry. In 1803 this place was invested by the army of Lord Lake, and after some abortive attempts to negotiate, a battery of eight eighteen-pounders being completed, and together with two enfilading batteries, one of four twelve-pounders, the other of two and four howitzers, brought to bear on the south-east bastion,[3] produced such terrible effects, that in the course of a day the Mahratta force, amounting to between five and six thousand men, were compelled to capitulate. On that occasion 164 pieces of ordnance‡ were taken, and treasure to the amount of 264,000*l*.

[8] Tieffenthaler, i. 115.
[9] War in India, 193.
[1] Jacquemont, iii. 469.
[2] Travels in India, 115.
[3] Thorn, War in India, 188.

* Tieffenthaler states that he more than once made the circuit with care, and found it 2,500 ells; but as the measure termed an ell varies in length in different places, the circumference, as found by this author, is left uncertain. He adds, however, that it cannot be a mile and a half in circuit.

† Von Orlich[1] states the exterior rampart, towards the river, to be eighty feet high.

[1] Travels in India, ii. 52.

‡ Among the captured ordnance was a huge cannon, the dimensions of which are given by Thorn,[1] as communicated by a distinguished officer of artillery, who surveyed it on the spot. "The gun is of one cylinder,

[1] 189.

The buildings most worthy of note within the fortress, are the palace of Shahjehan, his hall of audience, and the Motee Masjid, or Pearl Mosque. The palace is small, and contains only two chambers of tolerable size. Their interior surface is entirely overlaid with white marble, ornamented with arabesques and carvings of flowers. The even surfaces are decorated with mosaics, and the columns with fillets of yellow or black marble. The parts more in relief were enriched with gilding, of which some vestiges remain. Adjoining is the harem, a suite of small chambers, directly accessible only through the imperial apartments. One more highly ornamented than the rest is said to have lodged the favourite consort of the sovereign. It commands a view of the river, through a screen-work of marble, pierced in one place by a cannon-ball, discharged during the siege by the British army. Many of the chambers were refreshed by fountains which played through orifices in the mosaic pavements. Every practicable contrivance was requisite for mitigating the heat, which during the sultry months is so great that the palace is then uninhabitable[4] for Europeans. Here Shahjehan ended his days in a splendid but vigilantly-

[4] Jacquemont, iii. 470.

without ornaments; having four rings, two at the muzzle, and the same at the breech. Calibre of the gun, twenty-three inches; metal at the muzzle, eleven inches and a half; diameter of the trunnions, eleven inches; length, fourteen feet two inches; length of the bore, eight feet eight inches; ditto of the chamber, four feet four inches; diameter of ditto, ten inches; length of the cascabel, one foot two inches; weight of the gun, 96,600 lbs. The ball of this gun, when made of cast-iron, weighs 1,500 lbs." General Lake, wishing to send the gun to England, had it placed on a raft, which, not being sufficiently buoyant, sank with the burthen. Spry[2] mentions, that by order of the British authorities, this extraordinary curiosity in military handicraft was, in 1832, broken up, for the sake of the metal. Bacon,[3] however, gives a different account, which is in itself much more likely, and in all probability is true. His statement is, that the gun, after having been sunk into the bed of the river, "remained there, unnoticed and forgotten, until the practice-season of 1833, when it was most cruelly experimentalized upon by the artillery officers, who reduced it to fragments by blasting. An equally grievous offence was committed in the destruction of the Jhoud Bhae, a fine old ruin, about two miles from the city. Without regard to the prejudices of the natives, or the revered antiquity of the building, it was, for the gratification of childish curiosity, mined, and blown into the air. One half of it withstood the shock of twenty-five barrels of powder, and remains a monument of shame to its spoliators. The rest is a heap of rubbish."

[2] Modern India, ii. 269.

[3] First Impressions, ii 349.

guarded[5] captivity, to which he was consigned by his son Aurungzebe.* In the court before this building Tavernier[6] saw a bath forty feet in diameter, hollowed out of one mass of grey stone. Contiguous is Shah Jehan's audience-chambers, equal in size to his whole palace. Originally it was inclosed merely by arcades, occasionally hung with tapestry. The British authorities have walled up the arches, leaving a few openings to serve as windows, and thus formed a large room, used as an arsenal. Although the excessive heat during the sultry season prevents Europeans from permanently inhabiting it, an officer[7] with a company of sepoys is daily on duty in the fort, for the protection of the armory, the medical depôt, and the treasure belonging to the collectorate of the district. Adjacent is the Motee Masjid,† or Pearl Mosque, styled so on account of its architectural beauty. The exterior is of the red sandstone of which the buildings of the fort are generally constructed, but within nothing is seen but white marble. A quadrangular court, having in the midst a large basin for ritual ablution, is inclosed on three sides by arcades. On the fourth, facing the entrance, and raised some steps above the level of the court, is a large vestibule, the roof of which is supported by a great number of pillars. Above is a terrace, surmounted by a noble dome, and on each side of this is one similar in shape, but of less size. A large and elegant kiosk rises at each extremity of this front, and in the interval between

[5] Bernier, i. 220.' Elphinstone, Hist. Ind. ii. 392.
[6] Voyages, iii. 92.
[7] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 118.

* His captivity was shared by Jehanara, the princess royal, to whom Heber thus adverts:[1]—"One of the few amiable characters which the family of Timour can show. In the prime of youth and beauty, when her father was dethroned, imprisoned, and I believe blinded, by his wicked son Aurungzebe, she applied for leave to share his captivity, and continued to wait on him as a nurse and servant until the day of his death." Heber was mistaken in believing Shah Jehan to have been blinded; and his own amiable feelings, impressed, without doubt, by the apparently heroic devotion of the princess, in becoming a participant in her father's imprisonment, have misled him as to the character of the lady, who, according to cotemporary writers, bore far less resemblance to Ismene than to Cleopatra, Messalina, or Lucrezia Borgia. Bernier[2] mentions that the household of the fallen padshah was often scandalized and thrown into confusion by her gross profligacy, which was carried to a degree too revolting to be dwelt upon. Tavernier[3] also mentions plainly,, "*la liaison criminelle quelle (Jahanara) avoit avec lui (Shahjahan), étant tout ensemble sa fille et sa femme.*"

† From *Moti*, "pearl," and Masjid, "mosque."

[1] Journal, i. 554.
[2] i. 16.
[3] iii. 323.

these are seven others, equidistant. The view of the spectator, completely secluded within the precincts of this building, rests undisturbed on a scene of tranquil solemnity. The interior of the mosque is of an oblong[8] shape, well proportioned, and highly embellished. The celebrated Tajmahal,* or mausoleum of Shahjehan and his consort Arjimand Banoo, surnamed Mumtazi Mahall, is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, outside the city, and about a mile east of the fort, with which it communicates by a recently-constructed road. As the intervening ground was covered with ruins of great size and excellent workmanship, much labour and cost were required to level the way, it being frequently necessary to cut it through walls of solid masonry eight or ten feet thick, and so well cemented that it was found requisite to blast[9] them with gunpowder. The extreme outline of the Tajmahal is a vast rectangle formed by a great wall of red sandstone. According to Sleeman,[1] "the quadrangle is from east to west 964 feet, and from north to south 329." One of the longer faces has a northern aspect, and rises directly from the river; its red hue, in the opinion of Jacquemont,[2] forms a disagreeable contrast to the dazzling whiteness of the rest of the building. At each extremity of this face, but within the quadrangle, and filling up its north-eastern and north-western angles respectively, is a mosque, or at least a building in the usual style of such edifices. They are constructed principally of red sandstone, but have interspersed embellishments of white marble, and are each surmounted by three domes[3] of the same material. Only that on the western side, however, is used as a mosque, the other having been built merely for the sake of uniformity. This

[8] Roberts, Scenes in India, ii. 81. Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 351.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 114. Von Orlich, ii. 45.

[1] Rambles and Recollections, ii. 33.

[2] iii. 466.

[3] Sleeman, ut supra, engraved illustrations.

* Probably Tajmahall, "imperial building," or "finest of buildings;" from Taj, "imperial diadem or crown," and Mahall, "building." Elphinstone[1] considers that the name "Taj Mahal is a corruption of Mumtaz Mahal, the name of Shah Jehan's queen, whose sepulchre it forms;" but Bernier,[2] who was in the country while the building was in progress, denominates it Tagie Mahal, or "crown of the harem." So little did the memory of the Begum appear to have been associated in the popular mind with the fame of the building, that Tieffenthaler,[3] though a man of learning, and personally well acquainted with Agra, denominates the Tajmahal merely the monument of Shahjehan, making no mention of his consort, whose remains it also contains. Von Orlich[4] styles it the "Tauje Mahal, or the diamond of seraglios."

[1] Hist. of India, ii. 398.

[2] i. 10.

[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 116.

[4] ii. 44.

sandstone was brought from the rocky hills about twenty-five miles to the west; but it is in all respects ill suited for such distinguished works, as, in addition to its undignified and unprepossessing appearance,[4] resembling brickwork, it decomposes readily. The Tajmahal, or actual mausoleum of the imperial couple, is situate on the north side of the quadrangle, looking down upon the river. The whole area before it "is laid[5] out in square parterres, planted with flowers and shrubs in the centre, and with fine trees, chiefly the cypress, all round the borders, forming an avenue to every road. These roads are all paved with slabs of freestone, and have running along the centre a basin, with a row of *jets d'eau* in the middle, from one extremity to the other.* These are made to play almost every evening." Above the level of this extensive inclosure, and ascended by a noble flight of marble steps, rises[6] the terrace of white marble, on which is situate the sepulchral edifice. This terrace, about 400 feet square, and 60 high, has for its upper surface a platform paved with large slabs of the same material with the steps by which it is reached, highly polished, and formed into regular squares, having the seams marked by narrow streaks of black marble neatly inlaid. At each angle of the terraced platform is a minaret about 100 feet high, surmounted by a light kiosk or cupola, supported on eight pillars, and commanding a grand view of the Jumna, the surrounding country, the fort, the city, and a striking expanse of ruins. The ground-plan of the mausoleum, rising in the midst of the platform, bears in size such a proportion to the area of the latter as to admit of an open space of about forty feet around the base. The length and breadth are equal, being each about 190[7] feet, and the ground-plan is an irregular octagon. The four sides, facing the cardinal points, are equal, each being 140 feet in length, and much larger than the remaining four, which, however, resemble the larger sides in being equal to each other. Each angle is surmounted by a slender minaret. A dome rises equidistant from the angles and sides, and is flanked east and west by a light kiosk or cupola, supported on isolated columns. The great dome is represented to be 70[8] feet in diameter,

[4] As. Res. xv. 430—Voysey on the Building-stones of Agra.

[5] Sleeman, ut supra, 33.

[6] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 198.

[7] Id. 199.

[8] Id. ib.

* The sources from which is obtained the water thus expended are not specified, although, from the circumstances of Agra, some explanation was necessary.

and 260 in height, from the foundation of the lower terrace. It is crowned by two gilt globes, one above the other, a gilt crescent surmounting the whole. The sepulchral apartment in the interior is a regular octagon, each side of which is twenty-four[9] feet in length. Here repose the remains of the Padshah Shahjehan, and by their side those of his consort, Arjimand * Banoo,[1] surnamed Mumtazmahal and Mumtazi Zemani.[2] The actual tomb or sarcophagus of the empress is covered with arabesques,[3] fanciful mouldings, flowers, and other decorations, displaying the exercise of an invention fertile but capricious. Interlaced with the flowers and arabesques are numerous inscriptions taken from the Koran. The tomb of Shahjehan is a little higher than that of his consort, and less profusely decorated. These tombs are within a common inclosure of marble railing, or lattice-work, of extraordinary lightness. The ceiling is dome-shaped; over it is the spacious apartment under the principal dome, and around are several corridors[4] and smaller apartments. On the floor of the upper one are two cenotaphs, corresponding to those below, and surrounded by a screen-work of marble six feet high, loaded with elaborate wrought mosaics. Above rises the great dome, which "is so profusely[5] clustered with fruits, flowers, and foliage of the same splendid description, as to have the appearance of a blooming bower;† and there can be little doubt that it was intended to convey an idea of the blissful seats of Paradise." So curious is the workmanship of the mosaics said to be, that "a single flower in the screen around the tombs or sarcophagi contains a hundred stones,[6] each cut to the exact shape necessary, and highly polished; and in the interior of the building there are several hundred flowers, each containing a like number of stones." The stones are enumerated as of

9 Thorn, 199.

1 Jacquemont, iii. 466. Thorn, 203.
2 As. Res. vi. 76—Hunter, Journey from Agra to Oujein.
3 Jacquemont, iii. 466.

4 Heber, i. 589.

5 Thorn, 201.

6 As. Res. xv. 434—Voysey on the Building-stones and Mosaic of Agra.

* Noble princess; from Arjimand, "noble," and Banoo, "princess;" Muntazmahall, "choice one of the palace," or "First of the harem;" from Muntaz, "select," and Mahall, "palace or harem." Heber,[1] and a number of other writers, erroneously state that the name of the princess whose memory Shahjehan honoured with this monument was Noor-jehan. But Noor-jehan was the queen-consort[2] of Jehangir, the father of Shahjehan, and lies buried[3] at Lahore. Arjimand Banoo, or Muntazmahall, was the daughter of Asaf Khan, the brother of Noor-jehan.

† The reader must make allowance for the enthusiasm of the observer; a bower of mosaics can hardly be very "blooming."

1 i. 589. Ritter, Erdkunde, v. 1136. Bacon, ii. 380. Hamilton, Descript. of Hindostan, i. 366.
2 Autobiographical Memoirs of the Emperor Jahangir, 27—Price's Translation. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 315, 320.
3 Elphinstone, ii. 351.

twelve different kinds:—1. lapis lazuli; 2. jasper; 3. heliotrope; 4. calcedonic agate; 5. calcedony; 6. cornelian; 7. sarde; 8. plasma, or quartz, and chlorite; 9. yellow and striped marble; 10. clay-slate; 11. nephrite, or jade; 12. shelly limestone, yellow and variegated. Jacquemont observes lapis lazuli is the only stone of any value in this monument, in which the Persian historians see nothing but diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. It is used in great profusion in the arabesques and designs of flowers, but only in the interior. Exclusively of the materials of the mosaics, the terrace, the minarets, and the principal buildings, are altogether externally and internally constructed of white marble, or at least overlaid with it, so that no other is seen. It is represented to have been brought from Jeypoor, 130 miles to the west, and as well as the other materials, except the sandstone, to have been presented as tribute. Tavernier,[7] who had an opportunity of observing the progress of the work, states that 20,000 men were incessantly employed on it for twenty-two years.* [7] Voyages, iii. 94.

Shahjehan[8] commenced another mausoleum for himself on the left or north-east bank of the Jumna; but the civil wars which led to his deposal, cut short the undertaking. To the north-east of the city, higher up the river, and on the left or opposite side of it, is the Rambagh,† a sort of pleasure-ground, laid out in a style similar to that in front of the Tajmahal. It is chiefly remarkable for an antique mausoleum of great dimensions and elaborate workmanship, known by the name of the tomb of Itimad-ud-daulat.‡ It is, however, now much [8] Tavernier, Voyages, iii. 94.

* As might be expected, where there are no certain grounds upon which to form an estimate, the expense of the building is variously stated. Tavernier merely mentions that the cost, it may be well supposed, was excessive; and adds that the means used to supply the deficiency of scaffolding cost as much as the permanent building, as, in consequence of the scarcity of timber, its place was supplied by temporary brick contrivances, even for the centering of the arches. Dow, as quoted in Jacquemont,[1] states the amount at 750,000*l.*; Thorn[2] at 960,000*l.*; Sleeman at 3,174,802*l.* The first-named sum is equal to the cost of erecting the noble cathedral of St. Paul's, London, where labour is so much better paid than in Hindostan; and where stone must be brought from a very considerable distance. The last is four times as much. [1] iii. 467. [2] 203.

† Probably the garden of Ram, or the deity; from Ram, "the deity," and Bagh, "garden."

‡ Stay of the empire, or prime minister; from Itimad, "support," and

decayed; and its coating of stone having in many places fallen off, the internal structure of crude brick and mud appears. Adjoining the fort on the north-west, is the Jama Masjid, or Great Mosque, an immense[9] pile of building, in general in the same style as that of the interior of the fort. It has a spacious rectangular court, surrounded in the interior on three sides by a gallery elevated a few steps above the level of the inclosure, which has in the middle a basin for ritual ablutions. The body of the building fronts the entrance, and has a great terraced roof, surmounted in the middle by an enormous dome; but the whole is going fast to ruin.[1] Of modern buildings the most worthy of note is the college,[2] situate on the west of the city, and consisting of a fine quadrangle, having a turret at each corner, and two principal entrances. The Metcalfe Testimonial is considered to possess some architectural beauty. The character of the "testimonial," however, seems remarkable; the building consisting of a dancing-room and refectory, with some subordinate offices. Adjacent to the city, on the west, is the Government-house, the official residence of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces.

[9] Jacquemont, iii. 476.

[1] Heber, i. 588.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, vol. i. pt. iii. 120.

The civil lines are on the north-west of the city, and inclose various offices of government. The magistrate's cutchery is to the south of the town, between the civil lines and the cantonments; and opposite to it is a printing-office, called the Agra Press. There is also a banking establishment, carrying on business under the name of the Agra Bank. The church is a handsome building, capable of containing about a thousand persons. There are two places of worship for Romanists, and

Daulat, "empire." There is some uncertainty as to what prime minister lies buried here. Jacquemont says that there is no inscription on the sarcophagus; but adds, that it was built by Arjimand Banoo, the favourite consort of Shahjehan, to receive the remains of her father Asaf Jah, or Asaf Khan. Sleeman[1] states the mausoleum to be that of Khwaja Aeeas (correctly Gheias[2]), the father of Asaf Jah, and grandfather of Arjimand Banoo. Of these conflicting authorities, that of Jacquemont is probably to be preferred, as his guide was a gentleman (Doctor Duncan) reputed to be well versed in Persian literature, and in the history of India. On the character of the building, opinions differ widely. Sleeman[3] states that it is "an exceedingly beautiful building;" and Heber,[4] that "it is said to be very beautiful;" Jacquemont, that it is in the most execrable taste; and the latter impression is that also of another author.[5]

[1] ii. 41.

[2] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 315.

[3] ii. 41.

[4] i. 590.

[5] Bacon, ii. 382, 383.

one for Baptists. Among the benevolent establishments of the place may be noticed the Orphan Institution, which originally supported 2,000 children, but now not above a tenth of that number. The Church Missionary Society has a branch here, but on a small scale. The Relief Society affords alms and medical aid to the indigent. The Kotwali, or office of the principal police establishment, is in the centre of the town.

Agra being the seat of the subordinate government of the Upper or North-West Provinces, has revenue and judicial establishments, corresponding with those at Calcutta, which control those branches of administration throughout the Lower Provinces. The local civil establishment for the district consists of the usual functionaries, European and native. The military lines are outside the city wall, a mile and a half south of the fort, and about the same distance from the right bank of the Jumna. The lines, barracks, and officers' quarters are dry and well ventilated. This station is within the Meerut military division, and is usually occupied by a considerable body of European and native infantry and artillery.

The climate of Agra is considered healthy from November till the end of March; the air being dry, from the sandy nature of the soil, and cool and bracing during the night, though rather hot at midday. During the hot winds which prevail in April, May, and the early part of June, the climate is distressing and prejudicial to the European constitution; producing apoplexy, dysentery, dyspepsia, fevers, acute and intermittent, and severe ophthalmia. The rainy season, from the latter part of June to the middle of September, is still more unhealthy; yet even then the average amount of disease is rather below than in excess of that of the generality of stations in the North-West Provinces. The only decidedly unhealthy locality in Agra or its neighbourhood is the fort; and this, in consequence of its position on the bank of the Jumna, where a slimy deposit takes place at the end of the rains, which, aided by the high walls, dense mass of buildings, and deep stagnant ditch, becomes a fertile source of disease during the hot and rainy months. The markets are supplied with poultry, butchers' meat, or such vegetables as are in request by Europeans. Peas, greens, asparagus, cauliflower, French-beans, and artichokes, succeed well in the cold season.

Much cotton is sent in boats down the Jumna to the lower provinces from Agra, the produce either of the district, or of the neighbouring one of Muttra, or of the adjacent territories of Bhurtpore or Dholpore, and Gwalior. Salt is a still more important article of commerce, as none is prepared in the Doab; and being principally brought from Rajpootana, it passes in large quantities through Agra.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. i. pt. iii. 127.

[4] Memoir of Statistics of North-Western Provinces, 100, 101.

In 1839 the population was officially estimated at 65,250,[3] exclusive of those within the military cantonments, who were conjectured to amount to 10,000 more. The results of a census taken in 1846[4] are not greatly dissimilar; 66,003 being the number of inhabitants assigned to the city, and 10,567 to the cantonments. Two years afterwards the accuracy of this census was tested in a few instances, and an increase of about six per cent. was observable. Such an increase was believed to be rendered probable by change of circumstances and the operation of natural causes.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes.

Agra[5] is N.W. from Calcutta 783 miles, N.W. from Allahabad 288, N.W. from Cawnpore 179, S.E. from Delhi, by Allyghur, 139. Elevation above the sea probably about 650 feet. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 78° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGRAHAUT, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Cuttack to Ballasore, nine miles north of the former. Lat. 20° 34′, long. 85° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGROHA, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Sirsuh, twelve miles north of the former. Lat. 29° 18′, long. 75° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi. 65—Hunter, Nar. of Journey from Agra to Oojein.

[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 17.

[4] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 476.

[5] Id. ii. 348.

AGUR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a large town on the route from Oojein to Kota, forty-one[2] miles north-east of former, 101 south of latter. It is situate in an open plain on the north-east of an extensive and fine tank. It has a rampart[3] of stone, and within it a well-built fort, and is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. In 1820 it had a population[4] of about 30,000, and an armed force consisting of 1,200 swordsmen and spearsmen, 250 matchlockmen, and 200 cavalry. Elevation above the sea 1,598[5] feet. Lat. 23° 41′, long. 76° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

AGUSTMOONDI, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village

with Hindoo temple, on the route from Sireenuggur to the temple of Kedarnath, and twenty-five miles south of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Mundagnee, at an elevation of 2,561 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 79° 5′.

AHAR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Moradabad, twenty-two miles east of the former. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 78° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHEERWARREE, in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Sholapoor to Beejapoor, eleven miles south of the former. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 76° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHEERWAS.—See AIRWAS.

AHEREE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant south-east from Nagpore 130 miles. Lat. 19° 27′, long. 80° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHERWA,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpoor, and seven[2] miles south-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 80° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 122.

AHIRO.—See UHROW.

AHLADGANJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a province named from one of its towns. It is bounded on the north-west by the district Bainswara; on the north by Salon; on the east by Partabgarh; on the south-east and south-west by the British district Allahabad. It lies between lat. 25° 36′—25° 58′, long. 81° 8′—81° 47′; is about twenty-five miles in length from south-east to north-west, and eighteen in breadth. It contains the following subdivisions:—1. Ahladganj.[2] 2. Bihar. 3. Manikpur. 4. Rampur. Ahladganj, the town from which it is named, is situate two miles south-west of the route from Banda to Partabgarh, twenty-two miles south-west of the latter, 114[3] east of the former. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 81° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 98.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 79.

AHMADGANJ,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpoor, and thirty-six[2] miles south-east of the latter. The road in this

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

part of the route is rather good, the country level, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 47′, long. 81° 12′.

AHMEDABAD, a British collectorate within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bombay: it is bounded on the north by the Guicowar's dominions; on the east by the British district of Kaira, and the territory and gulf of Cambay; and on the south and west by Kattywar. It extends from lat. 21° 22′ to lat. 23° 30′, and from long. 71° 26′ to long. 72° 50′; and is 148 miles in length from north to south, and sixty-two miles in breadth. It contains seven talooks or subdivisions, with an area of 4,356 square miles, and a population of 650,223.[1] The district is traversed from north to south by the river Sabur Muttee. The general appearance[2] of the country is almost that of a perfect level, the land appearing as if it had been abandoned by the sea at no very remote period, according to the reckoning of geologists. A tract running from the head of the Gulf of Cambay to the Runn of Cutch is still subject to be covered with water. In the Gogo pergunnah, lat. 21° 40′, there are some rocky hills; but from these, as far north as the town of Ahmednuggur, in Guzerat, lat. 23° 31′, there is no hill larger than a sandhill, and no rock or stone to be met with, except on the verge of the two points taken. Beyond Ahmednuggur commences the hill country, whence was brought most of the stone employed in Mahomedan architecture, the fine remains of which still adorn the city and neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. The surface of the country being thus level, there are no ghauts or passes. The roads even in the fine weather are heavy, as the soil is such as to fall into deep sand when much trodden over. The want of material is the great drawback to the construction of roads in this collectorate. In the rains they are impassable for wheeled carriages; in many places they form the drains of the country, and in wet weather, should an inquiry be made as to the locality of the cart-road, a small river or lake would probably be pointed out. The climate during the hot season is dreadfully sultry.[3]

The state of the collectorate,[4] as regards the circumstances of the people, is represented to be very superior to the general condition of the inhabitants of the Deccan. The villages for the most part consist of substantial houses of brick and tiles,

[1] Census of 1851.

[2] Bombay Revenue Cons. 8 April, 1846.

[3] Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc. Calcutta, i. 38—Gibson, Sketch of Province of Guzerat.

[4] Rev. Consultations, ut supra.

with only a small proportion of huts. In some of the larger villages there are houses with upper stories, and the appearance of the inhabitants indicates them to be in possession of every ordinary comfort. They are generally well clothed, not excepting even the lower classes. Their food is grain of various qualities, from rice to bajree, according to their means. A disposition to apply native energy and capital to the development of the resources of this district has recently manifested itself among the population of one of its towns. It being suggested that greater facility of communication between the town of Dhollera and the port of the same name would conduce to the prosperity of those places, a company of native speculators undertook to effect the object by means of a tramway.[5] The distance to be traversed is four miles. Sanguine expectations are entertained that the scheme will prove highly profitable to its projectors; and if this be the result, the investment of native capital in works of public utility may be looked for in other quarters of the presidency.

[5] Bombay Public Disp. 11 Sept. 1850.

The revision[6] of the government land assessment is in progress, but this collectorate is not yet in a condition for the strict enforcement of a revenue system adapted to more settled districts. The country is inhabited by a race only recently reclaimed from lawless habit, who are yet to be confirmed in a course of peaceful industry, to which, however, it is stated, they are gradually becoming more devoted. At present the chief object sought is to induce permanency and regularity of cultivation by light rates of assessment, the utmost simplicity of system, and a total abstinence from all vexatious interference with existing immunities.

[6] Bombay Rev. Disp. 2 Aug. 1848.

In 1846 an English school was established in this collectorate, which in 1851, contained ninety-nine pupils. The number of government vernacular schools, with the number of pupils attached to them, stood as follows, at the close of the two years 1850 and 1851:[7]—1850—Schools, 8; pupils, 644. 1851—Schools, 9; pupils, 655.

[7] Educational Report.

AHMEDABAD,[1] in the presidency of Bombay, the principal place in the British collectorate of the same name, is situate on the east or left bank of the river Saburmuttee. An English observer says:[2] "From being formerly one of the largest capitals in the East, it is now only five miles and three-quarters in

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tod, Travels in Western India, 237.

[2] Forbes, Oriental Mem. ii. 192. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 269.

circumference, surrounded by a high wall, with irregular towers every fifty yards, in the usual style of Indian fortifications: there are twelve principal gates, and several smaller sally-ports." At the commencement of the seventeenth century, a very florid description of its glories was given by a native[3] writer. "The houses of Ahmedabad are in general built of brick and mortar, and the roofs tiled. There are 300 different mohullas (wards), each mohulla having a wall surrounding it. The principal streets are sufficiently wide to admit of ten carriages abreast. It is hardly necessary to add that this is, on the whole, the handsomest city in Hindoostan, and perhaps in the world." Its condition in 1780 is thus described by a judicious military historian[4] of our own country: "The walls of Ahmedabad are of immense extent, and, for so vast a city, were remarkably strong. Though this ancient capital was considered in a comparatively deserted condition, even at this period it was supposed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants." Its present decayed state, however, affords indications of its former grandeur, when the mosques and palaces were numerous and magnificent, the streets regular and spacious, and many aqueducts, fountains, and seraes, or public lodging-houses, conduced to the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants and visitors. The noblest architectural relic is the Jumma Musjed, or great mosque, built by Ahmed Shah, of Guzerat, the founder of the city. The mosque "stands[5] in the middle of the city, adorned by two lofty minarets, elegantly proportioned and richly decorated; each minaret contains a circular flight of steps, leading to a gallery near the summit." "The domes[6] of the Jumma Musjed are supported by lofty columns, regularly disposed, but too much crowded; the concave of these cupolas is richly ornamented with mosaic and fretwork. The portal corresponds with the rest of this stupendous fabric, and the pavement is of the finest marble. This mosque occupies the western side of a large square, in the centre of which is a marble basin and fountain for ablutions called the Wazzoo, preparatory to the namauz or prayer. Such reservoirs and fountains are made near most of the mosques, for the convenience of the congregation. The other sides of this spacious area are rendered useful and ornamented by a surrounding corridore of elegant columns, supporting a

[3] Ferishta, iv. 14.

[4] Duff, ii. 405.

[5] Forbes, ut supra, ii. 196.

[6] Id. ib.

roof of light domes, forming a cloister round three parts of the square. Its interior walls and cornices are ornamented with sentences from the Koran, emblazoned in a beautiful manner. An uncommon degree of solemnity characterizes this Jumma Musjed. Grandeur and simplicity unite, and fill the mind with reverential awe." Near this superb structure is the mausoleum of the founder and his sons, and adjoining is the cemetery of the less eminent members of his family. Another noble structure is the mosque of Sujaat Khaun, which, "though less magnificent,[7] is more elegant than Sultan Ahmed's. The columns and arches are finely proportioned, and the whole structure of the purest white marble." Next worth notice "is the ivory mosque,[8] which, though built of white marble, has obtained that distinction from being curiously lined with ivory, and inlaid with a profusion of gems, to imitate natural flowers, bordered by a silver foliage on mother-of-pearl." Near the city wall is a beautiful tank, or small lake, called Kokarea, a mile in circumference, lined with hewn stone, and a flight of steps all round. There are four entrances, through gateways, adorned with cupolas supported on pillars. In the middle of the lake is an island, in which are a summer palace and small pleasure-ground. Access to this retreat was gained by a bridge of forty-eight arches, now dilapidated. Two miles from the city, on the banks of the Saburmuttee, is the Shahbagh, or royal garden, a summer palace, built by Shahjehan, when he governed Guzerat as viceroy of his father Jehangir. It is an extensive structure, of complicated plan; and though now little more than a collection of ruins, plainly appears to have been constructed with great cost, and in an elegant taste. The gardens everywhere had abundance of the finest water, from fountains and aqueducts supplied by the Saburmuttee; and though they are much defaced, they still contain a great number of fine shrubs and trees, of great age and size.

[7] Forbes, ut supra, ii. 108.

[8] Id. ib.

Ahmedabad was formerly celebrated for its commerce and manufactures in cloths of gold and silver, fine silk and cotton fabrics, articles of gold, silver, steel, enamel, mother-of-pearl, lacquered ware, and fine wood-work. Excellent paper was also made here, and there were many artists in portrait-painting and miniatures. The trade in indigo, cotton, and opium was very great. But all this prosperity was swept away by the rapacity

of the Mahrattas; and the competition of British goods, so much lower in price than those of India, must effectually prevent the revival of the manufacturing industry of this place.

[9] Ferishta, iv. 14.

The city was founded[9] in the year 1412, by Ahmed Shah, of Guzerat, on the site of the more ancient city of Yessavul. In 1572 it was, with the rest of Guzerat,[1] subjugated by Akbar. The decay of the realm of Delhi, and the rise of the Mahrattas, led to further changes. As early as 1737 the authority of the court of Delhi in Guzerat was no more than nominal,[2] and various leaders, Mussulman and Mahrattas, contended for the possession of Ahmedabad. In the year last named, it fell into the hands of two of these combatants, who, though of different creeds, had united their army for the promotion of their personal interests, and now exercised an equal share of authority, and divided the revenues between them. The Mahratta chief (Dammajee Guicowar) having subsequently been imprisoned by the Peishwa, the agent of his Mogul partner took advantage of his absence, to usurp the whole power of the city, permitting Dammajee's collector to realize his master's pecuniary claims. Dammajee, on obtaining his liberty, united his forces with those of Ragonath Rao (a name well known in the history of that period), who was engaged in an expedition for establishing the Peishwa's claims in Guzerat; and the combined armies gained possession of Ahmedabad in 1755. In 1780 it was stormed and captured by a British force under General Goddard. The British, however, did not then retain it. The place returned to the Mahrattas, with whom it remained until 1818, when, on the overthrow of the Peishwa, it reverted to the British government.

[1] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 237, 238.

[2] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 66.

On its present condition there is little to remark. The city walls,[3] which have been already noticed, were thoroughly repaired in 1834, at a cost of 250,000 rupees. An ample supply of water is raised from the river, and distributed throughout the city by means of pipes.[4] The population is said to amount to 130,000 inhabitants.[5]

[3] Bombay Rev. Disp. 30 April, 1834.

[4] Public Disp. 3 Nov. 1852.

[5] Friend of India Journal, Sept. 1852, p. 615.

One of the government English schools has been established in this town, which was opened on the 1st January, 1846, under a native instructor, who obtained high distinction at the examination of the Elphinstone Institution in 1845. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad had particularly distinguished themselves by

their exertions to erect a schoolhouse; and having raised a sum of 4,397 rupees, which, with the addition of a small grant from the Board of Education, was sufficient for the purpose, the building was completed, under the superintendence of the government engineer. There are also two of the government vernacular schools in this town; and a school for the sons of the native officers and men of the Guzerat irregular horse. In 1848 a new church[6] was constructed, at an expense of about 12,000 rupees. Ahmedabad is distant from Bombay, N., 290 miles; from Poona, N.W., 320; from Delhi, S.W., 490; from Calcutta, W., 1,020. Lat. 23°, long. 72° 36′.

[6] Bombay Eccles. Disp. 12 July, 1848.

AHMED KHAN, in the British district of Kurrachee, in the province of Sinde, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, seventy miles north-east of the former. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 67° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—A British collectorate within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bombay. Including the sub-collectorate of Nassick, it is bounded on the north by Candeish, on the east by the Nizam's dominions, on the south-east by Sholapoor, on the south and south-west by Poona, and on the west by Tannah and by some of the petty states tributary to the Guicowar. It extends from lat. 18° 16′ to 20° 30′, and from long. 73° 29′ to 75° 37′, and is 179 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and 100 miles in breadth; it contains an area of 9,931 square miles,[1] and has a population of 995,585.[2] The principal geographical feature of this tract is the chain of ghauts which runs along a considerable portion of its western boundary, throwing out numerous spurs or ridges from its eastern side. Between the ridges are table-lands of greater or less extent, descending in vast terraces[3] of various degrees of elevation above the sea. Those terraces have a general and gradual inclination towards the south-east, indicated by the courses of the rivers, which take that direction. The Godavery, which, after a course extending nearly across the peninsula, discharges a vast volume of water into the Bay of Bengal, rises on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghauts, about lat. 19° 58′, long. 73° 30′, and flows in a south-easterly direction for about 100 miles, near to the town of Phooltamba, from whence, still continuing in the same direction, it forms the boundary for about ninety miles between the British and the Nizam's

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.
[2] Bombay Census, Feb. 1851.
[3] Sykes, Geology of Deccan.

dominions. Numerous feeders of the river Krishna traverse the south-eastern part of the collectorate.

The revenue survey,[4] undertaken with a view to the more correct assessment of the land, is advancing in this collectorate. The whole of the sub-collectorate has been assessed, and the survey introduced in some portions of the principal division.

[4] Bombay Rev. Disp. 18 Feb. 1846, 1 July.

The collectorate is intersected by the Bombay and Agra road, which enters the Ahmednuggur district at the Tull Ghaut, and quits it at the Chandore Ghaut. There is also a road connecting Poona, *viâ* Seroor, with the town of Ahmednuggur, and continued thence for some distance towards Malligaum; another between Poona and Narrayengaum, which is to be carried on to Nassick. There are besides various cross-roads, connecting different towns throughout the collectorate.

With a view to the production of wool of superior character, sheep-farms were established by the government in 1835, in the neighbourhood of Ahmednuggur; but after the lapse of eleven years, during which period the experiment had been in progress, it became obvious that it was attended with little advantage, and the farms were ordered to be abolished.[5]

[5] Bombay Revenue Disp. 30 May, 1849.

Except in the town of Yeola, celebrated for its silk fabrics, of which it exports annually to the value of about 50,000 rupees,[6] the only manufacture consists of the coarse cloths of the country. The government schools throughout the collectorate consist of one English school, established at Ahmednuggur in 1845, which in 1851 contained fifty-two pupils; and thirty vernacular schools, viz., twenty-eight Mahratta and two Hindostanee schools, containing 1,727 pupils.[7]

[6] Bombay Revenue Cons. 18 Aug. 1847.

[7] Educational Report, 1851-52, p. 77.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The principal town of the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay. The town, or petta, is surrounded by a wall of no great height,[1] and within it by an immense prickly-pear hedge, about twenty feet high. "No human being can pass it without cutting it down, and this is a matter of the utmost difficulty, as it presents on every side the strongest and most pointed thorns imaginable. Being full of sap, fire will not act upon it, and the assailants, while employed in clearing it, would be exposed to the enemy's matchlocks from behind, so that it is stronger than any abbatis or other barrier that can be conceived."[2] The fort is about

[1] Fitzclarence, Journal of a Route, 241.

[2] Id. ib.

1,000 yards from the town, and is built entirely of stone it is of an oval ground-plan, about a mile in circumference, with a vast number of large round towers. Scindia, the Mahratta chief, during his occupation of the place, added several works constructed of brick and mortar; but they are not considered to add to the strength of the defences. The whole area of the fort is vaulted underneath, so as to give ample room for stores. The entrance is through an arched gateway, very strong, and so provided with internal defences, that assailants, after having forced the gate, would find themselves in a narrow inclosure, completely commanded by the fire from the surrounding walls. The ditch is very deep and broad, and when filled with water, gave rise to malaria very fatal to the garrison; but having been drained, the place has become much more salubrious. The town contains an English church. In 1849 a commodious dhurmsalah,[3] or place for the accommodation of travellers of all persuasions, capable of containing 250 persons, was erected by funds raised from the subscriptions of the native and European inhabitants. A good supply of water is obtained by means of aqueducts.[4] An English school and three vernacular seminaries have been established in the town by the government.

[3] Bombay Jud. Disp. 16 Oct. 1850.

[4] Public Disp. 27 Nov. 1844.

Ahmednuggur was founded in 1494 by Ahmud Nizam Shah,[5] originally an officer of the Bahmani state, who on the breaking up of that government, assumed the title and authority of a sovereign, and fixed his capital at this place, named after its founder. It was built on the site of a more ancient town, called Bingar. Ahmud Nizam Shah died in 1508, and was succeeded by his son Boorhan Nizam Shah. In his reign the state attained high prosperity, until he met with a great defeat[6] in 1546, from Ibrahim Adil Shah, king of Beejapoor. Boorhan Nizam Shah died in 1553, and was succeeded by his son Husain Nizam Shah. This prince in 1562 also suffered a very severe defeat from the king of Beejapoor,[7] and lost several hundred elephants and 660 pieces of cannon; amongst them was the great gun now at Beejapoor, and considered to be one of the largest pieces of brass ordnance in the world. This king of Ahmednuggur was subsequently confederated with the kings of Beejapoor, Golkonda, and Deedur, against Rajah Ram of Bijayanagar, who, in 1564, was defeated,[8] made prisoner,

[5] Ferishta, iii. 201.

[6] Id. iii 231

[7] Id. iii. 243. Duff. Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 112.

[8] Ferishta, iii. 246, 249.

and put to death in cold blood at Talikot, in the present British district of Belgaum. The total number of men engaged on both sides in this battle must, according to Ferishta, have exceeded a million; but though that historian may not generally have been addicted to exaggeration, it is impossible to receive such statements as conformable to fact. Husain Nizam Shah died in 1565, and was succeeded by his son Murtaza Nizam Shah, nicknamed Divana, or the Insane, from the extravagance of his conduct. He was in 1588 cruelly murdered by his son Miran Husain Nizam Shah, who having reigned ten months was deposed and put to death. He was succeeded by his nephew Ismail Nizam Shah, who, after a reign of two years, was deposed by his own father, who succeeded by the title of Burhan Nizam Shah II. To this prince, who died in 1594, succeeded his son Ibrahim Nizam Shah, who, after a reign of four months, was killed in battle against the king of Beejapoor,[9] and Ahmud, a reputed relative, was raised to the throne; but as it was soon after ascertained that he was not a lineal descendant, he was expelled the city,[1] and Bahadur Shah, the infant son of Ibrahim Nizam Shah, was placed on the throne under the influence of his great-aunt Chand Bibi[2] (widow of Ally Adil Shah, king of Beejapoor, and sister of Murtaza Nizam Shah, of Ahmednuggur), a woman of heroic spirit, who, when the city was besieged by Murad, the son of Akbar, in person defended the breach which had been made in the rampart, and giving the assailants a sanguinary repulse, compelled them to raise the siege. These events took place in 1595. In 1599, Prince Daniel Mirza, son of Akbar, at the head of that monarch's forces, besieged the city of Ahmednuggur, and after Chand Bibi had been murdered in a sedition, stormed the place,[3] massacred most within it, and made prisoner the infant king, who was confined in the fort of Gwalior. Though the capital was thus taken, nominal kings of Ahmednuggur continued to hold feeble and precarious sway until 1636, when Shahjehan totally and finally uprooted the monarchy.[4] In 1759[5] the city was, for a sum of money, betrayed to the Peishwa by the commandant holding it for the government of Delhi. In 1797 it was ceded by the Peishwa to the Mahratta chief Dowlut Row Scindia.[6] In 1803 it was invested by a British force under General Wellesley,[7] and surrendered after a feeble resistance of two days. It was,

[9] Ferishta, iii. 291.

[1] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 263. Ferishta, iii. 304.
[2] Id. iii. 302.

[3] Id. iii. 312.

[4] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 364.
[5] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 122.

[6] Id. iii. 147.
[7] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iii. 305, 306.

however, shortly after given up to the Peishwa, but the fort was again occupied by the British in 1817, by virtue of the treaty of Poona.[8] On the fall of the Peishwa, Ahmednuggur became the seat of the local government of the collectorate of the same name. The city of Ahmednuggur in 1819 was reputed to have a population of above 20,000 persons,[9] and its prosperity has been rapidly progressive since it has been under British rule. Distant from Bombay, E., 122 miles; from Poona, N.E., 71; Mhow, S.W., 250; Hyderabad, N.W., 280; Nagpore, S.W., 325; Calcutta, by Nagpore, S.W., 930; Delhi, by Mhow, 680. Lat. 19° 6′, long. 74° 46′.

[8] Treaties with Native Powers, lxviii.

[9] Elphinstone, Report on Countries conquered from Peishwa, 142.

AHMEDNUGGUR,[1] in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Coel to Furruckabad, thirty-three miles south-east of the former; it has a population amounting to 6,740.[2] Lat. 27° 44′, long. 78° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics North-West Provinces, p. 64.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—A Rajpoot district of the Myhee Caunta, in the province of Guzerat, politically connected with the presidency of Bombay. In the year 1790,[1] the then ruler of Edur severed this tract of territory from the remainder of his dominions, and bestowed it as a separate principality upon his second son Sugram Sing. The revenue of the petty state, including that of the feudal chieftains, was estimated in 1847[2] at 7,000*l*. per annum, of which the rajah's share amounted to 5,000*l*.

[1] Political Disp. to Bombay, 21 Jan. 1846.

[2] Foreign Disp. from India, 6 Sept. 1848.

The British connection with this state commenced in the arrangement made with the Baroda government in 1820, under which the Guicowar stipulated to withdraw his troops from the Myhee Caunta, and the British government engaged to collect[3] the Guicowar's dues free of expense to that prince. The amount of tribute from Ahmeduuggur is 895*l*. per annum.

[3] Political Disp. to Bombay, dated 15 June, 1836.

In 1835, the death of the rajah gave rise to a case of suttee, performed at midnight, in defiance of the representations of the political commission; the British troops were fired upon, and their European officer, Lieutenant Lewis, wounded. The rite[4] of suttee has been since formally abolished in the Myhee Caunta.

[4] Political Disp. to Bombay, dated 18 Oct. 1837.

The rajah of Joudpore dying in the year 1841 without male issue, led to numerous intrigues in regard to the succession, which finally terminated in the election of Takht Sing, the

rajah of Ahmednuggur, to the throne of Marwar or Joudpore. His possessions in the Myhee Caunta were thereupon claimed by the ruler of Edur, the representative of the senior branch of the family, both as the feudal superior, and as the nearest collateral heir. The validity of the claim was recognised by the British government, and the possessions of Ahmednuggur are now merged in the state of Edur.[5]

[5] Political Disp. to Bombay, dated 16 August, 1848.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The principal town of the district of the same name, in the Myhee Caunta division of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay.[1] It is situated on the banks of the stream named the Haut Muttee, in an extensive plain, and surrounded by the remains of a fine old stone wall. There is a fort within the area, but it has been allowed to fall to ruin. Population 9,000. Distant north from Baroda ninety-one miles. Lat. 23° 34′, long. 73° 1′.

[1] Trans. Med. and Phys. Society of Bombay, i. 51—Gibson, Sketch of Province of Guzerat.

AHMEDPOOR.—A town in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, situated on the right bank of the Chenaub, thirty-seven miles north-east of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 71° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHMEDPOOR.[1]—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor. It is sometimes called Barra, or "the great," to distinguish it from Ahmedpoor Chuta, or "the little," in the same country. There is a large and lofty mosque, with four tall minarets; but the private houses are in general meanly built of mud.

Ahmedpoor has manufactures of matchlocks, gunpowder, cotton, and silk. The population is estimated by Hough[2] at 30,000. Lat. 29° 10′, long. 71° 21′.

[2] Narr. of Exp. into Affghanistan, 12.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHMEDPOOR CHUTA, or "THE LITTLE."—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor. Before the annexation of Subzulcote to the Bhawulpoor territory in 1843, Ahmedpoor was the frontier town toward Sinde. Distant south-west from Bhawulpoor 129 miles. Lat. 28° 16′, long. 70° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHMOOD, in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay, a town twenty-one miles north of Broach, and thirty miles south-west of Baroda. Lat. 21° 59′, long. 72° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHMUDGURH.—A town with a fort in the British district of Bloondshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, sixty miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. 28° 14′, long. 78° 11′.

AHOO, or AHU.[1]—A small river of Malwa, rising about lat. 24° 5′, long. 76° 1′. It holds a sinuous course, but generally in a northerly direction; and forming a junction with the small river Amjar, at a short distance below the confluence, falls[2] into the Kali Sindh, on the left side, at Gagroun, in lat. 24° 36′, long. 76° 19′. The Ahoo is crossed[3] by means of a ford, on the route from Neemuch to Saugor, at Bulwara.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 736.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 290.

AHRORAH.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mirzapore, a town twelve miles south-east of Chunar, twenty south of Benares. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 83°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHTOOR, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Salem to Cuddalore, thirty miles east of the former. Lat. 11° 36′, long. 78° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AIKOTA,[1]* in the territory of the native state of Cochin, a town at the northern extremity of the island of Vaipu, or Vipeen, bounded for the most part by the Backwater, as the British denominate the extensive shallow lake or estuary formed by numerous streams flowing from the Western Ghauts. It is described by Bartolomeo[2] as "a fortified town, with a very ancient harbour, where, according to tradition, St. Thomas once landed." In the latter part of the eighteenth century it was held by the Dutch.[3] On occasion of the war, in 1790, between Tippoo Sultan and the British, this place was garrisoned by the forces of the East-India Company. Distance from Cochin, north, fifteen miles; from Bangalore, south-west, 220. Lat. 10° 10′, long. 76° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Voyage to the East Indies (translation), 137.
[3] Wilks, iii. 33, 43.

AIRWAS,[1] or AHEERWAS, in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a decayed town with ruinous fort in Malwa, on the southern frontier, towards the Dhar territory, held[2] by a petty Goond rajah. It is situate in a rugged tract, amidst deep and scarcely penetrable jungle and forest; and from this circumstance, as well as from the expectation of succour from the fellow-feeling of the rajah, it was sought as the last lurking-place[3] of Cheetoo, the notorious Pindaree chief, after he had been hunted from his other places of concealment by the indefatigable pursuit of the British in 1816; and here "he met[4] a most appropriate

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Central India, i. 445.
[3] Prinsep, Trans. in India, i. 146. Malcolm, Central India, i. 444, 447.
[4] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iv. 579.

* Tiacotay of Trigonometrical Survey; Jacotta of Hamilton.[1]

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 18.

end, being slain in the jungles by a tiger." Airwas is distant north of Bombay 350 miles. Lat. 22° 31′, long. 76° 31′.

AJEE, a river in Kattywar, rising in lat. 22° 10′, long. 70° 52′, and flowing in a north-westerly direction, falls into the Gulf of Cutch: the total length of its course is about sixty miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AJEETMALL,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and twenty-five miles[2] south-east of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad; the country level, and rather well cultivated. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 79° 23′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AJI,[1] * or HADJEE.—A river rising in the British district Ramgurh, about lat. 24° 32′, long. 86° 10′. It takes a course south-east for twenty-five miles through that district, and for six miles through Mongheer, and subsequently passes into the British district Beerbhoom, through which it continues in a southerly direction for sixty miles, when it takes a course east, which it continues to hold along the southern boundary for ninety miles, until it falls into the Bhagruttee, on the right side, at Cutwa, in lat. 23° 39′, long. 88° 9′. The upper part of its course lies through a tract rich in coal and iron.[2] It is navigable[3] for about ten weeks during the periodical rains of autumn; and advantage is taken of that favourable time to send down coal and iron to Calcutta. According to popular notion, "whatever[4] man bathes in its waters thereby becomes unconquerable."

[2] Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 726 —Humfrey on Coal field of Damoodah Valley.
[3] Id. 735.
[4] As. Res. xiv. 402—Wilford, on Ancient Geogr. of India.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AJMERE.[1]†—The principal place of the British district of the same name, a city of great antiquity and celebrity. It is situate in a valley, or rather basin, which, though rocky, is very picturesque[2] and beautiful, and surrounded by hills. On the base and lower[3] slope of one of the hills the town is built. It is surrounded by a wall of stone. There are five lofty and strong gateways in a beautiful style of architecture, all on the north and west sides. The town contains several mosques and temples, built in a massive style of architecture.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi 389. Irvine, General and Medical Topography of Ajmere, 45.
[3] Heber, Narr. of Journey, ii. 31.

* Aji of Tassin; Adji of the generality of British writers.

† Spelt variously by European writers — Ajmer, Ajmere, Ajamer, Ajimer, Ajimere, Ajimir, and Azemere.

The houses of the wealthy are very spacious and well built, and some of the streets are wide and handsome;[4] but the generality are narrow and greatly deficient in cleanliness, though in this respect the place has the advantage over the towns of native states; and on the whole the habitations of the poorer classes are more commodious than ordinary. The mountain, rising over the town on the north-east, to the height of about 1,000[5] feet above the bottom of the valley, and in most parts inaccessible, is surmounted by the fort of Taragurh;[6] the lofty thick battlement of which runs along the brow of the rock, and encircles the table-land on the summit. The inclosed space is of irregular outline, "much longer[7] than broad, and having a long very narrow salient angle to the south. The circumference of the walls is two miles. The fort is approached by inclined planes of great length, at a considerable angle, roughly paved and parapetted, by which, when formerly in repair, guns and horses could be taken up. This ascent is well covered by the fort itself, and also by outworks and the hill to the west. The fort contains one large and one smaller tank, and commands another outside. During the time when the fort was held as a military post, the tank-water was preserved for emergencies, and all the usual supply for the garrison was brought by 'bhesties' (water-carriers) from below, up the long and toilsome ascent." For some years after Taragurh came into the possession of the East-India Company, it was held by a small body of their troops, but those have been withdrawn.

The fort was *dismantled*[8] * by order of Lord William Bentinck, but it is still a place of some strength, and capable of repair. Within the inclosure of the fort is a shrine of Kwajah Moyen-ud-deen, a reputed Mussulman saint,[9] the view from which is very extensive. Another shrine of Kwaiah is situate at the foot of the hill, and within the limits of the town of Ajmere. It is formed of an assemblage of plain white marble buildings and paved courts, but there is nothing imposing in its appearance. Crowds of votaries of the Kwajah occupy the avenues and environs of the buildings, and are

4 Irvine, Topography of Ajmere, 96, 97.

5 Jacquemont, vi. 391. Irvine, 59.

6 Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 31.

7 Irvine, 59.

8 Jacquemont, vi 391. Irvine, ut supra, 60.

9 Irvine, 60.

* The dismantling of the fort and withdrawal of the guard appear to be distasteful to the natives, who, according to Boileau,[1] proverbially say, with reference to these acts, "the nose of India is cut off."

1 Personal Narr. 151.

maintained by some small grants of land, and by the alms of pilgrims. The body of the Kwajah lies in an unadorned[1] tomb of white marble. No visitors are admitted unless they have previously laid aside their shoes or boots; and as Europeans generally decline that mark of deference, few of them have of late years entered the precinct. Among the pilgrims to the shrine are not a few Hindoos; Mussulmans, of course, are numerous; and among these, one of the most remarkable was the emperor[2] Akbar, who journeyed on foot from Agra,* a distance of upwards of 200 miles.[3] "The worship," says a recent observer,[4] "seems a melee of Hindoo and Islamite rites; a great annual fair is held in October in the saint's honour, and a smaller one later in the season. Some attempt at show is kept up; and people flock to the fair from all quarters. Miracles are openly pretended; the most absurd impositions are practised, especially in the great tent erected for the occasion, in which a little rolling about and foaming at the mouth pass for the inspiration of the saint's spirit. Offerings are also tied in turbans or kummerbunds, and suspended to the trees by parties chiefly Hindoos, the other ends of the cloths being retained by the votaries who sleep under the trees; and it is a general belief, that on whatever account the offering is made, the wish will be granted. In many

[1] Jacquemont, vi. 390.

[2] Ferishta, ii. 208. Irvine, 62.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

[4] Irvine, 61.

* According to Gladwin,[1] "When the Emperor Akber entered the twenty-ninth year of his age, being very unhappy at not having a son, he went to the village of Sikry, about ten cose distance from Agra, to pay a visit to Sheikh Sileem, a celebrated derveish, and in his presence made a vow that if Heaven granted him that blessing, he would perform a pilgrimage on foot from Agra to the shrine of Khojeh Moyeneddeen Cheisty, in the city of Ajmeer. The derveish assured him that Heaven had listened to his prayers, and would bestow on him three sons. Ackber rejoiced exceedingly at these tidings, and promised that his first-born should be committed to the care of Sheikh Sileem; and accordingly, when one of his begums was far advanced in her pregnancy, he sent her to the house of the Sheikh, at Sikry, where, on Wednesday, the 17 of Reby ul Awwel, A.H. 977, or 29th August, 1569, she was delivered of a prince, whom Akber named Sultan Sileem, and who was afterwards the emperor Jehangir. On this happy occasion public rejoicings were made throughout the empire. Akber bestowed magnificent presents upon his courtiers; distributed considerable sums in charity, and ordered all prisoners to be set at liberty. About five months after the birth of the prince, Akber prepared for fulfilling his vow." The Padshah took seventeen days to perform the journey.

[1] History of Hindostan during the Reigns of Jehangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzebe, pp. i. ii.

instances these wishes are very trifling, and the khadims easily manage to ascertain the object desired from some of the parties, and then contrive to slip, unseen, the article wished for into the cloth suspended to the tree, during the sleep of the party, who, on awaking, in foolish astonishment, soon spreads abroad the new miracle. All the numerous offerings of other parties are removed, their wishes not being obtained on account of their sins." The history of the saint, whose devotion has consecrated this spot, as given by the khadims, is somewhat remarkable, and it will account for the union of Hindoos with Mussulmans in venerating his memory. He was a faquir, who took up his abode under some trees situate where the durgah now is, and near to the site of an ancient shrine, sacred to Mahadeva, the "lingum" of which was hidden by leaves and rubbish. It was the practice of the saint daily to hang up his small "mussuq" of water on the branch of a tree overhanging the lingum, and on which water constantly dropped. These refreshing droppings, combined with the sanctity of the holy man, were so pleasing to the owner of the shrine, that at length Mahadeva spoke out of the stone in approbation of the virtue of the saint.

On a principal spur of Taragurh is another durgah, over the body of a claimant for sanctity of less importance, but to whom, as to the greater saint, Hindoos and Mahometans unite in rendering honour.

Taragurh has been considered a suitable site for a sanatarium; but the temperature is subject to considerable variation; moreover, the surface is unequal, and retains much moisture, producing abundant vegetation during the periodical rains; and hence result noxious miasmatic exhalations.

The drainage-water from the lead-mines[5] worked here is discharged into a large tank "through a block of white marble, fashioned into the shape of a Nagor bull's head, which is accepted by the Hindoo citizens as a veritable cow's mouth. On the west side of this digee (tank), and extending along its whole length, a range of buildings has been erected, the lower story of which is laid open to the public as a dhurmsala for the accommodation of poor travellers, while the upper portion is reserved for the accommodation of private individuals. The east side of the tank is inclosed in a similar manner by a

[5] Boileau, Narr. 150.

handsome structure, the lower part of which is occupied by shops forming one side of the new street leading to the city gate, and the upper story contains a separate set of rooms overhanging the gateway that gives access to the tank. Opposite to the line of shops is a similar row on the other side of the street, forming a handsome bazaar; a little beyond which is a mundee or open square, for the unloading and temporary deposit of bulky articles of merchandise. The north and south ends of the digee are yet uninclosed, but a row of buildings is designed to cover the south side; and the north end being nearest the city, is purposely left open, and is provided with means of access for the townspeople who crowd its banks, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Gao-mookh, or cow's mouth, and seem fully to appreciate the boon conferred on them, as they were formerly very ill supplied with water. A considerable addition has been made to the town wall, for the purpose of including all these new buildings within the ramparts."

This appears to have been a very necessary precaution. The house of the superintendent, outside this defence, has been plundered in a night attack; and the residence of the political agent is only saved from similar attacks by the presence of a military guard.

Beyond the city walls are the remains of an antique Jain temple, on the lower part of Taragurh.

South of the town is an extensive piece of artificial water, called the Ana-Sagar, formed by damming up some torrents by means of a bund 600 yards long by 100 yards broad. In the rainy season the circumference of the Ana-Sagar is upwards of six miles. Until within the last few years, unless the periodical rains were heavy, the lake was not invariably filled. In 1846, measures for increasing the supply were completed, by turning into the lake the stream from the Ajeipall hills; and no inconvenience has been subsequently experienced from the scarcity of water.[6] The river Looni,[7] the name implying "salt," has its origin in this lake; its stream is not, however, salt at its egress. The bund, or dyke, was constructed by Ana Deva, sovereign of Ajmere, probably about[8] the close of the eleventh century. Visola Deva, who reigned about a century earlier, excavated the Beesila Talao, another artificial lake,[9]

[6] Dixon, Mhairwarra, 202.
[7] Irvine, 47.
[8] Prinsep, India Tables, i. 104.
[9] Irvine, 47.

situate a mile north-east of the former, and half a mile east of the city of Ajmere. The form is a regular oval, the bank of which, originally faced all round with stone, is two miles and a half in circumference. Beyond the city wall is the ruinous palace of Shah Jehan. Another, of Akbar, has been converted into an arsenal, the powder-magazine of which, amply stored,[1] must, in the event of explosion, produce the most awful consequences to the town.

[1] Jacquemont, vi. 390. Irvine, 97.

In 1836,[2] a school was established, having an English and an Oriental department. The results as to the progress of the pupils were not satisfactory, and on the 1st January, 1843, it was abolished.[3] In 1847, the home authorities sanctioned the establishment of a new one, in the hope of better success. A medical school was also established at this place, with a view not only of providing for the wants of Ajmere, but also of educating pupils to be placed in charge of hospitals and dispensaries in each of the states of Rajpootana, or in such of them as should be willing to bear the expense of the contemplated institutions.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. i. pt. iii. 82.

[3] Parl. Return, 1846.

Ajmere is the seat of a British political agency. The city, on account of the inclination of its site, has peculiar facilities for drainage, but the habits of the population defy the efforts for enforcing cleanliness made by the police, though active and vigilant. The jail, an old Mahomedan building, some hundred yards outside the town-wall, but in an airy and healthy situation, contains, it is said, on an average, 150[4] prisoners, generally of the predatory tribes: they are employed on the public works, but the result of their labour is trifling. The climate of the town and its environs, though in the end of spring and the beginning of summer very hot, is in general healthy. Small-pox sometimes prevails to a wide and fatal extent, its desolating effects being increased by the inattention of the people to cleanliness, and their neglect of vaccination. The hospital is a small building near the magazine, and has a central ward thirty feet by twenty. In addition to the charge of this establishment, the duties of the medical officer are stated to be sometimes rather severe, "owing[5] to the great distance apart of the officers' houses, and the number of European writers and warrant-officers with their families." The writer adds: "The total number under the medical charge is up-

[4] Irvine, 112.

[5] Irvine, 121.

wards of 800." There is no recent return of the population of this town: in 1837 it was stated to be upwards of 23,000,[6] and it is believed that the place has been progressively improving since it came under British rule, a course still in operation. Taragurh Fort, already mentioned, is a place of great antiquity, and, according to tradition, was founded by the Purihar Rajpoots, from whom it was wrested by Aja Pal.* Passing from legend to history, we find it recorded that the rajah of Ajmere confederated, in the year 1008, with those of Lahore, Oojein, Gwalior, Kalinjer, Kanowj, and Delhi, to repel the invasion of Mahmood of Ghuzni, by whom the allied army was utterly routed.[7] At the time of the Mussulman invasion in 1191, under Muhammad Shahabuddin, monarch of Ghoor, Prithwi Rao, who held the combined rule of Ajmere and of Delhi, was the most powerful sovereign of India. He, at the head of a vast army,[8] met the invader near Thanesur, and overthrew him with great slaughter, Muhammed himself escaping from the field with much difficulty, and severely wounded. The Mussulman, however, subsequently renewing the invasion, with the advantages of greater experience, and an army better disciplined, was met by Prithwi Rao at Tirouri, near Thanesur, where a desperate battle[9] took place, in which the Hindoos were routed with great loss, and their rajah being made prisoner, was, it is said, put to death.† The conqueror, following up his success, took the city of Ajmere, put numbers of the inhabitants to the sword, and enslaved the rest, assigning the devastated country to a relative of the overthrown rajah, under stipulation of a heavy tribute. Akbar acquired Ajmere, in 1559, without a battle,[1] or any resistance, and under his territorial, fiscal, and military arrangements, the city became the principal place of a very extensive province of the same name,

[6] Irvine, 41.

[7] Ferishta, i. 47. Bird, Preface to Translation to Hist. of Goojerat, by Ali Mohamed Khan, 24, 25. Elphinstone, Hist. of India. i. 547, 548.

[8] Feristha, i. 172, 173. Bird, 71, 72. Elphinstone, i. 609.

[9] Ferishta, i. 177. Bird, 76. Elphinstone, i. 610. 611.

[1] Elphinstone, ii. 225.

* According to Tod,[1] his era must ever remain doubtful, unless we should master the characters said to belong to this race, and which are still extant, both on stone and on copper. "I obtained," he observes in a note, "at Ajmere and at Poshkier, several very valuable medals—Bactrian, Indo-Scythic, and Hindoo—having the ancient Pali on one side, and the effigy of a horse on the other."

[1] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 443.

† This has been made subject for doubt. It is stated without reservation by Ferishta.[1] Bird speaks of the event as doubtful;[2] although he admits the fact, as stated by Ferishta, to be agreeable to the usual course of Mohomedans.

[1] i. 177.
[2] Preface to Hist. of Guzerat, 80.

which, according to the Ayeen Akbery,[2] included Mewar, or the present state of Oodeypore; Marwar, or the present state of Joudpore, and Haraoti, including the present states of Boondee and Kota. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, subsequent to the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durani, Ajmere shared in the confusion of the general struggle, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. In 1809, Doulut Rao Sindia conferred[3] its government on the brother of Bappoo Sindia, and it became the head-quarters of plundering[4] operations in Jeypore and Joudpore. In 1817, at the commencement of the war, a British force was ordered[5] to Ajmere, and the town and territory were afterwards formally ceded to the East-India Company.

[2] ii. 97.
[3] Broughton, Letters from a Mahratta Camp, 312
[4] Prinsep, Transact. in India, i. 50.
[5] Id. ii. 34.

Ajmere is distant from Nusserabad, N.W., 12 miles;[6] from Neemuch, N., 140; from Mhow, N.W., 318; from Bombay, N., by Mhow and Neemuch, 677; from Oojein, 283; from Saugor, N.W., 365; from Agra, W., 228; from Delhi, S.W., by Nusserabad, 258; from Allahabad, N.W., by Calpee and Gwalior, 534; from Calcutta, N.W., by Allahabad, 1,039.[7] Lat. 26° 29′, long. 74° 43′.

[6] Garden, Tables of Routes.
[7] Id. ib. passim.

AJMERE.[1]—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot states of Kishengurh and Jeypore; on the south by the territory of Mewar; on the west and north-west by British Mairwara and Joudpore. It lies between lat. 25° 43′—26° 42′, long. 74° 22′—75° 33′; is 80 miles in length from south-east to north-west, and 50 in breadth. The area is 2,029 square miles. The south-east part is in general sandy and rather level, yet not without inequalities in some places, forming irregular ranges of no great height or length. In the north, the north-west, and the west, are many hills and mountains, either connected with the great Aravulli range, or forming part of it. They are considered of primitive[2] formation, and are schistose in the greatest proportion, the strata lying obliquely, dipping from east to west. The summit, rising above the city of Ajmere, and having an estimated elevation of more than 1,000 feet[3] above the valley at its base, or upwards of 3,000 feet above the sea,[4] is probably the loftiest in that part of the range. The mountain of Taragurh contains lodes of carbonate of lead, worked from time immemorial by

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Irvine, Topography of Ajmere, 58.
[3] Irvine, 59.
[4] Transactions of Geological Society, 2nd series, i. 147—Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay.

the natives. The demand for the article[5] is, however, so small, that little if any profit is derived from the working. There are also ores of manganese[6] in the same mountain, and indications[7] of copper, besides some lodes of ore of that metal *in situ*. Iron ore is abundant, and yields a metal of good quality.[8] The soil in many places is much impregnated with mineral salts, especially carbonate[9] of soda. From this cause, the water of the Koree, the only river, cannot be used for drinking, or any alimentary purposes, except during the periodical rains, at which time only it becomes a wide stream. Rising in the territory of Mewar or Oodeypore, about lat. 25° 32′, long. 73° 58′, it takes a course generally east, flows along the southern boundary of the district for about thirty miles, and subsequently through it for the same distance, and joins the Banas on the eastern frontier. The other streams are mere rain-torrents,[1] very full and impetuous in wet weather, but soon subsiding. The Looni,[2] which falls into the Gulf of Cutch, may be said to have its origin in an artificial lake or tank called the Ana-Sagur. The stream, under the name of the Sagar-Mutti, flows first to the Besila Talao, another artificial piece of water. Thence it flows on, till at Govindghur it is joined by the Sarasvati from Poshkur, a third artificial lake, and at this confluence takes the name of Looni.[2] There are no natural lakes in Ajmere, but tanks or artificial bodies of water abound. The principal are those just named; the Ana-Sagur and the Besila Talao, at the city of Ajmere, and the lake of Poshkur, three or four miles to the north-west of it.

The general elevation of the plain of Ajmere has been estimated at 2,000[3] feet above the sea; and hence, notwithstanding its low latitude, frosts occur in the nights of December, January, and February, and are sometimes very[4] severe, injuring the crops, and even nipping the trees. The climate is arid, and the soil being sandy, and the rocks shivery and porous, any rain which falls speedily passes away. During the hot winds, which prevail towards the close of spring and in the beginning of summer, the thermometer sometimes rises in the shade to 110°.[5] The periodical rains, which commence in the middle of June, and terminate about the close of September, are much lighter than in places farther to the east and south; and sometimes they almost entirely fail, giving rise often to

[5] India Revenue Disp. 2 May, 1838.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 53.

[7] Id. 1835, p. 583. Irvine ut supra, 169.

[8] Id. ib.

[9] Id. 168.

[1] Irvine, 42.

[2] Id. 43. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 783.

[3] Irvine, 59.

[4] Id. 65, 68. Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 29.

[5] Irvine, 65.

great distress, occasionally amounting to famine. "The atmosphere[6] during all the seasons is much agitated by strong breezes, rendering the hot weather bearable; the rains often very pleasant, and the cold season delightfully bracing." Hence the climate, in comparison[7] with that of many parts of India, is decidedly healthy and agreeable.

[6] Irvine, 67.

[7] Id. 64, 112.

Among the diseases of this district, small-pox is one of the most fatal, and the attempts to counteract its ravages by vaccination have not been very successful; the failure being, it is stated, owing in a great degree to the[8] untrustworthiness of the native agents. Scurvy sometimes appears as a severe epidemic. Guinea-worm is very common; both acute and chronic rheumatisms are frequent, as are catarrhs and pulmonary complaints. Ophthalmia is both severe and common; dysentery and diarrhœa occur during the rains; common bilious cholera is not unfrequent, and spasmodic cholera occasionally appears.

[8] Id. 116, 117.

The hilly parts of the country, well suited for the growth of timber, and once in a great degree covered with it, have been generally laid bare by the devastations of the Mahrattas.[9] As in most other parts of India, there are annually two crops. The rubbee, or spring crop, which is sown about October, consists of wheat, barley, a little rice, and sugar-cane. The khurreef, or autumnal crops, are moth (Phaseolus aconiti folius); the staple crop, bajra (Holcus spicatus); mung (Phaseolus mungo); maize, til (Sesamum orientale); tobacco, and cotton. Sheep are numerous, and hence wool is abundant and cheap: it is manufactured into blankets and felts,—the clothing of the lower order; but all who can afford them wear calicoes and chintzes of British manufacture.

[9] Id. 63.

The indigenous races—Mhairs, Bheels, and Neenas—no longer form a large portion of the population. They have been succeeded by their conquerors the Rajpoots, of whom the principal are Chouhans, Rhatores, and Kachwahas. Next in importance are the Brahmins, many and influential. Jains are not numerous, but are generally capitalists. Jats are principally cultivators. Mussulmans are few in number. The entire population, as returned by a recent census (1848), amounts to 224,891; something more than 110 to the square mile. Of the above number, 118,533 are returned as Hindoo agricultural; 79,070 as Hindoo non-agricultural; 7,172 Maho-

medans and others not being Hindoos, agricultural; and 20,116 non-agricultural. The superintendent reports that the population was taken by native officers, and that it "may[1] be considered as an approximation to the truth."

[1] Shakspear, Mem. Stat. N.W. Prov. 194.

[2] Revenue Disp. to India, dated 23 Oct. 1844, No. 7.

The villages are stated[2] to be partly khalsa, in which the revenue is collected by government officers without intermediate agency; partly istumwarra, or talookdarree, where the revenue is collected by parties standing between government and the cultivators; and the remainder are held in jaghire. The istumraree portions, in addition to the revenue with which they are chargeable, were formerly subjected to the payment of an additional sum, levied under the denomination of fouj khurch. Under the Mahomedan empire, the istumrardars of Ajmere held their lands on the tenure of military service; but on the Mahrattas gaining possession of the province in 1754, the obligation to maintain troops was commuted for a fixed money payment, at which the lands were assessed until 1810, when the Mahrattas first introduced the levy of fouj khurch. The fixed tribute had always been willingly paid, while the fouj khurch had always been regarded as an unauthorized exaction; and this, together with other Mahratta impositions, have been abolished.

[3] Revenue Disp. to India, ut supra.

In the khalsa[3] villages, from the time that Ajmere came into the possession of the British government in 1818, repeated attempts were made to introduce fixed village settlements for stipulated terms of years; but these attempts were followed by constant failure to realize the amount of assessment. Under these circumstances existing leases were, in 1844, ordered to be cancelled, and the assessment made by an annual division of the crop in certain specified proportions.[4] The advantages anticipated from these arrangements were in every respect realized.[5] The financial effects of these measures were, however, justly regarded as less important than the change which had taken place in the habits and character of the agricultural population. The interest for their welfare which the government had shown by changing the mode of collecting the revenue, and the reduction of the government share, together with the example set them by the construction and repair of public works, induced them to devote themselves industriously to the means of improving their lands. Between

[4] Sketch of Mairwara, 204.

[5] Revenue Disp. to India, dated 5 March, 1846.

1841 and 1847, government had expended nearly 40,000*l.* in works of irrigation,[6] an example of judicious liberality well calculated to stimulate private exertion. The plan of a division of the crop in certain proportions between the cultivator and the government was, however, notwithstanding its success, regarded as only temporary; and a return to the former mode of a fixed assessment is still contemplated.

[6] Mairwara, ut supra, 205.

The principal places of this district, Ajmere, Nusserabad cantonment, Poshkur, Kekri, Pesangun, Shahpora, and Sawur, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. A sketch of the history of Ajmere will be found in the account of the city of that name.

AJRA.—A town in the native state of Kolapore, under the administration and control of the presidency of Bombay; distant south from Kolapore forty miles. Lat. 16° 8′, long. 74° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKAR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant north from Konkeir forty miles. Lat. 20° 50′, long. 81° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKAYA.—A village situate on the left bank of the Kuladyne river, twenty miles west of the town of Arracan. Lat. 20° 49′, long. 93° 7′.

AKBARPOOR, in the British district of Mundlaisir, within the territory of Indore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bombay to Indore, forty-three miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 22° 8′, long. 75° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKBARPOOR,[1] * in the British district of Cawnpore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Etawa, and twenty-eight[2] miles west of the former; population 6,330.[3] The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 80°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.
[3] Statist. of N.W. Prov. 120.

AKBARPOOR, in the British district of Shahjahanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtehgurh, and forty-two miles south-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 79° 43′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

AKBERPOOR,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village situate on the river Tons (eastern), thirty-five

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Town of Akbar.

miles south-east of Faizabad, 105 south-east of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates the population at 1,000, of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans, most of them weavers. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 82° 35′.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 114.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKBURABAD, in the native state of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town on the north-eastern route from the town of Rampoor to Nugina, and twenty miles north of the former. Lat. 29° 5′, long. 79° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKBURABAD, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Coel, twelve miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 78° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jacquemont, vi. 337. Transact. Geol. Soc. second series, 144—Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay.

AKBURPOOR,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village at the eastern base of a rocky range of hills of sandstone formation,[2] largely intermixed with quartz. Distance south from Delhi 56 miles. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 77° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

AKBURPOOR,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and sixteen miles north-west of the former.[2] The road in this part of the route is rather heavy. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 77° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

AKDIRAH,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 141 miles south-west of the former.[2] The surrounding country is gravelly, and though occasionally diversified with a few small hills, is in general level. The road in this part of the route is firm and good. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 73° 17′.

AKHA.—A tribe inhabiting the mountainous country situated on the northern boundary of Assam, and the eastern boundary of Bhotan. The centre of the tract is about lat. 27° 10′, long. 92° 40′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 113, 217.

AKHUNDI, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmer to the city of Joudpore, and fifty-two miles east of the former. It is situate six miles north of the right bank of the river Loni, in a low swampy country, liable to be laid under water by the inundation of that river during the rainy season, when the road becomes deep and difficult. Lat. 25° 59′, long. 72° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKKAWARRUM.—A town in the native state of Hyder-

abad, or dominions of the Nizam. Distant east from Hyderabad 59 miles. Lat. 17° 15′, long. 79° 26′.

AKHERI.—See EEKAIREE.

AKLI, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and twenty-six miles north of the latter place. The road in this part of the route is good, being over a plain, though barren country. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 71° 24′. Boileau, Rajwara, 105, 216.

AKLONEE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant south-east from Agra fifty miles. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 78° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKLOOJ, in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the Neera river, 70 miles east of Sattara. Lat. 17° 52′, long. 75° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKNUR,[1] in the Northern Punjab (territory of Gholab Singh), is situate on the banks of the Chenaub, here a very large river. At the beginning of August, when largest, it was found by Broome and Cunningham to have seven channels, the broadest* 920 yards wide, some of the others breast-deep, and all having very rapid streams. The Chenaub is navigable downwards from a point a short distance above Aknur to the sea.[2] The town, though mostly in ruins, has a very fine and picturesque appearance when viewed from without, the remains of the old palace being strikingly contrasted with the buildings of the new fort. Here is a ferry over the river. Aknur is situated at the base of the lowest or most southern range of the Himalaya, where it first rises above the plain of the Punjaub. Lat. 32° 50′, long. 74° 50′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. of Bengal, 1841, 113. Von Hugel, i. 154.

[2] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 217.

AKOAT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate in one of the recently-sequestrated provinces of the kingdom. Distant west from Ellichpoor thirty-two miles. Lat. 21° 3′, long. 77° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKOLAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant north from Jaulnah twenty miles. Lat. 20° 6′, long. 76° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKORAH, in the British district of Peshawur, one of the divisions of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Kabool river, a tributary to the Indus, and on the route E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Vigne states the breadth of the river at Aknur, in the beginning of July, at 100 yards (i. 221).

from Attock to Peshawur, twelve miles north-west of the former. Lat. 34°, long. 72° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKOREE,[1] in Bundelcund, in the British territory of Jaloun, a small town on the route from Calpee to Jhansi, thirty-five miles[2] south-west of the former. It has water and supplies in abundance. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 79° 20′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKOUNAH.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant north from Oude fifty miles. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 82°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKOWLAH,[1] in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town in one of the recently ceded districts, on the route from Nagpore to Aurungabad, 142 miles south-west of former, 122 north-east of latter. It is a considerable[2] place,* with high and handsome walls, and the numerous ruins contiguous to it indicate that it must have formerly been much more considerable. Distance from Hyderabad, north-west, 250 miles; from Bombay, north-east, 300. Lat. 20° 40′, long. 77° 2′.

[2] Fitzclarence, Journ. of Route, 159.

AKRA.—A town in the Daman division of the Punjab: it is situated on the left bank of the small river Gombela, a tributary of the Indus, fifty-seven miles north from Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 32° 36′, long. 70° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. General Letter from Bombay, 17 Oct. 1849. Rigby on Akranee District.

AKRAUNEE PERGUNNAH.—A tract of British territory under the presidency of Bombay, situate between the two branches of the Satpoora mountains, bounded on the north by the Nerbudda; on the east by the Burwani state and Torun Mal; on the south by the Soottampore and Kookurmoonda pergunnahs; and on the west by the state of Raj Peepla. It extends from lat. 21° 39′ to lat. 22° 4′, and from long. 73° 48′ to long. 74° 30′. It is about fifty miles in length from east to west, and about twenty at its greatest breadth. The general elevation of the surface ranges from 1,600 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and consists of a succession of inferior ridges running east and west, parallel to the two superior and inclosing branches of the Vindhya and Sautpoora ranges, which are clothed to their summits with thick jungle. The climate during the hot season is accordingly temperate, but severe in winter, when ice is found in the nullahs and wells. During the monsoon the fall of rain is excessive, the sun is seldom visible, and the earth is enveloped in mist.

The scenery is picturesque, and the face of the country

[1] Memoir of Operations of British Army in India, 137.

* Blacker, however, styles[1] it "a small place."

much diversified; the valleys and open country being partitioned into regular fields, while plantations of mango and mawa-trees surround the numerous villages, and date and brab-palms thickly dot the landscape, bounded by the irregular line of mountain-land.

The district is copiously supplied with streams. The principal of these is the Oodey, a considerable stream, which, after a north-easterly course of about sixty miles, falls into the Nerbudda near Bhoosa. The Jhurkun rises near Torun-Mal, and, pursuing a winding course through the hills, falls into the same river at Bhadul; as does also the Hutnee, which separates Candeish from the Burwani state. The streams which, running in the opposite direction, discharge themselves into the Taptee, are the Ulkhurree, the Ghogala, and some others of less importance.

The soil consists of a rich decomposed ironstone, and produces abundant crops of grain. Cultivation appears to be well understood and judiciously practised. The land is kept clean and well manured, and a due rotation of crops is observed. The surplus agricultural produce is purchased by Brinjarries from Candeish and Rajpeepla, who supply the inhabitants in return with salt, groceries, and other articles. The district contains large herds of cattle and a few buffaloes. There are neither sheep nor pigs, but goats are abundant.

The population, which is exclusively agricultural, is stated to amount to 4,467 persons; and the number of villages is about 120. The general condition of the people is thriving and prosperous. They consist of various aboriginal tribes of the Tamulian race. Their religion and manners are obviously derived from a period antecedent to the introduction of the Brahminical faith, and both are of the most simple and primitive nature; they have neither priests nor temples, nor do they worship idols. They acknowledge no distinction of caste, and their worship is directed exclusively to the propitiation of the superior powers by sacrifices and offerings. The objects of their worship, however, appear to be not very well defined, and the people are extremely superstitious. They are devoted believers in witchcraft, the practitioners of which black art they formerly sought to dispossess of their power by cutting off their noses,—a remedy believed to be effectual.

The total amount of revenue paid to government by the inhabitants of the Akranee pergunnah amounts to 2,611 rupees per annum.

There are five passes leading from Candeish and the Nerbudda into the Akraunee pergunnah. The most frequented is the Norwagaum pass, leading from Strada, which is an easy track for bullocks. The Chandreli Ghaut, leading from Kookurmoonda and Tulloda, is steep and difficult. The Dodebawa Ghaut, situate between the former two, is passable only on foot. The Soorpan pass, leading from the Katee state, is difficult, but, notwithstanding, is much frequented by Brinjarries. The Oodepore road, leading to the Nerbudda by the Kurrai-pani Ghaut, is said also to be difficult, and to be little used.

[1] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 494, 495.

AKULKOTE,[1] within the political jurisdiction of the government of Bombay, a town, with annexed territory, in the southern Mahratta country, held in jaghire from the East-India Company by a petty chief styled rajah, who was formerly tributary to the rajah of Sattara. This prince is bound to furnish a contingent of cavalry to the British government. A proposal made by the latter to commute the obligation for a pecuniary payment has been met by a refusal on the part of the rajah.[2] Distant from Bombay, S.E., 250 miles. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 76° 16′.

[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 18 Feb. 1852.

Journal As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 680, &c.—Account of Arracan by Lieut. Phayre, Sen. Asst. Commissioner.

AKYAB, or ARRACAN PROPER.—A district of Arracan, bounded on the north by Chittagong, on the west by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the Yoomadoung mountains, and on the south by the island of Ramree and numerous creeks and estuaries. It lies between lat. 20° — 21° 33′, long. 92° 12′—94°. Its area is about 6,000 miles, and it is the largest of the three provinces of Arracan. It is in general flat, but along the sea-shore some low ridges of hills run parallel with the sea, and to the north and east its boundary is formed by high ranges, over which are several passes to Chittagong and Ava. The valley, which constitutes the principal part of the province, is intersected by numerous streams and tide nullahs, besides the larger rivers Myoo, Coladyne, and Lemyoo, which run through it, and in the rainy season completely inundate the neighbouring country, and insulate the villages in their vicinity. These rivers take their rise in the

mountains north of Arracan, and, running in a southerly direction, have a course of about 200 miles, emptying themselves into the sea about lat. 20° 5′. In the latter part of their course they are connected by various streams, by means of which the principal communication in the province is carried on. The district is divided into circles, each of which is said to contain from five to twenty villages. This disparity in number is occasioned by the superiority of one circle over another, either in its situation, taken in a commercial or physical sense, or in the fertility of the soil. Over each of these divisions an officer is placed, whose official duties consist in collecting the revenue, in preserving order throughout his circle, and in settling disputes. The interior of the province is very low; and from this cause, as well as from its clayey soil, and its being during the wet season constantly under water, it is always excessively damp and marshy; the climate in consequence is very unhealthy. The soil is, however, peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of rice, which is carried to a greater extent here than in any other district in Arracan. The numerous streams and nullahs which intersect the valley are by artificial means turned to the purposes of irrigation. The population of the district amounts, it is stated, to about 177,585.

AKYAB.—The chief town of the district of the same name, as well as the whole province of Arracan. It was formerly called Tset-twe, and is still known by that name among the Mugh inhabitants. The designation of Akyab was derived, Lieutenant Phayre supposes, from a pagoda situate near this spot, which was called Akhyab-dau-kun (royal jawbone hillock), from a jawbone of Gautama's being buried there.[1] It is situate on the eastern side of the island of Akyab, which is at the south-western extremity of the district, and at the mouth of the Coladyne or Kuladyne river. The island is separated from the mainland by the Roozeekeea creek, which connects the river Kuladyne with Tekmyoo. It is of late years only that this town has been at all flourishing, for previously to the Burmese war it was a paltry village, consisting only of a few ill-constructed bamboo huts.[2] It is now the most important town in the province,' certainly in a commercial point of view, though, as a military station, it is superseded

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 692—Lieut. Phayre, Account of Arracan.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 692.

by Khyouk Phyoo. The houses are well built and more substantial than the generality of Mugh residences, and the streets, which are broad and regular, are built at right angles to one another.[3] Further improvements are in progress.[4] There is a plentiful supply of all kinds of grain in the shops; and articles for clothing, cutlery, glass, are imported from Bengal, and exposed for sale. Its situation is extremely well suited for a commercial town, and it is to this circumstance, probably, that its present prosperity is owing. Being placed at the entrance of the chief river of the province, which has an uninterrupted inland navigation, and near a fertile country, where much grain is produced, and having a good harbour, it possesses every facility for carrying on an export and import trade, which it in consequence possesses to a considerable extent. Lighthouses and other works, projected for the benefit of navigation and commerce, have been erected in the vicinity of the town.[5] The climate of this town is considered as healthy as Khyouk Phyoo or Sandoway. The population[6] amounts to about 5,000 souls. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 92° 54′.

[3] Pemberton, Report on the Eastern Frontier, 87. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 693. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[4] Beng. Public Disp. 8 Jan. 1850.
[5] Bengal Marine Disp. 26 June, 1844.
[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 693.

ALADIN ISLANDS.—A cluster of islands to the south-west of the Tenasserim provinces, about thirty-four miles distant from the mainland of Siam. Lat. 9° 40′, long. 98° 8′.

ALAKANANDA.—See ALUKNUNDA.

ALAMBARAI,[1] ALLEMBADDY, or ALLUMKADDY, in the British district Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Cauvery. In the history of Mysore it is mentioned[2] as a place of importance in 1624; and in the ill-planned British campaign of 1768 it was occupied by a small British garrison,[3] which was dispossessed by the troops of Hyder Ali. Distance from Seringapatam, east, sixty-five miles; from Madras, south-west, 185. Lat. 12° 9′, long. 77° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Wilkes, Historical Sketches, i. 46.
[3] Id. ii. 103.

ALAMPOOR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a decayed town on the old route from Agra to Mow,[2] 141 miles south-west of former, 274 north-east of latter. In consequence of the distractions and devastations in this part of India during the latter part of the last and the early part of the present century, most of the inhabitants deserted this town, and took refuge in the neighbouring stronghold of Naushahur or Madhupur. Water is obtainable here from numerous wells; but

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 9.

supplies must be collected from the neighbourhood. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 76° 25′.

ALAPOOR, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and thirty-eight miles[1] south of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 16′, long. 77° 7′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

ALATPOOR, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and eighteen miles west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water to the depth of from one to three feet during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer; at other times it is tolerably good: the country is level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 78° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

ALAYGYAN PASS.—A pass over the Youmadoung mountains, leading from Sandoway, in the British district of Arracan, to the town of Prome, in the British territory of Pegu. The crown of the pass is about eleven miles north-east from Sandoway. Lat. 18° 31′, long. 94° 39′.

ALBAK.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant north-west from Rajahmundry 110 miles. Lat. 18° 10′, long. 80° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALDEMAU,[1] in the native state of Oude,[2] a district denominated from the village of that name. It is bounded on the north-west by the district Pachamrat; on the north-east by the river Ghogra, separating it from the British district Goruckpoor; on the south-east by the British district Azimgurh; and on the west by Sultanpoor. It lies between lat. 26°—26° 40′, long. 82° 15′—83° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 97.

ALDEMAU,[1] in the territory of Oude, an ancient village whence is denominated the district of the same name. It is situate four miles from the right bank of the river Ghogra. Close to it is a small mud fort,[2] mounted with two cannon, the station of the local officer of police. There are many shops for cloth and other merchandise kept by Hindoo traders. Butter estimates the population at 400, of whom 300 are Mussulmans. Distant fifty miles S.E. from Faizabad; 120 E. from Lucknow; thirty-five N.W. from Azimgurh. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 82° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 114.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 143. Barr, Câbul and Punjâb, 5.

ALEEPOOR, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal. It is situate on the Delhi Canal, from which it is supplied with water. There is a police-station here. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather, and supplies for troops may be obtained in abundance on due notice. Lat. 28° 48′, long. 77° 12′.

ALEPPI.—See AULAPOLAY.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALI BAUG, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the sea-coast, nineteen miles south of Bombay. Lat. 18° 40′, long. 72° 58′.

ALI BUNDER, in Sinde, a small town on the Gonnee, one of the offsets of the Indus to the east. Here is a dam made in 1799 by Futteh Ali, one of the ameers of Sinde. This, according to Pottinger,[1] was "the only work of public utility ever made by one of the reigning family," being intended to retain the water of the river for the purposes of irrigation, and to exclude the salt water, which, sent upwards by the tide, rendered sterile the surrounding country. This barrier had the natural consequence of causing in the channel of the Gonnee a deposit of alluvial matter, which is gradually filling it; so that, though formerly navigable throughout the year, this branch of the Indus had in 1809 become so shallow, that boats could ply only during four months of the inundation between Ali Bunder and Hyderabad. The channel below Ali Bunder has also become nearly obliterated,[2] though formerly by far the greatest estuary of the Indus. The contiguous part of Cutch also suffered the most disastrous consequences from the water being cut off; the district of Sayra, formerly remarkable for fertility, ceasing to yield a blade of vegetation, and becoming part of the Runn, or Great Salt Desert, on which it bordered. Ali Bunder is in lat. 24° 22′, long. 69° 11′.

[1] Beloochis, 358.

[2] Burnes' Bokh. iii. 239, 311, 312.

ALIGANJ,[1] or SEWAN ALIGANJ, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Goruckpore, fifty-four miles N.W. of former, seventy-four S.E. of latter. It has a good bazaar, and water and supplies are abundant. It is stated[2] that the population are principally Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 84° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. p. 253.

ALIGANJ,[1] in the district of Sultanpore, territory of Oude,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

a village twelve miles north-west of the cantonment of Sultanpore, seventy south-east of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates its population at only 100, all Hindoos; yet adds, "there is a bazaar of sixty shops, and a market, attended by between 300 and 400 shopkeepers." Lat. 26° 24′, long. 82°.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 115.

ALIGUNJ.—A town in the native state of Oude, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant north from Lucknow ninety-one miles. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 80° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALIPOORA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 766[2] miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, forty-two miles south-east of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 82° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

ALIPORA.—See ALLYPOORA.

ALIPORE.[1]—A town in British district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, presidency of Bengal, on the route from Fort William to Fulta, by Tolly's Nullah, four miles south-east of Fort William, twenty-one[2] north-west of Fulta. Heber[3] describes it as a large village, in the vicinity of which are several houses belonging to Europeans, and considered remarkably healthy and dry. In this town is situate the great jail of Alipore, built in 1810, at a cost of 10,000*l.*,[4] exclusive of the labour of the prisoners employed upon the work. Convicts sentenced to long periods of imprisonment in Bengal are usually confined in this jail. The number of prisoners[5] in 1848 amounted to 991. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 88° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 174.

[3] Narrat. of Journ. i. 26.

[4] Report on Prison Discipline, 62.

[5] Bengal Judicial Letter, 5 Feb. 1851.

ALIWAL.—A village near the left bank of the Sutlej, and within a short distance of the town of Loodianah. It is within the tract of country subject to the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej territories. Here, on the 28th January, 1846, Sir Harry Smith attacked, defeated, and drove back a large body of Sikhs, which had crossed the Sutlej from Philour, on its right bank, and threatened Loodianah. The movements of the officer commanding in this action were marked by the most consummate tact and judgment, and the object of them was completely accomplished. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 75° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALLAHABAD.[1]—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Prewinces, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the territory of Oude;

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

on the east by the British districts Jounpore and Mirzapore; on the south-west by the territory of Rewah and the British district of Banda; and on the west by the British district of Futtehpore. It lies between lat. 24° 49′—25° 44′, long. 81° 14′—82° 26′; is eighty-five miles in length from south-east to north-west, and fifty in breadth. The area is 2,801 square miles. Four of the subdivisions called pergunnahs, amounting to about a third of the district, are comprised within the Doab, extending upwards from its south-eastern angle, marked by the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges. The general slope of the surface is to the south-east, as evidenced by the descent of the Ganges and of the smaller streams in the same direction. There is, besides, a declivity from the south-west to the north-east, indicated by the descent in that direction of the Jumna and Tons, discharging themselves into the Ganges, the bed of which is the channel of drainage for the whole district. The Ganges first touches on the district at its north-eastern angle, near Manikpoor, in lat. 25° 48′, long. 81° 24′; and flowing in a south-easterly direction, forms for twenty-seven miles the boundary towards the territory of Oude. In lat. 25° 35′, long. 81° 42′, it enters the district, through which it continues to flow in a south-easterly direction thirty miles farther, to the confluence with the Jumna, or celebrated Triveni,* at the town of Allahabad. In this part of its course it is represented[2] to have "a low bed, four miles in average width, within the limits of which it changes its course annually; in the lapse of four or five years shifting from the one to the other limit." The continual shifting of the channel and frequent appearance of sandbanks much interfere with the navigation of the river in this part of its course, during the season of low water. "Above[3] its confluence with the Jumna," says Captain Smith, an officer directed to report on the subject, "the Ganges is a stream of shoals and rapids, which in a measure disappear when it has received an additional supply of water from the Jumna. Of the difficulty of passing up the Ganges in the first six miles above the fort of Allahabad, the causes, I fear, are such as will not warrant my holding out strong expectation of their removal. The principal obstruction is felt at the junction of

[2] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 11.

[3] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in Brit. India, 94.

* For an explanation of the origin of this term, see article on the town of Allahabad.

the two rivers, where the large body of sand and earthy matter brought down by the current, particularly of the Ganges, is deposited near the eddies and slack water—is again suspended by the stream, as the rivers, rising and falling as they are constantly doing in different levels, alternately disturb each other, and are again deposited in new situations; thus forming at the entrance of the Ganges, from the united rivers, a shallow and continually shifting bar." The channel of the river expands above the confluence, and in the dry season the shrunken stream, then probably not amounting to a sixtieth[4] part of its volume during the period of the monsoons, cuts a channel in what was the bed of the river in its swollen state; but so vast is the increase at that time, that, notwithstanding the width of the channel at Allahabad, the water-mark[5] has been known to rise twenty feet in a week, and forty-five feet six inches[6] in the course of the monsoon. Yet, so little uniform is the depth even then, that Lord Valentia,[7] who dropped down the river by boat in the beginning of September, and in the height[8] of the monsoon, found the river so shallow above Allahabad, that it was necessary in many places to have the boat pushed by main strength across the shoals; and, notwithstanding the accession of the water of the Jumna, the united stream so shoals in the dry season, that a few miles below Allahabad it has not more than two[9] feet of water. Continuing for thirty-two miles its circuitous course, in a direction generally south-easterly, the river then forms for ten miles the boundary between this district and that of Mirzapore, into which it passes in lat. 25° 10′, long. 82° 21′. The Jumna, touching on the district close to its western point, in lat. 25° 28′, long. 81° 16′, and holding a very circuitous route of sixty-five miles in a direction generally easterly, falls into the Ganges at the right side, close below the fort of Allahabad, as already intimated, in lat. 25° 26′, long. 81° 58′. Its banks[1] are lofty and precipitous, and ridges of rock in many places advance into the stream, combining with its general shallowness and strong current to render navigation tedious, difficult, and dangerous; though of late years, by damming the stream in some places, and blasting or hewing away the rock in others, some progress has been made in diminishing those evils. Those rocks are common, as well on the left side, or that of the Doab, as the right, or that of

[4] Prinsep, Append. K. xxxiii.
[5] Id. 92.
[6] Id. 90.
[7] Travels, i. 209.
[8] Prinsep, 92.
[9] Id. 94.
[1] Id. 96.

Bundelcund;[2] and, consisting of sandstone,[3] are quarried for building purposes. In one[3] place, in the middle of the river, is a towering rock, of striking appearance, crowned with a singular stone-built cupola, in good repair. About twenty miles below the confluence of the Jumna, and on the same side, the Tons falls into the Ganges, in lat. 25° 15′, long. 82° 8′, after a circuitous course of about forty miles in a generally north-easterly direction, through a part of the district resembling in ruggedness of character the adjoining territory of Rewah, from which this stream flows. The elevation above the sea of the average water-mark at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, is about 340* feet. The plain of the Doab is estimated to be in this part about sixty feet higher,[4] or 400 feet above the sea; and probably no part of the district within the rivers has an elevation of 500 feet. The part stretching along the left bank of the Ganges has doubtless a less elevation, in consequence of the general slope of the surface to the south-east. The country to the right of the same river, and extending towards the rugged region of Rewah, must have some more elevated spots, though it does not appear that their height has been determined. The district is well furnished with the means of irrigation, as, in addition to those offered by watercourses and tanks, there are 61,637[5] wells, of which 9,205 are pukka, or lined with brick.

The climate of this district is considered more moist than that of the adjacent tracts; rains are more frequent, and the hot winds thereby mitigated. The vegetation[6] likewise is more luxuriant. The country is overspread with a vigorous growth of timber, and yields an abundant return to the cultivator of even the choicest products of the European garden.

Native husbandry at the end of the last century was found in a very rude state; the plough being so ill constructed that the ground was turned up by it fifteen[7] times before the seed was deposited.

[2] Roberts, Scenes of Hindostan, i. 256.
[3] Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 418, 419.
[4] Captain Smith, quoted in Prinsep, ut supra, 94.
[5] Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, May, 1841, p 18.
[6] Roberts, Scenes in Hindostan, i. 265.
[7] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 275.

* According to James Prinsep,[1] the elevation of Benares above Calcutta is 246 feet, or about 270 above the sea. According to G. A. Prinsep,[2] the average slope of the channel of the Ganges, from Allahabad to Benares, is six inches per mile; and as the distance[3] is 139 miles by the river-course, its elevation at Allahabad is in round numbers seventy feet above Benares, and 340 above the sea.

[1] As. Res. xv. Append. iii. p. x.
[2] Ut supra, 98.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 162.

In place of harrowing, a large log was drawn by oxen over the ground. In the course of ploughing, the roots of weeds were carefully removed by hand; but after the crop made its appearance, no farther attention was given to weeding. The irrigation of the land was more laborious than even the ploughing and harrowing; four oxen and three men could scarcely water an acre in three days. In many instances the water was conveyed from the tanks or wells in leather bags, each carried by four men. The wages of the labourer were at this time two and a half rupees, or five shillings a month; blacksmiths and carpenters were paid in kind and by contract, receiving annually a certain weight of grain. Oxen trod out the grain; and it is said that the native codes, in imitation of the Mosaic law, expressly prohibited their being muzzled whilst at this work. In general the farms did not exceed ten acres in extent, and often were not more than half that amount. The ryot or tenant was usually almost without capital, and is represented as living with his family in apathetic indigence. The habits of the cultivator are thus described by the writer referred to. "A small[8] piece of cloth around his middle, generally with one coarse blanket and a sort of turban consisting of a cotton clout, make the whole of his wardrobe. His food is the cheapest grain and vegetables, a little ghee (butter), with a pinch of salt between his finger and thumb." Such appears to have been the state of the province at the latter end of the last century. The conclusion of the present, it may confidently be expected, will present a striking contrast. The British residents in the district are now making zealous and successful efforts for the improvement of agriculture. The best kinds of maize, cotton, and flax, have been introduced.[9] Some dye-stuffs, besides indigo, are cultivated to considerable extent, especially kussum, or kusumtha (carthamus tinctorius), or safflower, for yielding a bright orange or deep red colour.* The most important articles of traffic probably are salt and cotton.

[8] Tennant, ii. 280.

[9] Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, May, 1841, p. 32.

* Hamilton[1] states that "the breed of sheep is small, even for India; and the fleece consists of a coarse black hair, altogether unsuitable for cloth, but which answers very well for the manufacture of shepherds' rugs." He also mentions[2] that considerable manufactures in cotton were carried

[1] Descrip. of Hindostan, i. 296.

[2] Ib. 297.

The Jumna is the principal channel[1] of the brisk transit business in cotton, which is largely produced[2] on both its sides in Bundelcund and the Doab. Indigo[3] and sugar also furnish considerable demands for the means of transport.

The population[4] amounts to 710,263; a total returned as made up of Hindoo agricultural, 436,839; Hindoo non-agricultural, 177,684; Mahomedans and others not being Hindoos, agricultural, 48,723; non-agricultural, 47,017. It thus appears that the Hindoo population outnumbers that of all other persuasions in the proportion of more than six to one, and that the number engaged in agricultural pursuits more than doubles the remainder. A comparison with the area shows that the average number of persons to each square mile rather exceeds 253. The towns and villages, classified according to population, are as follow:[5]—

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants	3,302
Ditto more than 1,000, and less than 5,000............	92
Ditto more than 5,000	4*

The principal routes are—1. The great trunk road[6] from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces, proceeding through Benares, and thence north-westerly along the left bank of the Ganges to Allahabad, having previously crossed the river close to it. From Allahabad it proceeds still in a north-westerly direction nearly parallel to the Ganges, and at a short distance from its right bank crosses the north-western frontier of the district of Allahabad to Futtehpore. 2. A route from Mirzapore, passing along the right bank of the Ganges nearly parallel to that last described, and joining it by crossing the Jumna at Allahabad. 3. A route from east to west, leading from Allahabad cantonment to that of Banda by the Rajapoor ferry over the Jumna. 4. A route from Allahabad to Rewah, by a line through the Kutra Pass. 5. A route from south to north, from Allahabad cantonment to Lucknow. 6. A route from south to north, from Allahabad cantonment to Pertab-

on in this district; but, probably, the overpowering cheapness of British fabrics has put an end to the production of any but the rudest kinds.

* The four towns mentioned as containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, are—Allahabad, Shahzadpore, Bhugeisur, Adampore.

1 Spry, Modern India, i. 139.
2 Royle, Bot. of Himal. 89. Report from Sel. Committee of House of Commons, fol. 1840, Append. p. 569—Lord Auckland on Cultivation of Cotton in East Indies.
3 Roberts, i. 264.
4 Statistics of the N.W. Prov. 1848, Shakespear, 168.
5 Statistics of the N.W. Prov. 136.
6 Garden, Routes, 170.

gurh. 7. A route from south-west to north-east, from Allahabad cantonment to Jounpore.

The earlier history of this province is involved in the obscurity which hangs over the history of India generally until a comparatively recent period. In 1194[7] it was subjugated by the Patans under Mohamed Shahab-ud-deen, of Ghor, and wrested from that race by Baber about 1529. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi it became a field of contention, on which the emperor, the vizier of Oude, the English, and the Mahrattas, acted conspicuous parts. In the arrangements of the English with the emperor, a portion of this province was assigned for the support of the latter; but on that prince throwing himself into the hands of the Mahrattas, the territory was regarded as having escheated, and was thereupon transferred to the vizier, from whom, under the treaty of 1801, it passed with other districts to the East-India Company.

[7] Ferishta, i. 178. Bird, ut supra, 82.

The principal places, Allahabad, Bhugeisur, Shahzadapore, Adampore, are mentioned in their order in the alphabetical arrangement.

ALLAHABAD,[1]* the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate at the south-eastern extremity of the Doab, on the tongue[2] of land formed by the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges. The former flows in a direction from south-west to north-east along the south face of the place, and is crossed at the ferry,[3] three-quarters of a mile broad; the stream even in the season of low water occupying nearly the whole of that space. The bed of the latter is a mile† and a

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Hodges, Travels in India, 98. Id. Select Views in India, vol. i. No. 20.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

* In Richardson's Dictionary,[1] edited by Wilkins, we read, "Ilahabad, the city of Allahabad." In Gladwin's translation of the Ayeen[2] Akbery, "Illahabass, vul. Allahabad." The name was given by Akbar. Ilhabas appears to have been a corruption, yet one of early date, as Tavernier, who travelled in that quarter in 1675, calls the town Halabas.[3] It is the Elahabad of Tieffenthaler.[4] Its name is however now fixed as Allahabad, being thus denominated in official documents and by Prinsep[5] and Wilson.[6] In the treaty of 1765, with the nawaub of Oude, it is however styled Illiabad; in the Seir Mutagherin,[7] Ilah-abad; and it is the Ilahabad of Tassin. Heber[8] observes, "I find all the people here, particularly the Mussulmans, pronounce Allahabad 'Illahabaz.'" Bacon[9] observes that it "is called by the natives Illahabads."

† But according to Lord Valentia,[1] "the Jumna is here nearly 1,400 yards wide, and the Ganges a mile."

[1] p. 161.
[2] ii. App. 27.
[3] Voyages, iii. 98.
[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 159.
[5] Tables, 40; also Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1832, p. 34.
[6] As. Res. xvii. 580.
[7] iii. 104.
[8] i. 322.
[9] First Impressions, i. 316.
[1] Travels, i. 210.

half wide,[4] and the stream in the dry season occupies about a sixth of that space. The waters of the Jumna are pellucid, and of a blue[5] colour, for the greater part of the year, but in the height of the rainy season become turbid,[6] as those of the Ganges are at all times. The latter is much the more considerable river, but derives no visible[7] increase from the addition which it here receives. The fort on the east and south rises[8] directly from the banks of the confluent rivers, which render it nearly impregnable in that direction. It is about 2,500 yards in circuit, is built of red stone, and, according to Von Orlich,[9] is now "a bastioned quinquangle; the ancient walls with semicircular bastions face the two streams; the land side is quite regular, and consists of two bastions, and a half-bastion with three ravelins," and stands higher[1] than any ground in face of it. Heber[2] observes, "It has been a very noble castle, but has suffered in its external appearance as much as it has probably gained in strength by the modernization which it has undergone from its present masters, its lofty towers being pruned down into bastions and cavaliers, and its high stone ramparts topped with turf parapets, and obscured by a green sloping glacis. It is still, however, a striking place; and its principal gate, surmounted by a dome with a wide hall beneath, surrounded by arcades and galleries, and ornamented with rude but glowing paintings, is the noblest entrance I ever saw to a place of arms." The exterior has been modernized in the Italian style, but the interior retains its antique and striking character. An ancient and spacious palace overlooking the Jumna, has been fitted up for the residence of the superior officers; and the rest of the Europeans of the garrison are lodged in well-constructed barracks. The arsenal, situate in the fort, is one of the largest in India; it contains arms[3] for 30,000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. Altogether it is a place of great strength, probably impregnable to native powers, and requiring for its reduction a regular siege according to European tactics. It is said to have cost 1,750,000*l.*[4] Among the finest structures of Allahabad, is that called the Serai of Khusru, the ill-fated[5] son of Jehangir. It is a fine quadrangle surrounded by an embattled wall, along the inside of which are a series of lodges for the gratuitous reception of travellers. Adjoining is a

4 Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.
5 Forster, Journal from Bengal to England, i. 79. Skinner, Excursions in India, ii 256. Roberts, Scenes in India, i. 268.
6 Heber, i. 3[illegible].
7 Valentia, i. 212.
8 Bengal Military Disp. 3 Nov. 1852.
9 Travels in India, ii. 118.
1 Valentia, i. 210.
2 Ut supra, i. 332.
3 Von Orlich, ii. 119.
4 Tieffenthaler, i. 162.
5 Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 332.

garden or pleasure-ground, containing some fine old mango-trees, and three mausoleums,[6] in a rich, magnificent, yet solemn style of architecture. Heber states that they were raised over two princes and a princess of the imperial family, but does not specify their names. In the middle of the fort stands an antique stone column,[7] popularly styled *Gada*, or Club of Bhim Sen, a hero who figures in the romantic legends of Hindostan. It is mentioned by Tieffenthaler[8] as standing in his time; was pulled down[9] during some alterations made in the fort in 1798, and has lately been replaced. The length[1] is forty-two feet seven inches; the shape nearly cylindrical, yet slightly tapering, the lower diameter being three feet two and a quarter inches; the upper, two feet two inches. It bears two Sanskrit inscriptions of considerable length, and obviously of remote antiquity; but notwithstanding the endeavours of Prinsep,[2] Troyer, and Mill, no certain conclusion can be drawn as to their date.

[6] Roberts, i. 268. Heber, i. 333.
[7] As. Res. vii. 176 — Colebrooke on Inscriptions on Pillar at Delhi.
[8] i. 160.
[9] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 106 —Burt, Descript. of Pillar at Allahabad.
[1] Von Orlich, ii. 118.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, pp. 114, 118, 257.

The present town of Allahabad is situate principally west of the fort, and extending along the Jumna. Its position is advantageous, but it is, nevertheless, an ill-built, poverty-stricken place.[3] Heber observes,[4] "The city of Allahabad is small, with very poor houses and narrow irregular streets, and confined to the banks of the Jumna." * The Jumma Masjit, or great mosque,[5] is a solid, stately building, but without much ornament. It is advantageously situate on the banks of the Jumna, and on one side adjoins the city, on the other an

[3] Roberts, i. 265.
[4] i. 334.
[5] Id. i. 333.

* No tolerable description, however, has been given by any traveller of Allahabad, which contains numerous noble monuments, though it would require well-informed and laborious antiquarian researches to point out with certainty the objects for which they were designed. Daniell gives views of the following structures, probably nowhere surpassed for costly, elaborate, and tasteful workmanship. His notices, however, of the objects for which they were intended, are probably drawn from popular report, and cannot be implicitly depended on :—I. Mausoleum of the Ranee, wife of the emperor Jehangire, near Allahabad. II. The Chalees Satoon, in the fort of Allahabad, on the river Jumna. III. Part of the palace in the fort of Allahabad. IV. Mausoleum of Sultan Chusero, near Allahabad. V. Mausoleum of Sultan Purvaz, near Allahabad. Heber,[1] generally allowed to be a good judge on such subjects, observes, in speaking of the tombs in the garden adjoining the serai of Sultan Khusroo, "All these are very solemn and striking, rich but not florid or gaudy, and completely giving the lie to the notion common in England, which regards all Eastern architecture as in bad taste and barbarous."

[1] i. 334.

esplanade before the glacis of the fort. After the conquest of the province by the East-India Company, it was fitted up as a residence of the general of the station; subsequently, to the purposes of an assembly-room; and ultimately restored to its former destination. The Mussulmans, however, regarding it as polluted, displayed a contemptuous indifference[6] on the subject. Below the fort is a subterraneous temple, entered by a long passage sloping downwards. Its shape is square,[7] and the roof supported by pillars; in the middle is a linga or phallic emblem, and at one end a dead forked tree, continually watered with great care by the attendant priests, who maintain that it still retains its sap and vitality;[8] but Tieffenthaler[9] describes it as leafless in his time, a century ago. The place is a close, loathsome den, rendered more hideous by obscene and monstrous figures of Mahadeva, Ganesh, and other objects of worship; and is damp from water trickling from its rocky walls. This insignificant moisture is alleged by the superstitious to be the outlet of the river Sarasvati,[1] which is lost in the sands near Thannesur, in Sirhind, upwards of 400 miles to the north-west. Wilford[2] observes: "The confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna [Ganges and Jumna] at Prayaga is called Triveni by the Pauranics, because three rivers are supposed to meet there; but the third is by no means obvious to the sight. It is the famous Sarasvati, which comes out of the hills to the west of the Yamuna, passes close to Thaneser, loses itself in the great sandy desert, and reappears at Prayag, humbly oozing from one of the towers of the fort, as if ashamed of herself. Indeed she may blush at her own imprudence, for she is the goddess of learning and knowledge, and was then coming down the country with a book in her hand, when she entered the sandy desert, and was unexpectedly assailed by numerous demons with frightful countenances, making a dreadful noise. Ashamed of her own want of forethought, she sank into the ground, and reappeared at Prayaga or Allahabad." Close to the wall of the fort, outside this revered cavern, is the actual confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, visited by great numbers of pilgrims of both sexes, anxious to bathe[3] in the purifying waters.* Formerly it was

6 Heber, i. 333. Roberts, i. 269.

7 Valentia, i. 211.

8 Skinner, Excursions in India, ii. 255.

9 i. 161.

1 Ward, Hindoo Mythology, ii. 132.

2 As. Res. xiv. 395, 396.

3 Forster, Journ. from Bengal to England, i. 79.

* Hamilton[1] thus describes what takes place on such occasions:—"When a pilgrim arrives here, he first sits down on the brink of the river and has

1 Descript. of Hindostan, i. 300.

not uncommon for devotees of either sex to cause earthen vessels to be fastened round their waists or to their feet, and having proceeded in a boat to the middle of the stream, then precipitate themselves, to rise no more, supposing that by this self-immolation they secured eternal bliss.[4] At present the meetings here appear to have abated somewhat of their more gloomy and murderous character. According to the description of Skinner,[5] who visited the place on the 14th of December, 1826, "it was a religious fair, and took place on the very spot of the confluence of the two streams. There did not seem to me to be anything sold; bathing and praying were the great occupations. A great number of platforms, about eight or ten feet square, with long legs to them, stood in the water; they had canopies above them, and were as booths in English fairs, for in them people frequently sat as if to rest themselves after having waded through the river to reach them. The Brahmins, however, seemed to be the peculiar masters of each, for they never moved from their seats; but occupying the centre, with their rosaries in their hands, remained at their posts to administer to the spiritual wants of those who visited them. It was a very pretty scene; the women had their holiday clothes on, and shone in rosy scarfs among the crowd." The military cantonment is on the north-west side of the fort, in a delightful situation, having some picturesque[6] variety of surface, and being finely wooded.

[4] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 250.

[5] Excursions, ii. 253.

[6] Roberts, i. 257.

This town is the seat of the civil establishment for the district of Allahabad, which consists of the usual functionaries, European and native. If the returns respecting the population are to be depended on, this town, though much fallen from its former splendour, is of late years in some measure recovering its prosperity. Hamilton[7] states, that in 1803 it was computed to have a population of 20,000, exclusive of the garrison. In 1832,[8] a return which was considered, "in the absence of a more minute census, worthy of being placed on record among the statements of a similar nature," gives the total population, exclusive of Europeans, at 88,231; the

[7] Descript. of Hindostan, i. 300.

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, Jan. 1832, pp. 35, 36.

his head and body shaved, so as that each hair may fall into the water; the sacred writings promising him one million of years' residence in heaven for every hair thus deposited. After shaving he bathes, and the same day or the next performs the obsequies of his deceased ancestors."

Hindoos being 25,096, the Mussulmans 13,135; and the number of houses at 6,165. In 1834,[9] a census from the same authority, and considered more accurate than that last given, states the total population, exclusive of Europeans, at 64,785; of whom 44,116 were Hindoos, and 20,669 Mussulmans. The number of houses was 13,966. This last, however, besides the quarters returned in the census of 1832, bears on Daraganj, a suburb on the left side of the Ganges, and containing 9,103 persons, of whom 7,395 were Hindoos, and 1,708 Mussulmans; and Kaidganj,* having 10,661 persons, of whom 8,288 Hindoos, and 2,373 Mussulmans; and 2,663 houses: but after deducting the population of those two quarters, that of the proper town remains 45,021; showing an increase of 6,780 between the periods of the two returns. The census of 1848 affords no definite information on the subject, inasmuch as no town within the district is returned as having more than 10,000 inhabitants. In regard, however, to Allahabad, this is explained by a note, stating that the place comprises[1] portions of nine villages which were separately counted. There is reason to conclude that the prosperity of the place is on the advance, in part, probably, from the growing importance of the North-West Provinces, and partly from the introduction of steam-navigation[2] on the Upper Ganges. "The numerous villas and bungalows of the civil and military officers, surrounded by beautiful gardens, give a grand appearance to the place; for there are probably few other spots in India which have such handsome and richly fitted-up buildings of this kind. Roads planted with avenues wind between them, and lead to the fort, the city, and several places of the principal circumjacent localities." In 1839 a grant from government of 5,000 rupees was sanctioned to aid in the erection of a church, the remaining funds to be supplied by private subscription. The direct communication with Calcutta by the river during the rainy season is through the Bhagruttee channel, and the distance 808[3] miles; in the season of low water, from the latter end of October to the beginning of June, it is by the eastern or Sunderbund passage, 985 miles.[4]

The average time allowed for the upward passage, in the

* Jail-market; from Kaid, "jail," and Ganj, "market;" the great district jail[1] being in this quarter.

[9] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, May, 1834, p. 244.

[1] Shakespear, Mem. Stat. N.W. Prov. 136.

[2] Von Orlich, ii. 1?0.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

[4] Id. 163.

[1] Von Orlich, ii. 124.

conveyance of troops and stores and other government purposes, without the aid of steam, was three months;[5] the allowance of time by steam for this passage is twenty-five days;[6] for the downward, fifteen days in the dry season, *viâ* the Sunderbund, and six days during the rains.

[5] Prinsep on Steam Navigation in British India, 45.
[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. i. part ii. 27, 43.

Some have on very slender grounds maintained this place to be the Palibothra* of Greek and Roman geographers, but the best authorities consider that city† identical with Patna. Probably the first authentic mention of it is by Baber, who styles it Piag.[7] The fort was built by Akber,‡[8] who changed the name of the city to Allahabad. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, it was seized in 1753 by Safder Jang,[9] the vizier of Oude. It had three years previously (1750) been sacked[1] by the Patans of Furruckabad. In 1765 it was taken[2] by the British, and assigned as the residence of Shah Alum, the titular emperor of Delhi, who was, however, so infatuated as to leave[3] this place of refuge in 1771. In consequence it was resumed by the donors, and transferred to the nawaub of Oude by the treaty of 1773.[4] In 1801 it was ceded[5] by the nawaub to the East-India Company. So completely was it ruined, either by violence or gradual decay, that Hodges, who visited it in 1782,[6] describes it as consisting merely of thatched huts, with scarcely a vestige of any considerable house remaining. Its desolation, as well as the great number of fakirs, or mendicants under religious garb, who resort to it, caused it to be called[7] Fakirabad.§ Elevation above the sea about 340 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta by land 496[8] miles; in the same direction from Benares, 75; S.E. from Lucknow, 128; in similar direction from Cawnpore, 124; from Calpee, 153; from Agra *viâ* Etawa, 288, or by grand trunk road, 302; from Delhi, 391. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 81° 55′.

[7] Memoirs, 406, 407.
[8] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 34.
[9] Elphinstone, ut supra, ii. 626.
[1] Seir Mutagherin, iii. 90.
[2] Thornton, Hist. of British India, i. 475. Franklin, Life of Shah-Aulum, 26.
[3] Scott's Hist. of Successors of Aurungzebe, ii. 247.
[4] Treaties with the Country Powers, 73.
[5] Treaties, ut supra, 102.
[6] Travels, 90.
[7] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 331.
[8] Garden, Tables of Routes, 170.

* According to Wilford,[1] "the true name of this famous place [Palibothra] is Patalipura, which means the town of Patali, a form of Devi worshipped there."

† The learning on this subject will be found in Rennell,[2] Jones,[3] and Wilford.[4] Schlegel[5] has discussed it, and Ritter[6] may be consulted.

‡ Who reigned[7] from 1556—1605. Lumsden, without specifying his authority, states[8] that it was founded in 1581.

§ From Fakir, "pauper or religious mendicant," and Abad, "dwelling."

[1] As. Res. v. 283, on the Chronology of the Hindoos; also ix. 81.
[2] Mem. of a Map of Hindustan, 49, 50, 53.
[3] As. Res. iii. 320; iv. 10, 11.
[4] As. Res. v. 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284; ix. 35, 36, 37, 46, 48, 61, 81; x. 123; xiv. 378, 380.
[5] Indische Bibliothek, 1827, 394-398.
[6] Erdkunde, v. 463, 481, 482, 493, 508.
[7] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 216, 276.
[8] Journ. from India to Britain, 19.

mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. Distance from Ellichpoor, south-west, 71 miles; Aurungabad, north-east, 100. Lat. 20° 24′, long. 76° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALLIPOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant south-west from Nagpore 50 miles. Lat. 20° 33′, long. 78° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALLIYARKA TANDA, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Oomerkote. It is situate at the intersection of the two great routes from Hyderabad eastward, and from Cutch to Upper Scinde and the Punjaub. It has some manufactures, principally in cotton and dyeing. Population 5,000. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 68° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALLOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant south-east from Nagpore 170 miles. Lat. 19° 49′, long. 81° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALLOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant west from Hyderabad 29 miles. Lat. 17° 20′, long. 78° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALLOWALLEEA.—A title belonging to certain Seik chiefs, whose possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej were confiscated by the British government in 1848, in consequence of the non-performance of their feudatory obligations during the Lahore war.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALLUMPOOR, in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, a town 30 miles north-west of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 86° 57′.

ALLYGUNJ.—See ULLEEGUNJE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc

ALLYGURH.[1]—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the British district Bolundshuhur; on the east by the British districts of Budaon and Mynpooree; on the south by the British districts of Mynpooree and Muttra; and on the west by the British districts Muttra and Goorgaon. It lies between lat. 27° 27′—28° 11′, long. 77° 32′—78° 47′, and embraces an area of 2,149 square miles. Like the rest of the Doab between the Jumna and the Ganges, this district is generally level; but there is a prolonged elevation of surface in the centre, between the two great rivers. The crest of this elevation slopes to the south-east, as indicated by the respective

amounts of altitude on the course of the Ganges Canal, which is laid down along the ridge with a view to diffusing more effectually the benefits of irrigation on each side of it. Thus, at Chandaos, in lat. 28° 5′, on the northern frontier, the elevation is 779 feet;[2] at Hurdooagunj, twenty-one miles farther to the south-east, in lat. 27° 56′, it is decreased to 735; at Kooraoli, still farther in that direction, it falls to 648. The chief rivers are the Ganges, which touches on the north-eastern frontier, and the Jumna, on the north-western, both being navigable.[3] The Kalee Nuddy (east), which holds a very tortuous course, generally in a south-easterly direction, through the district, is not navigable higher than Khasgung, in the adjacent district of Budaon. It has been suggested, however, that this river might be rendered more extensively available for navigation[4] by connecting it with the Ganges Canal.

[2] Cautley on Ganges Canal, Append. ii. 4.

[3] Cautley, ut supra, sec. ii. 18.

[4] Cautley, 19.

The climate of Allyghur is liable to much variation in the course of twenty-four hours; the thermometer being in winter, during the night, as low as the freezing-point, and in the course of the succeeding day rising to above 100° of Fahrenheit.*

The soil must be fertile, and in general well cultivated, as the land-assessment is proportionably greater[5] than in most of the North-Western Provinces. The country about Hatrass[6] is a fine tract, and the immediate vicinity of the fort of Allyghur is especially fertile, in consequence of being saturated[6] with water.† The staple alimentary crops are wheat, barley, millet, and pulse: rice is little cultivated. The chief commercial crops are indigo, cotton, tobacco, and sugar.

[5] Statistics of N W. Prov. 169.

[6] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 102, 401.

The population, according to the census of 1848, amounts to 739,356; of which number 315,642 are returned as Hindoos, and engaged in agriculture; 336,150 Hindoos following other

* According to Tennant,[1] "from the heat 130° down to 30° is here the range of the thermometer in the same day, which is probably greater than in any other part of the world;" but this, perhaps, is an exaggerated statement, the loose expression of distressed feelings.

[1] Indian Researches, ii. 377.

† Hamilton,[1] in one work, states that "the soil of Alyghur is fertile and very productive under proper cultivation;" in another,[2] that "the northern portion of this district, extending from Allyghur to the vicinity of Delhi, is one of the most desolate tracts in the Doab. Scarcely a tree is to be seen, but low dark jungle abounds." Thorn,[3] however, describes that part of the country as fine; and Garden,[4] in his remarks on the routes there, generally mentions it to be partially cultivated.

[1] Descript. of Hindostan, i. 402.

[2] Gazetteer, i. 30.

[3] 110.

[4] 232.

employments; 21,880 Mahomedans and others, agriculturists; and 65,684 non-agricultural. From this statement it will appear that the Hindoos vastly outnumber all other classes; but it is a noticeable fact, as being contrary to ordinary experience, that the majority of the Hindoos are non-agricultural. The following classification of the towns and villages of the district is obtained from the official statement prepared in 1848:—Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 1,782; ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 106; ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, 4;* ditto more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, 3;† total, 1,895.

The principal places will be found described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

At the commencement of the present century this territory was the principal seat of the short-lived power of the French adventurer Perron. Perron's force being either dispersed or destroyed in the campaign of 1803 (principally by the events of the siege of Allyghur and the battle of Delhi), its leader surrendered to the British. In 1804 the district suffered from the devastating incursion of Holkar, the Mahratta chief, who was, however, severely chastised, suffering the loss of his host of cavalry, which was surprised and cut to pieces by the British, under General Lake, at Furruckabad. An incursion, made in the next year by Ameer Khan the Patan, had nearly a similar result; that freebooter[7] losing nearly all his followers, and himself escaping with difficulty across the Jumna. The widely-spread dangers which threatened the British power in India at the commencement of the Pindarree and Mahratta war, in 1817, encouraged, among others, the chief of Hatrass, in this district, to revolt; but a vigorous bombardment of a few hours so shattered the place, that after a great number of its defenders were destroyed, a part of the survivors took to flight, and the rest surrendered the fortress,[8] which was immediately dismantled. A complete pacification of the district speedily ensued.

ALLYGURH.[1]—A fort in the British district of the same name, situate near the route from Agra to Delhi, and fifty-five miles[2] north of the former place. The vicinity is interspersed

7 Mem. of Ameer Khan, 263. Thorn, Mem. in India, 447.

8 Prinsep, Transacts. in India during Administration of Marquis of Hastings, i. 419.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

* Hurdooagunj, 5,942; Sasnee, 5,524; Puttee Oomdah Begam, 7,195; Ahmednuggur, 6,740.

† Atrowlee, 12,722; Coel, 36,181; Hatrass, 22,903.

with marshes and shallow pieces of water, which become so much swollen during the rains as to have rendered the place inaccessible,[3] and consequently secure from attack, at that season. The outline of the works at the time of the capture by the British was a polygon, of probably ten sides, having at each* angle a bastion, with a renny or fausse-braie, well provided with cannon. Outside this line of defence was a ditch, above 100 feet wide, thirty feet deep from the top of the excavation, and having ten feet of water. Across this ditch was no passage but by a narrow causeway, defended by a traverse, mounted with three six-pounders. Perron, the French adventurer, who held the fort with a Mahratta force, made demonstrations, at the head of about 20,000 men, of an intention to give battle under its walls; but after a brief and weak resistance, fled to Agra. At daylight on the 4th September, 1803, the British storming party took the traverse before its guns could be discharged, and hurrying forward a twelve-pounder, blew in the first gate, being exposed during this operation to a destructive fire; and here the assailants suffered their chief loss. The inner gates were subsequently blown in; and entrance having been finally made by forcing the wicket of another, the ramparts were mounted, and the place taken possession of after a vigorous defence of an hour, during which fifty-nine of the assailants were killed (including six officers), and 206 wounded. Above 2,000 of the garrison fell, and many more, who had swum the ditch, were destroyed by the British cavalry, in attempting to fly across the country. A medal,[4] commemorative of the storming of the fort, was struck in London in the year 1851, and presented, under the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in its capture. It was the principal depôt of the French party in the Doab, and the captors obtained possession of large supplies of powder and shot, as well as of a quantity of small arms, accoutrements, regimentals made after the French fashion, some tumbrils loaded with Spanish dollars, 182 iron wall-pieces, and ninety-nine cannon, howitzers, and mortars. After the capture, the fort was insulated, by cutting away the

[3] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 102.

[4] India Military Disp. 5 March, 1851.

* Hamilton[1] states, "the fort is of a square form, with round bastions;" but in the plan annexed to the official document,[2] describing the storm, the outline is as stated in the text.

[1] Gazetteer, i. 30.

[2] Bengal Papers relative to the Mahratta Wars in 1803, p. 339.

causeway and replacing it by a drawbridge; the entrance was strengthened by a ravelin, the ramparts lowered,[5] a glacis and covered way added, and the interior cleared of numerous buildings which it was thought might interfere with the defence.

5 Prinsep, Transacts. in India, i. 418.

The civil and fiscal establishments, as well as the military cantonment and bazaar,[6] are located towards Coel, a short distance south of the fort.

6 Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

In 1844[7] a proposal for converting the fort of Allyghur into a jail for 1,400 prisoners was sanctioned; but in 1847,[8] in consequence of the alleged unhealthiness of the fort, arising as well from its construction as its position, it was determined to abandon the undertaking.

7 India Judicial Disp. 31 July, 1844

8 Id. 19 Jan. 1848.

Elevation above the sea 740 feet.* Distance S.E. from Delhi, eighty-four miles; N.W. from Calcutta, 803. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 78° 8′.

ALLYPOOR,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpoor, and six miles north-west of the latter.[2] The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 80° 50′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

ALLYPOORA,[1] or ALIPORA, in Bundelcund, a jaghire or feudal possession, named after its principal place. It lies between lat. 25° 8′—25° 21′, long. 79° 14′—79° 24′. It is bounded on the north by the British district Humerpoor; on the east and south by the lapsed state of Jeitpore; and on the west by the native state of Jhansee; and is estimated[2] "to comprise an area of eighty-five square miles, and to contain twenty-eight villages, with a population of 9,000 souls." The revenue of the jaghire is estimated at 45,000 rupees (4,500*l.*), and the jaghiredar, or dewan as he is called, is stated to maintain a small force of seventy-five infantry. The grant was made in 1808 to the chief found by the British authorities in possession, and whose descendant now holds the jaghire.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 D'Cruz, Political Relations, 54.

ALLYPOORA, or ALIPORA, in Bundelcund, the principal place of the jaghire or feudal possession of that name, situate on the route from Gwalior to Chutterpore, 100 miles

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

1 Cautley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. ii. 4.

* The elevation of Coel, about two miles lower down the slope of the country, is 734.[1]

S.E. of the former, 24 N.W. of the latter. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 79° 24′.

ALLYPOOR PUTTEE, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpoor to Coel, 76 miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 79° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALMACOOR, in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Kurnool to Guntoor, 38 miles east of the former. Lat. 15° 52′, long. 78° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALMELEH, in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, a town situate five miles from the right bank of the river Beemah, forty-four miles south-east of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 5′, long. 76° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALMORA,[1]* the principal place of the British district of Kumaon, within the territories subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situate on the crest of a ridge which runs from east to west, and consists principally of one street, three quarters of a mile long, forming two bazaars, divided from each other by Fort Almora, and by the site of the ancient palace of the rajahs of Kumaon, now occupied by a jail. Detached houses, chiefly inhabited by Europeans and Brahmins, are scattered along each face of the mountain below the town. The houses have each a ground story of stone, and that part in the trading quarter of the town is occupied by a shop. The upper stories, of which there are sometimes two, are constructed of timber, and are covered with a sloping roof of heavy grey slate, on which small stacks of hay are sometimes piled for winter consumption. The stone-built story is generally whitewashed, and tricked out with grotesque paintings. The main street, secured by a gate at each end, has a natural pavement of slate-rock, and is kept in very neat order. At the western extremity, and immediately adjoining the town, are the lines of the regular troops, and in the rear of them the fortification called Fort Moira. The defence on the north-eastern side is a small martello tower, called St. Mark's. There are several Hindoo temples, but none meriting particular notice. The Cutcherry, or public office of the district, is at Almora, but the houses of the civil

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Survey. Heber, Narrative of a Journey, i. 404. Asiatic Res. xvi. 146—Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

* According to Traill,[1] "Almora is said to have been so named from the abundance of wild sorrel (Almori) which grows in its vicinity."

[1] As. Res. xvi. 208.

officers are at Hawelbagh, five miles north of it, and there the provincial battalion is stationed. This town, which had been fast decaying under the Goorka sway, has much improved since it has become a British station.

At Sittolee, close to Almora, was fought the battle which decided the fate of the war between the British and the Goorkhas. In advancing to the attack, the British had to cross by ford the river Kosila, flowing at the bottom of a deep ravine. Having accomplished the passage, the heights and town of Almora were successively carried in the most rapid and brilliant manner, and the result was the conclusion of a convention,[2] by which the whole of the district of Kumaon was ceded to the British. Elevation above the sea, of Fort Moira, 5,520 feet;[3] of the town, 5,337. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow and Bareilly, 910 miles. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 79° 42′.

2 Prinsep, Trans. in India, i. 156.

3 As. Res. xiii. 306.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALOT.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dewas, distant north from Oojein thirty-two miles. Lat. 23° 44′, long. 75° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Boileau, Rajwara, 187.

ALSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaneer, a small town situate about two miles north of the route from Ruttungurh to the town of Bikaneer, and sixty-five miles east of the latter. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 74° 24′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALUKNUNDA.[1]—A river in the territory of British Gurhwal, formed by the junction of two considerable streams: the Doulee, flowing from the north-east; the Vishnoo or Bishenganga, from the north-west. The confluence[2] of those rivers is at Vishnooprag, in lat. 30° 33′, long. 79° 38′, where at the end of May, when the mountain-streams are fullest, Raper found the Doulee to have a breadth of about thirty-five or forty yards, with a rapid current, and the Vishnoo a breadth of twenty-five or thirty yards, also with a rapid current. The elevation of the confluence above the sea is 4,743 feet. The Aluknunda, or united stream, flows south-westward for thirty-four miles to Kurnprag, where it on the left side receives the Pindur, a considerable river flowing from the east. From that confluence it flows westward sixteen miles to Roodurprag, where on the right side it receives the Mundagnee, another considerable river, having a direction from north to south, and coming from the celebrated fane of Kedarnath. It thence

2 As. Res. xi. 518 —Raper, Survey of the Ganges.

takes a direction south-westward for thirty miles, passing by Sireenuggur, the capital of Gurhwal, to Deoprag, where on the right side it is joined by the Bhageerettee; the stream from this confluence downwards being called the Ganges.[3] The Bhageerettee rushes with great force and rapidity down a steep declivity, roaring and foaming over large rocks scattered over its bed. Its breadth is 112 feet, and it rises forty feet during the melting of the snow. The Aluknunda, flowing with a smooth unruffled surface, gently winds round the point of confluence. It is 142 feet in breadth,* and rises forty-six feet at the same period. The breadth of the united stream is 240 feet. The Aluknunda abounds[4] with fine fish, some of which, of the rohu (Cyprinus denticulatus) species, are four or five feet in length; another kind, called soher, a beautiful and finely-flavoured fish, attains the length of six or seven feet. Gold[5] in small quantities has been obtained by searching the sands of this river; but the remuneration resulting has been so scanty that the search is nearly discontinued.

[3] As. Res. xi. 489—Raper, Survey of the Ganges.

[4] Raper, ut supra, 491, 494.

[5] Moorcroft, Travels in Himalayan Provinces, i. 7.

ALUMKHAN, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, distant north-west from Mooltan forty-eight miles. Lat. 30° 25′, long. 70° 49′.

ALUMPARVA, in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of Coromandel, thirty miles south of the town of Chingleput. Lat. 12° 17′, long. 80° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALUMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situated on the left bank of the Toongabudra, distant east from Kurnool seven miles. Lat. 15° 52′, long. 78° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALUNG.—A town in the Guicowar's possessions, in the peninsula of Kattywar, under the political management of the presidency of Bombay, distant south from Gogo twenty miles. Lat. 21° 23′, long. 72° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALUNIAWAS, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer,

Boileau, Rajwara, 149, 219.

* Hardwicke[1] represents the width of the Aluknunda at Sireenuggur, fifteen miles higher up the stream, to be about eighty yards, and its depth from ten to twenty feet.

[1] As. Res. vi. 335—Journey to Sirenagur.

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[1] As. Res. vi. 335—Journey to Sirenagur.

and twenty-two miles west of the latter. It has 600 houses, the inhabitants of which are of notoriously bad character. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 74° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALVAR TINNEVELLY, in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Chindinthoora, nineteen miles south-east of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 36′, long. 78°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALWUR, or MACHERY.[1]—A Rajpoot state under the control of the governor-general's agent for the states of Rajpootana. Tijarra included, it may be described as bounded on the north by the British district of Goorgaon and the native district of Kot Quasin; on the east by Goorgaon and the territory of Bhurtpore; on the south by the territory of Jeypore; on the west by the same territory and that of Jhujhur; and lies between lat. 27° 4′—28° 13′, long. 76° 7′—77° 14′. It is about eighty miles in length from north to south, and sixty-five in breadth. Its area is stated to be 3,573 square miles.[2] The valley into which falls the principal drainage of this tract may, on the following grounds, be taken to have an elevation of at least 900 feet above the sea. As the Saubie Nullah, which discharges the redundant water during the rains, flows across the northern frontier, and there joins the Hansuti Nullah, its contents are ultimately conveyed to the Jumna[3] at Delhi. The length of course, from the northern frontier to the point of discharge into the Jumna at Delhi, is about a hundred miles; and if the fall of the channel be assumed at a foot per mile, which is a fair average estimate, the total decrease of elevation in that distance will be about 100 feet; and, consequently, at the northern frontier it will be higher to this extent than the Jumna at Delhi, where that river has been ascertained to be about 820 feet above the sea. More southerly is a torrent,* the Dadur Nuddee, which,

[2] Trig. Survey Report.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 109, 110—Colvin on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi territory.

* In "Bengal Papers relative to the Mahratta War in 1803," p. 40, in the plan of the battle of Laswaree, it is called the "Mahnus Ny." Hamilton calls it Laswari river, from its flowing by the village of that name, the scene of the complete defeat of the Mahrattas by General Lake. The last-named authority thus describes it:[1] — "The Laswaree river has its source in the Macherry country, about four miles west of Niranpoor; from whence it proceeds through Acberpoor ghaut, by Mahoor and Bambolee, to Laswaree. Near Malpoor an embankment has been con-

[1] Description of Hindostan, i. 395.

commencing near the western frontier, holds a course eastwards, crossing the eastern frontier into the territory of Bhurtpore. The surface of the country is generally rugged, rocky, and hilly, with summits attaining a greater or less degree of elevation.

Alwur fort is 1,200[4] feet above the more depressed tracts, or more than 2,000* above the level of the sea. The hills for the most part form continuous ranges, inclosing valleys, or rather plains, of small extent, from which in many places insulated peaks and clusters of peaks rise abruptly, each suggesting by its sharp outline the notion of a tooth. These peaks are ranged in lines stretching from north-east to south-west, and appear to be fragments of the vertical strata, which, in places less broken, form the continuous ridges inclosing the valleys. In some places, instead of the precipitous peak,

[4] Jacquemont, vi. 345. Trans. of the Geol. Soc. 2nd series, i. 1825, p. 146—Fraser's Journey from Delhi to Bombay.

structed across the bed of the river, and the current is conducted by numerous watercourses to the interior of the raja's country. The former direction of the Laswaree stream was by Neano and Ketwaree, through the Ploundah Pass, to Koh, where it was lost; but it now seldom passes Deeg, and could never, except during uncommonly heavy rains, have reached Bhurtpore. In November, 1806, the stream of Laswaree was only one foot deep, and the raja being desirous of monopolizing the whole, without allowing any to proceed to the Bhurtpoor country, a dispute ensued, which could only be settled by the interference of the British government." This dispute, it may be added, was long protracted, having been finally adjusted only in 1838.[2] The stream is now called the Rooparail. In the map accompanying Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, and engraved by Walker, it is represented as terminating in a jhil or small lake, near Deeg. Deeg is described by Thorn[3] as nearly surrounded by marshes and lakes, and almost inaccessible to an enemy most part of the year; and in the official account[4] of the battle of Deeg a jhil and a swamp are mentioned, in which numbers of the routed Mahrattas perished. Jacquemont,[5] who crossed the stream near Dadur, also describes it as a little river which descends gently to the Lake of Deeg (une petite rivière qui descend lentement au lac du Digue).

[2] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 6 Feb. 1839.

[3] Mem. of War in India, 413.

[4] Part iii. of Append. to the Notes (printed at Fort William, 15 Dec. 1803) relative to the late transactions in the Mahratta empire, Append. D. 220.

[5] vi. 346.

* Fraser[1] says, "The fort of Alwur is situated on the loftiest of these hills, and may be 1,200 feet above the plain; the highest of the rest do not rise above 1,000 feet; but in general they are lower." Jacquemont,[2] without actual measurement, assigns them an elevation scarcely exceeding 300 feet. "Je ne les ai pas mesurés, mais cependant j'estime qu'ils s'élévent d'une centaine de mètres au dessus de la plaine." But as this traveller was near-sighted, estimates made by him, on such grounds, can be little depended on.

[1] Ut supra, 146.

[2] vi. 344, 345, 413.

rounded hills, nearly segments of spheres, rise isolated[5] from the plain, or from the surface of the valley. Each of these eminences is usually surmounted by a small fort. The formation of these hills[6] is generally quartz, mica and other slate, arranged in nearly vertical strata, and in some places overlaid with argillaceous rock or sandstone.

[5] Jacquemont, vi. 416.

[6] Id. vi. 413, 416.

The formation at the fort of Alwur is represented by Jacquemont as granitoid. The plains and valleys are much cut up by watercourses; and water is generally obtained near the surface by digging. The soil, though sandy, is capable of high cultivation. The vicinity of Rajpoor, near the southern frontier in particular, is described by Jacquemont[7] as remarkable for fertility and high culture. "The plain is richly cultivated, and well shaded with several varieties of trees, that mark the situation of the wells around which they, for the most part, grow. The barrenness of the mountain-slopes makes the verdure of the plain appear the more delightful, and prevents any feeling of satiety or monotony, which might result from the view of an immense plain admirably cultivated to the verge of the horizon." Hamilton,[8] following Rennell,[9] describes the territory of Alwur as woody; but, with the exception of the cultivated trees observed by Jacquemont as flourishing about the wells and villages, neither that writer nor Fraser mentions woods in their accounts of this territory; nor are they noticed in the remarks made by Garden[1] on the state of the country lying along the routes which he describes. Indeed, as the plains and valleys are represented to be cultivated, and the hills[2] "little covered with herbage of any sort," if woods exist in this tract, they ought probably to be looked for in the parts hitherto unexplored.

[7] vi. 346.

[8] Description of Hindostan, i. 394.

[9] Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan, cxix.

[1] Tables of Routes, 142, 145, 269.

[2] Fraser, ut supra, 145.

From native record,[3] indeed, it appears that the country was wooded previously to 1265, in which year Gheias-ood-deen Bulbun, the Turk sovereign of Delhi, overran it, and having put 100,000 Mewattis to the sword, caused his army to cut down the woods for a circumference of 100 miles. It is stated that the tract thus cleared proved excellent arable land, and became well cultivated.

[3] Ferishta, i. 256.

Our knowledge respecting the zoology of the country appears to be confined to the scanty information afforded by the

Rao Raja[4] to Von Orlich, that, should he visit it, he would meet with tigers, wild swine, and antelopes.

The inhabitants, under the name of Mewatti, are described by Rennell[5] as "most savage and brutal;" and he adds, "Mewat is so famous a nursery for thieves and robbers, that parties of Mewatti are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan for the purpose of distressing the countries which are made the seat of warfare." As late as 1807, the Mewattis gave much trouble to the neighbouring British districts, and so infested[6] the vicinity of the military cantonment near Rewari, that none could venture from the lines without an escort. They even attacked the town of Rewari, though only three miles from the cantonments held by three battalions. Of late, however, probably from the increased influence of British supremacy, their character appears to be considerably improved, and to be far less turbulent and sanguinary than that of the greater part of the population of Ireland. Fraser, who about the year 1820 traversed the country through almost its whole length, and Jacquemont, who took nearly the same route in 1832, received no molestation, though the latter appears to have been rather discountenanced by the rajah, in accordance with his then usual conduct towards Europeans.[7] The marked displeasure which the Governor-General and other British authorities have shown to the Rao Raja, in consequence of this ostentatiously-displayed aversion to the natives of Europe, appears to have produced an amendment in his conduct, as, in 1843, he acted with great politeness to Von Orlich,[8] and cordially invited him to visit Alwur.

The population of the Alwur state is computed at 280,000.[9] The annual revenue of the Rao Raja is estimated by Colonel Sutherland at 180,000*l.*; but he has been constrained by the British government, with reference to an engagement concluded in 1826, to grant an annual allowance,[1] and certain districts in Tijarra, to an illegitimate son of his uncle and predecessor. The grant, however, is understood to have lapsed, on the failure of direct heirs on the part of the chief of Tijarra. Jacquemont,[2] who saw a muster of the troops or followers of the Rao Raja, computed their number at 30,000: of these not more than a fourth had arms, such as they were, the best

4 Travels in India, ii. 12.

5 Memoir of Map of Hindoostan, cxx.

6 Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, i. 396.

7 Jacquemont, vi. 355.

8 Travels in India, ii. 12.

9 Statistical Papers, Native States.

1 Treaties with Native Powers, i. 708. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 203.

2 vi. 348.

of them being muskets rejected from the British service as damaged. The men, generally natives of Oude, were ill paid, and in all respects badly treated. Never had he seen more wretched troops; and he adds, that a few hundred horsemen of Runjeet Singh would find no difficulty in putting them all to the sword. It is ascertained, however, from official documents, that the entire force of the rajah amounts to about 4,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry, irrespective of Sebundies employed for the purposes of police and the collection of the revenue. Of these there are about 8,000. The rajah is also stated to possess about 360 cannon (50 of them, however, unserviceable), and 500 camel-swivels. He is bound to assist the East-India Company with his entire force in the event of war.

The principal places, Alwur, the capital and the residence of the Rao Raja; Macherry, the former capital; Tijarra, and others, are noticed in their respective places in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal military routes are from Delhi, by Rewari, through [3] Alwur and Rajgurh to Nusseerabad; another route in the same direction, but passing farther east[4] through Ferozpore and Ramgurh; another, from north-east to south-west, from Muttra to Nusseerabad, by Rajgurh; another, from east to west, from Muttra to Alwur,[5] and subsequently taking a south-westerly direction into the territory of Jeypore. There are several cross-routes of less importance.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.
[4] Id. ib.
[5] Id. 265.

The Mewattis played a prominent and important part in the time of the early Mahomedan kings of Delhi, making predatory inroads even to the gates of their capital, until the fearful chastisement inflicted, as already mentioned, by Gheiasood-deen Bulbun in 1265. Early in the fifteenth century they ventured again to brave the power of the sovereigns of Delhi, but, in 1429, they were subdued by Mobarik Shah. About 1720, the rajah of Amber, or Jeypore, taking advantage of the distracted state of the empire of Delhi, wrested from it several possessions,[6] including Mewat, or the country of the Mewattis, of which the present state of Alwur, or Macherry, is part. Pertaub Singh, who held Macherry as a jaghire from the ruler of Jeypore, assisted Nujuf Khan, the ostensible commander-in-chief of the emperor of Delhi, to expel the Jauts from Agra[7] in 1774, and on that event received an imperial sunnud, or

[6] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 409.
[7] Rennell, Mem. of a Map of Hindoostan, cxix.

grant, constituting him Rao Raja of Macherry, to be held directly from the crown,[8] and independently of Jeypore. The Rao Raja soon after wrested[9] the fort of Alwur, and some other places, from the rajah of Bhurtpore. Towards the close of the last century, nearly the whole territory was overrun by the Mahrattas, who conferred some parts of it on the well-known adventurer George Thomas,[1] and employed him in enforcing their power over the rest. On the 1st November, 1803, this territory was the scene of a signal triumph of the British arms. General Lake, in pursuit of a division of Scindia's army, came up with it near the village of Laswarree. It consisted of seventeen regular battalions of infantry, mustering nine thousand strong, and between four and five thousand cavalry, with seventy-two pieces of artillery. This was attacked by the British general under great disadvantages; but after one of the most obstinately-contested and sanguinary actions on record, he succeeded in gaining a complete and brilliant victory.[2] Two thousand of the enemy were taken prisoners, and by far the greater part of the remainder destroyed on the field of battle, the victors capturing the guns of the Mahrattas, and forty-four stand of colours, together with all the enemy's baggage, ammunition, and treasure. On the conclusion of peace, in 1803, Tijarra[3] and some other districts were made over by the British government to the Rao Raja of Macherry, in consideration of services performed during the war, and a treaty concluded between him and the East-India Company, providing—1st. Permanent friendship between the contracting parties. 2nd. That the friends or enemies of one party should be considered also those of the other. 3rd. That the East-India Company should not interfere in the government of the Rao Raja. 4th. That in case of invasion of the country lately acquired by the East-India Company, the Rao Raja should assist to repel it with his whole power, and all his forces. 5th. In case disputes should arise between the Rao Raja and any other power, that they, in the first instance, should be referred to the East-India Company, which, in case redress should be denied to the Rao Raja by the party offending, was bound to enforce it, the expense of such a measure being borne by the Rao Raja. 6th. That the army of the Rao Raja, auxiliary to the forces of the East-India Company, should

[8] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 374.
[9] Papers presented to the House of Commons, relating to East Indian affairs (financial and political state of India, 1798—1805), ordered to be printed, 30 June, 1806, p. 16.
[1] Franklin, Mem. of Thomas, 26, 27, 30, 35.
[2] Papers presented to the House of Commons from the East-India Company, relative to the Mahratta War, 253. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 212.
[3] Sutherland, Relation between the British Government and Native States, 97.

be bound to act according to the advice of the English commander. 7. That the Rao Raja should not admit or entertain in his service any Europeans without the consent of the Company's government. In the war with the Mahratta leader Holkar, the predatory attacks of the Mewattis caused some inconvenience and loss to the army of Lord Lake. In spite of every precaution, they constantly succeeded in making booty[4] of numbers of camels and horses, and murdering such men as ventured from the camps singly or in small parties. Still, notwithstanding the lawlessness of these people, the conduct of their rajah was considered so satisfactory to the British government, that, in 1805, it granted to him an additional territory out of that resumed[5] from the rajah of Bhurtpore, in consequence of his treachery during the war with Holkar. In many instances, however, the Rao Rajas, though deeply indebted to the generosity of the British authorities, have shown little cordiality towards their benefactors, and occasionally energetic measures have been necessary to coerce or chastise them. The Rao Raja having, in 1808, made an embankment across the Mahnas Ny, or stream running by Laswarree, and thus prevented the water from flowing into the Bhurtpoor territory, where it served extensive purposes of irrigation, the British government interfered,[6] but the dispute, as already mentioned, was not finally settled till after the lapse of many years. In 1812, the Rao Raja commenced hostilities against the state of Jeypore, and seized two forts, with the territory belonging to them, though such aggression was in direct contravention of his treaty with the East-India Company; nor did he, when required, make restitution, until a British force advanced within a day's march of the capital, when he reluctantly yielded.[7] In 1826, Lord Combermere marched against Alwur, in consequence of the refusal of that state to give up certain persons charged with an attempt to assassinate Ahmed Buksh Khan, the nawaub of Ferozpore, but the Rao Raja, by ultimate, though somewhat tardy compliance,[8] averted the danger with which he was threatened. In 1831, discovery was made of a negotiation by which the Rao Raja preposterously sought to become anew the vassal of the weak state of Jeypore, and soon after his refusal to redress some wrongs done to the

[4] Thorn, Mem. 328, 329.

[5] Papers presented to the House of Commons, relating to East-India affairs, ordered to be printed, 19 June, 1806, p. 105.

[6] Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, i. 397.

[7] Sutherland, ut supra, 98. Prinsep, Trans. in India under the Marquis of Hastings, i. 18.

[8] Sutherland, Pol. Relations, 99.

nawaub of Ferozpore, was punished by the infliction of a fine by the British government.

The improved conduct of the Rao Raja towards Europeans has been adverted to, and other instances of similar character are not wanting. An experiment of great interest, not only to Alwur itself, but to the states of Rajpootana generally, and even to the British government, was commenced in this principality a few years since, and is still in progress. The Rao Raja becoming dissatisfied with the administration of the old and hereditary servants of the state, and the condition of his finances, and from his proximity to the Delhi territories, seeing and hearing much which led him to conclude that affairs were there managed in a manner much more conducive to the interests both of the government and the people, called to his assistance some of the revenue and judicial officers from the British service, the principal of whom had filled the office of sheristadar under different commissioners at Delhi, and subsequently became the head native officer under the sessions judge. This person was appointed dewan of Alwur; and others brought up in the same departments with himself were selected to perform, under his control, the duties of most, if not all, the civil offices of the government.[9] By the exertions of this minister many important reforms are stated to have been effected. The farming system has been abolished; the practice has been introduced of supporting the military establishments by cash payments instead of assignment of lands. A vigilant examination of accounts, and superintendence of the collecting officers, has been adopted; and by these means the revenue, which previously fell short of the expenditure to the exent of two lacs per annum, has been increased to three and a half beyond former collections. Revenue and police duties have been separated, and the administration of justice has been divided into civil and criminal departments.

[9] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 1 March, 1843, p. 4.

Sircar Alowr, or Alwur, is mentioned in the Ayeen[1] Akbery as furnishing 6,514 cavalry, 42,000 infantry, and a revenue of 995,805 rupees.

[1] ii. 46, Appendix.

ALWUR.[1]—The capital of the Rajpoot state of that name, situate at the base of a rocky range of quartz and slate, and estimated by Fraser[2] to rise 1,200 feet above the adjacent

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Franklin, Mem. of Thomas, 28.
[2] Transacts. of Geo Soc. 2nd ser. 1825, p. 146—Journey from Delhi to Bombay.

country. It is an ill-built town, of no great size, and is surrounded by a wretched mud wall,[3] with gates defended by bastions. Within the inclosure are temples, erected by the Hindoo inhabitants, but in a style imitated from Mahomedan structures. The palace of Rao Raja, which is surrounded by a small garden, is of cubical shape, having its wall pierced with a great number of small windows, and covered with rude and glaring paintings, representing the fights of elephants, processions of the chief and his court, and scenes drawn from Hindoo mythology. On the summit of the mountain is a fort, built in a very ornamental style, and serving as a retreat for the Rao Raja in the sultry season, and as a place of refuge in time of danger. The wall of the town extending up the steep side of the mountain, incloses also the fort. At the foot of the mountain a very deep tank was excavated by the late Rao Raja, and near it he built a pavilion of white marble, of great size, and in a very elegant and highly finished style. Troops may obtain supplies and water in abundance here. Distance S.W. from Delhi, by Ferozpore 110 miles,[4] by Rewari 108; N.W. from Calcutta, *viâ* Muttra, Agra, Etawah, and Allahabad, 900 miles. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 76° 40′.

[3] Jacquemont, vi. 344.

[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALYUNNOOR, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the river Goondar, twenty-two miles west of Ramnad. Lat. 9° 17′, long. 78° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMAIN, or AMYNE, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town near the left bank of the river Sindh, forty miles E. of Gwalior fort, sixty-five W. of Calpee. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 78° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 284.

AMAIT, in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore or Mewar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Joudpore, 90 miles N.W. of former, 102 S.E. of latter. It is situate in a fine valley, nearly surrounded by hills; is walled, and has a good bazaar. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 73° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMALLAPOORUM, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town in the delta of the Godavery river, twenty-four miles S.W. of Coringa. Lat. 16° 34′, long. 82° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

AMANIGANJ,[1] in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Partabgarh, seventy miles[2] south-east of the former, forty

north-west of the latter. About 500 people frequent the market held here, and much cotton is purchased from traders, who bring it on bullocks or carts. Water is abundant, and supplies may be had. The road in this part of the route is good. Butter[3] states the population at 300, all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 81° 36′.

[3] Topography of Oudh, 115.

AMARAH,[1] in the territory of Oude, district of Bainswarra, a village near the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Cawnpore to Pertabgurh, thirty-nine miles[2] south-east of the former. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 80° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 123.

AMARAKANTAK,[1] * in the British district of Ramgurh, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a famous Hindoo shrine on a jungly table-land, crowning a mountain of considerable elevation. According to the account received by Blunt from some intelligent Brahmins who had visited the temple, it is situate in the midst of the table-land,[2] and is a building about forty feet high, containing a great number of images, mostly representing Bhavani or Parbati, considered by the Brahmins as the consort of Siva, and worshipped here with unusual fervour. Close to the temple is a basin, inclosed with masonry, and about eight yards long and six wide, whence flows water, considered by the natives the head of the Nerbudda; and according to an improbable statement, the head-water of the Son issues from the same basin, in an opposite direction.† According to the more probable account of Tieffenthaler, the Son rises half a mile from the basin. This place is one of considerable resort for Hindoo pilgrims, though the surrounding country is in general a wild and nearly pathless jungle, regarded[3] by the natives as the "abode only of wild beasts, demons, and savage Goonds." The spot, formerly the subject of conflicting claims, was adjudged within the British territory, in 1826, by

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vii. 101 —Blunt, Narr. of Journey from Chunargurh to Yernagoodum.

[3] As. Res. vii. 96—Blunt, Narrat. of a Route from Chunargurh to Yernagoodum.

* Amerakantak of Wilson;[1] from Amara, "immortal," and Kantaka, "thorn," or, perhaps, "point." The shrine and river-head are situate on a bosky[2] hill top. Omerkantak of Malcolm;[3] Omerkuntuc of Hamilton.[4]

† Spry[1] says, "a small cistern, presided over by a fakeer, on the top of this mountain, is common to both these rivers [Nerbudda and Son]. Bamboo pipes, pointing east and west, give direction to the primitive waters of these two great streams."

[1] Sancrit Dict. 858.

[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 298.

[3] Central India, i. 5.

[4] Gazetteer, ii. 338.

[1] Modern India, ii. 146.

the treaty of Nagpore. Though only 120 miles south-east of the British station of Jubbulpore, it has been so imperfectly explored, that no tolerable approximation has been made to ascertain its elevation above the sea. According to one estimate,[4] it is 5,000; according to another, more probable, 3,500 feet.[5] The height, however, is sufficient to render the climate much cooler than in the country about Jubbulpore, which has an average elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea. At Amarakantak the temperature seldom exceeds 95°[6] at the hottest time of the year. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 81° 50′.

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 323.
[5] Spry, ut supra, ii. 145.
[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 338.

AMARAPOORA.—See UMMERAPOORA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMARPATAN.—A town in the native state of Rewah or Baghelcund, distant south-west from Rewah twenty-four miles. Lat. 24° 18′, long. 81° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMARPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant south-east from Khatmandoo 113 miles. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 86° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBA.—A town in the native state of Indore, or possessions of Holkar, distant S.W. from Indore ninety-six miles. Lat. 21° 25′, long. 75° 16′.

AMBA.—A river rising on the western declivity of the Western Ghauts, about lat. 18° 40′, long. 73° 23′, and flowing first south-westerly for twenty miles, and then north-westerly thirty, falls into the Indian Ocean about lat. 18° 50′, long. 73°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBA BHOWANNEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Mewar, distant south-west from Oodeypoor sixty-one miles. Lat. 24° 22′, long. 72° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBAGUR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant north-east from Nagpore thirty-nine miles. Lat. 21° 29′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 167 miles. Lat. 18° 44′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 221.

AMBAITA, or UMBUHTUH, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Suharunpoor, and fifteen miles south-west of the last-mentioned place. It is situate in a level and cultivated country, well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is in general very

good, but much under water during the rainy season. Distance N. from Calcutta 995 miles. Lat. 29° 51′, long. 77° 24′.

AMBALA.—See UMBALLA.

AMBEANHULLY, in the district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a village near the Darmany Ghaut, on the road from Dharwar to the port of Coompta, where a toll has been established for the purpose of keeping the road over the ghaut in good repair. Lat. 14° 31′, long. 74° 37′. India Public Disp. 15 Dec. 1847.

AMBER,[1] * in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a decayed city four miles north-east of the city of Jeypoor. It is situate on the margin of a small lake,[2] in a valley or rather basin, on all sides surrounded by hills; and its temples, houses, and streets are scattered among numerous ravines, furrowing the slopes of the surrounding hills and opening on the lake. Those streets, intricate and gloomy by site and the shade of numerous trees, are now nearly uninhabited, except by ghastly Hindoo ascetics, with their hair in elf-knots, and their faces covered with chalk, sitting, naked and hideous, amidst tombs and ruined houses.[3] On the slope of the hill, rising west from the margin of the lake, is situate the vast and gorgeous palace of Amber. Its style is massive and solid, resembling those primeval ruins to be seen in Kashmir.[4] Three great gateways of elaborate architecture, arranged in succession one above another, give access to a spacious quadrangle, surrounded by buildings once the stables of the court or lodgings of soldiery; and thence is an ascent through a richly-ornamented gateway into the interior courts of the palace, "which contain one very noble hall of audience,[5] a pretty little garden with fountains, and a long succession of passages, cloisters, alcoves, and small and intricate apartments, many of them extremely beautiful, and enjoying from their windows, balconies, and terraces, one of the most striking prospects which can be conceived." There is a profusion of columns, each a single piece, generally of white marble, and the inlaid carvings and

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Heber, ii. 12.

[3] Heber, ii. 13.

[4] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 376.

[5] Heber, ii. 13.

* Amber of Tassin; Ambur of Briggs's Index; Ambe.) of Tod,[1] and erroneously Umeer of Heber.[2] Tod[3] observes, respecting the etymology of the name, "Amber or Amb-Keswur, a title of Siva, whose symbol is in the centre of a coond or tank in the middle of the old town. The water covers half the lingam, and a prophecy prevails, that when it is entirely submerged, the state of Amber will perish."

[1] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 345.
[2] Narrat. of Journey, ii. 11.
[3] ii. 438.

ornaments are wonderfully numerous, varied, and beautifully executed; the splendid and romantic effect being much heightened by the endless recurrence of tasteful gilding and stained-glass windows. Both Jacquemont and Heber observe that they had never viewed a scene so striking, picturesque, and beautiful. Higher up on the slope of the hill, and in general gloomy in the exterior, but crowned with four elegant kiosks, is the zenana; and higher up still, and communicating with the palace by a succession of towers and gateways, is a huge gloomy castle, with high towers, machicollated battlements, and many loopholes, and rendered more striking by one tall minaret rising above the whole cluster. Besides the purposes of defence, it serves as a treasury and a state prison. Here is a small temple where a goat is daily offered up to Kali, being substituted for the human being sacrificed here every morning (according to local tradition) during the darker and more unmitigated sway of paganism. Amber was the capital of the state of Amber previously to the foundation of the city of Jeypoor by Jai Singh. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 75° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBERWARRA.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant north from Nagpore eighty miles. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 79° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBGAON.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 100 miles. Lat. 19° 56′, long. 80°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBGAON.—A town in the native state of Berar, distant E. from Nagpore eighty-five miles. Lat. 21° 24′, long. 80° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBOH.—A town in Keunjur, a native state on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant south-west from Balasore fifty-six miles. Lat. 21° 7′, long. 86° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBOOR, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Bangalore to Madras, seventy-nine miles E. of the former. Lat. 12° 47′, long. 78° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBOOR DROOG, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Bangalore to Madras, seventy-five miles E. of the former. Lat. 12° 50′, long. 78° 44′.

AMBORA.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant E. from Nagpore thirty-one miles. Lat. 21° 3′, long. 79° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMBOYNA.—An island in the Eastern Archipelago, lying to the south-west of the large island of Ceram. It was captured by the British in 1796, and again in 1810, under the vigorous administration of Lord Minto,[1] but finally restored to the Dutch after the peace of Paris, in 1814. The town is in South lat. 3° 35′, long. 128°.

[1] Thornton, Hist. of India, iv. 175.

AMEE.[1]—A river rising in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, in lat. 27° 8′, long. 82° 38′, and taking a south-easterly course, for the first thirty-six miles of which it is "a small[2] marshy channel, which in the rainy season overflows its banks to a considerable extent." At that point, and about lat. 26° 55′, long. 83°, on the right side, it is joined by the Burar or Budh, of nearly equal size; and Buchanan[3] states, "below the junction the channel is about sixty yards wide, while in the beginning of January the water extended from side to side, and was so deep as to require my elephant to swim. The water was, however, nearly stagnant." Above the junction he describes it as a small river, fed entirely from springs in the plains of this district, but containing a copious supply of water for agricultural purposes. Continuing a south-easterly course, it expands, about seventy miles from its source, into a small lake, and sends off a lateral stream, which, rejoining the lake, forms a triangular island, containing the town of Maguhar, in lat. 26° 41′, long. 83° 10′. Close to this it is crossed by the route from the cantonment of Goruckpoor to Lucknow, and is there so considerable, that the passage must be made[4] by ferry or by temporary bridge. It continues its south-easterly course; and at Onaula, twenty-five miles below this place, "the channel[5] of the Ami may be thirty or forty yards wide, and in March is filled with water from side to side. It is deep, but nearly stagnant." At that place it is crossed by the route from Azimgurh to the cantonment of Goruckpoor, the passage being made by bridge.[6] A few miles below this place, it falls into the Rapti, on the right side, in lat. 26° 30′, long. 83° 29′. Throughout its course it receives numerous small streams, right and left; and by lateral channels communicates with

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 312, 313.
[3] 313.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 187. Buchanan, 313.
[5] Buchanan, 314.
[6] Garden, 57.

several of the watercourses and small lakes which abound in this level alluvial tract.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMEENGURH, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Kuladgee to Moodgul, thirty-two miles south-east of the former. Lat. 16° 2′, long. 76° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMEERGONG, in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, a town twenty-eight miles east from Bulloah. Lat. 22° 55′, long. 91° 21′.

AMEER KHAN'S POSSESSIONS.—See TONK.

AMERCOTE.—See OOMERKOTE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 115.

AMETHI,[1] in the district of Partabgarh, territory of Oude, a town with a small fort, the residence[2] of the local magistrate of police, and usually the station of a commandant of a company, with an artillery train, consisting of ten heavy guns and four thirteen-inch mortars, with a good supply of shells. Butter estimates the population at 10,000, all cultivators, and one-fourth Mussulmans.* Lat. 26° 8′, long. 82° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Pemberton's Map.

AMHERST, or JUGGOO ISLAND, situate off the southern extremity of the island of Ramree. Its greatest length is about six miles; its width about half as much. At the eastern part of the island there is a harbour, and to the north-west cantonments bearing the name of Haye's Cantonments.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Wilson, Burmese war, Appendix, 50.

AMHERST.[1]—A town situate at the entrance of the Saluen or Martaban river, in a district of the same name, within the province of Tenasserim, and so called in honour to the governor-general during whose administration it was founded. The site was fixed upon by commissioners employed to choose the most eligible spot in the province for a commercial town. The ceremony of hoisting the British flag and naming the future town took place on the 6th April, 1826.[2] On the following day the ground was measured, plans drawn out, and operations commenced; these movements being accompanied by a proclamation to the native inhabitants, which, after declaring that those who chose to take up their abode in the new town should receive the protection and support of the British government, concluded in these terms; "Whoever desires to come to the new town, or the villages beyond the Saluen river, under the

* It appears to be the Ameatie of the surveyor-general's map.

English government, may come from all parts and live happy, and those who do not wish to remain may go where they please without hindrance." The town is protected by a battery built on a promontory commanding the entrance of the harbour. Its situation for a commercial town is eligible, being accessible by ships of any burden, and means of inland communication being afforded by rivers in its vicinity. The harbour, however, though large, is somewhat difficult of access,[3] and during the south-west monsoon dangerous.[4] The surrounding country is dry and elevated, and exposed to the influence of the north-west and south-west monsoons, which renders it remarkably healthy, and suited to European constitutions. There are large forests of good teak in the upper course of the rivers, and this place is the emporium of the trade for timber from these parts. The next principal trade carried on consists in grain produced in the highly fertile island of Belu. Shortly after its settlement the number of houses amounted to 230, and the population 1,200 souls.[5] It is about 100 miles S.E. of Rangoon, and 30 south of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 4′, long. 97° 40′.

[3] Crawfurd, Embassy to Ava, 479.
[4] Horsburgh, E.I. Directory, ii. 26.
[5] Crawfurd, 357.

AMILEA,[1] in the British district of Shahjehanpur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, fifty-two miles south-east of the former.[2] The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and highly cultivated. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 80° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

AMILEA,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee, and twenty-eight miles south-east of the former.[2] The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 79° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

AMIL GOT.—A village in Sinde, near a ferry over the Indus, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and about twenty miles east of the latter place. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus, in a fine plain. Water for any considerable number of persons must be brought from the river, as the village has only a small well. At this ferry the army of Shah Shoojah, amounting to 6,000 men, passed in January, 1839. The passage occupied seven days. Lat. 27° 53′, long. 68° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Havelock, War in Afg. i. 116. Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 15.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMINAGUR, in the British district of Pooralia, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Coosy, fifty miles north-west of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 54′, long. 86° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMJAR.[1]—A small river of Malwa, rises in the Mokundara range, about twelve miles west of the Mokundara pass, and in lat. 24° 37′, long. 75° 44′. It holds a course first north-east for twenty-five miles, and then south-easterly for about fifteen miles, and flowing by the south-western entrance of the Mokundara pass, falls into the Aou[2] about ten miles above its confluence with the Kali Sindh, at Gagroun. It is crossed by the route from Neemuch to Kotah,[3] close to the south-western entrance to the Mokundara pass.

[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 736.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 286.

AMJHERRA.—A petty Rajpoot state* in Malwa, under the superintendence of the political resident at Indore.[1] It is bounded on the north-east, the east, and south-east, by Dhar; on the south by Dhar and the district of Baug; on the south-west by Allee Rajpoor; and on the north-west by Jabooah. It lies between lat. 22° 16′—22° 47′, long. 74° 40′—75° 15′, and extends from north-east to south-west about forty-two miles, and from south-east to north-west about thirty-three.[2] The area is 584 square miles.[3] In addition to opium, which is extensively cultivated, the staple crops are Indian corn, cotton, gram, sugar-cane, jowar (Holcus sorghum), and bajra (Holcus spicatus). The territory is divided into five talookas or small districts, which contain, inclusive of those of the feudatory chiefs, 115 villages, inhabited by the various classes of cultivators common in Malwa.

[1] Foreign Letter from Gov. of India, dated 6 Sept. 1848.

[2] Pol. Dispatch to India, dated 4 Aug. 1841.

[3] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

When British supremacy was first established in Malwa,[4] this petty state was labouring beneath a twofold oppression. The pay of the Arab soldiers and other foreign mercenaries had been suffered to fall in arrear, and the rajah consequently found it impossible either to control or to discharge them; while Scindia, under pretence of satisfying his demand for tribute, held military occupation of the country, and inflicted severe exactions upon the inhabitants. From this state of thraldom the state was rescued through the intervention of the British government. By its aid the bands of mercenaries were paid off and dismissed, and the guarantee of the paramount power for the punctual payment of Scindia's tribute (35,000 rupees

[4] India Pol. Disp. 4 Aug. 1841.

* The chief is of a high Rhattore family.

per annum) was made conditional on the removal of the troops of that chief. Under these auspices the revenues of the state increased from 40,000 rupees in 1819, to 100,000 rupees in 1829, and have subsequently continued at that amount. The military force maintained by the rajah consists of 1,000 infantry; and the fund for the maintenance of the Malwa Bheel corps is aided by a contribution from this state to the extent of 4,000 rupees per annum. The population was estimated many years since at 57,232,[5] and is perhaps now larger; but the administration of the country is not reported in favourable terms.[6]

[5] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 222.

[6] India Pol. Disp. 18 Sept. 1850.

AMJHERRA, in Malwa, the principal place of the native state of the same name, is situate in an extensive valley inclosed by low hills on all sides except the north, towards which the valley stretches out in open expanse. The small river which runs by the town becomes dry in the hot season, but a fine tank lies to the eastward, where also there is an encamping-ground. According to Malcolm,[1] the town contained in 1820, 500 houses, with good bazaars well supplied. Elevation above the sea 1,890 feet.[2] Distant S.W. from Oojein sixty miles, W. from Dhar twelve miles. Lat. 22° 32′, long. 75° 10′.

[1] Central India, ii. 478.

[2] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 348.

AMLA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, distant north from Dhar thirty miles. Lat. 23°, long. 75° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Mewar, distant N.E. from Oodeypoor sixty miles. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 74° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMMANAIKOOR, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Dindigul to Madura, fifteen miles south of the former. Lat. 10° 22′, long. 77° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMMANIMA CHUT, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Seringapatam to Dindigul, fifty-one miles south of the former. Lat. 11° 44′, long. 77° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMNEIR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.W. from Nagpore forty-seven miles. Lat. 21° 23′, long. 78° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMOOD,[1] in the British district of Humerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 115.

route by Keitah from Jubbulpore to Calpee, thirty-five miles[2] south-east of the latter. Water is abundant; but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 79° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMORHA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is situate on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to the city of Lucknow, sixty-eight miles[2] west of the former, ninety-eight miles east of the latter. The Ramrekha,[3] a small feeder of the Koyane, flows close to the town, and though of small width, has depth and volume of water, requiring to be crossed by ferry.[4] Buchanan states the number of dwellings at 100; and consequently, six persons being allowed to each, the population may be estimated at 600. Provisions and wood are plentiful. The road in this part of the route is sandy, heavy, and bad. Distant N.W. from Benares 108 miles; N.E. from Allahabad ninety-five miles. Lat. 26° 43′, long. 82° 27′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 187.
[3] Buchanan, Sur. of Eastern India, ii. 304.
[4] Garden, ut supra.

AMPATA,[1] or OMPTA, in the British district Hooghly, under the presidency of Bengal, a town on the river Damooda. As the river is navigable at all times for considerable craft, from the great channel of the Hooghly, as far up as this place, it is a town of some importance, being the great depôt for the coal[2] brought down by boats in the rainy season from the fields of Burdwan and Bancoora. Distance from Calcutta, W., twenty-two miles; from Burdwan, S., forty-five. Lat. 22° 35′, long. 88° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. p. 319.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 735—Homfray on Coal-field of the Damoodah Valley.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMRABAD.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Hyderabad eighty-one miles. Lat. 16° 23′, long. 78° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMRAPOOR, in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Chittel Droog to Chittoor, forty miles east of the former. Lat. 14° 8′, long. 77° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMREE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Kotree, near Hyderabad, to Sehwan, and twenty-four miles south-east of this latter place. Amree is situate on the right bank of the Indus; it is a small and apparently a poor village, but there is much cultivation near it. There is a small hill, about fifty feet high, on its north side, from which a great extent of cultivation is discernible in the dry bed of an offset of the Indus, running

a considerable distance to the north-west. The road here is in general good, though occasionally rendered rather difficult by deep sands and sand-hills. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 68° 2′.

AMREELI,[1] or UMREYLEE.—A town in the territory of the Guicowar, within the peninsula of Kattywar, situate on the river Thobee, a tributary of the Setroonjee, which, seventy miles lower down, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. "The town[2] of Umreylee has rather a striking appearance on approaching it, presenting a solid circumvallation, with round towers of good dimensions, enclosing about 2,000 houses, with a small stream (the Thobee) winding round the northern face. Here the provincial governor resides, it being the chief town of five districts, styled khas or personal demesne, and consequently in a rather flourishing condition, which has been greatly improved since the general protection extended by the British government to the tributary vassals of the peninsula." The town, with the tallook or subdivision annexed to it, contains a population of 32,000,[3] residing in ninety-nine villages and towns; and pays an annual tribute of 1,760 rupees to the Guicowar, and a zortulubee of 4,966 rupees to the nawaub of Joonagurh. Twenty-one other tallooks have become consolidated with Amreeli, and the tribute of all the villages in them is carried ultimately to the account of Amreeli. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 132 miles; Baroda, S.W., 139 miles. Lat. 21° 36′, long. 71° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc. Trans. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 267—Macmurdo on Kattiwar.
[2] Tod, Travels in Western India, 305.
[3] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 48, 49.

AMRITSIR,[1] a walled city of the Punjab, is situate nearly half-way between the rivers Beas and Ravee. It owes its importance to a *Tulao* or reservoir, which Ram Das, the fourth *Guru*, or spiritual guide of the Sikhs, caused to be made here in 1581, and named Amrita Saras, or "fount of immortality." It thenceforward became a place of pilgrimage, and bore the names Amritsir and Ramdaspoor. Nearly two centuries after, Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani empire, alarmed and enraged at the progress of the Sikhs, blew up the shrine with gunpowder, filled up the holy *Tulao*, and causing kine to be slaughtered upon the site, thus desecrated the spot, which was drenched with their gore. On his return to Kabool, the Sikhs repaired the shrine and reservoir, and commenced the struggle which terminated in the overthrow of Mahomedan sway in Hindostan. The *Tulao* is a square of 150 paces, con-

[1] Burnes' Bokhara, iii. 176. Malcolm on the Sikhs, 29. Wolff, Jour. in Afg. and Punjaub, 351-353.

taining a great body of water, pure as crystal, notwithstanding the multitudes that bathe in it, and supplied apparently by natural springs. In the middle, on a small island, is a temple of Hari or Vishnu; and on the bank a diminutive structure, where the founder, Ram Das, is said to have spent his life in a sitting posture. The temple on the island is richly adorned with gold and other costly embellishments, and in it sits the sovereign *Guru* of the Sikhs, to receive the presents and homage of his followers.[2] There are five or six hundred Akalees or priests attached to the temple, who have erected for themselves good houses from the contributions of the visitors.

[2] Asiatic Ann. Reg. ii. 430. Leech on Multan, 79.

Amritsir is a very populous and extensive place. The streets are narrow, but the houses in general are tolerably lofty and built of burnt brick. The apartments, however, are small; but on the whole Amritsir may claim some little architectural superiority over the towns of Hindostan. It has considerable manufactures of coarse cloths, inferior silks, and shawls,[3] made in imitation of the Kashmir fabric, in which great quantities of goats' wool from Bokhara are consumed. There is besides a very extensive transit-trade, as well as considerable monetary transactions with Hindostan and Central Asia, the prosperity of the place having, in these respects, resulted from the decay of Shikarpoor and Mooltan. Rock salt is brought on the backs of camels from a mine near Mundi,[4] about 120 miles to the eastward of Lahore, a large and solid lump, resembling a block of unwrought marble, being slung on each side of the animal.

[3] Moorcr. Punj. Bokhara, i. 110.

[4] Id. ib. 159. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 101.

Runjeet Singh constructed a canal from the Ravee, a distance of thirty-four miles; but it is a mean and inexpensive work. Provision is made for an ample supply of water to the town from the Baree Doab Canal, now in course of construction.[5] The most striking object at Amritsir is the huge fortress Govindghur, built by Runjeet Singh in 1809, ostensibly to protect the pilgrims, but in reality to overawe their vast and dangerous assemblage. Its great height and heavy batteries, rising one above the other, give it a very imposing appearance. It contained, at the time of Hügel's visit,[6] the treasure of Runjeet Singh. Measures[7] have been taken by the British for adding to its security. This city was selected for

[5] India Rev. Disp. 25 April, 1851.

[6] iii. 399.

[7] Beng. Mil. Disp. 15 Aug. 1849, and 25 April, 1851.

the establishment of the first mission of the Church of England to the Punjab; and in 1852 subscriptions for a new church had been collected to the amount of 6,000 rupees.[8] Population 80,000 or 90,000.[9] Lat. 31° 40′, long. 74° 45′.

[8] Friend of India July, 1852, p. 422.
[9] Calcutta Rev. ii. 501.

AMROWLI, or UMROWLEE,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Futtehghur, and twenty-six miles[2] north-west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad for wheeled carriages; the country is level, and cultivated in some parts, in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 28′, long. 79° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

AMULNAIR, in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Ahmednuggur to Darroor, forty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. 18° 56′, long. 75° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMULNEIR, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the river Borai, twenty-one miles north-east of Dhoolia. Lat. 21° 3′, long. 75° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMURGURH.—A fortress in the north of the Punjab, situate in the dominions of Gholab Singh, two or three miles to the right of the route from Lahore to Kashmir. It formerly belonged to Dyhan Singh, a powerful vassal of the Maharaja of the Sikhs. The jealous aversion of its proprietor prevented any European from closely surveying it, but Vigne,[1] who at a distance examined it by means of a telescope, states it to be built on the precipitous bank of a ravine to the westward of it. The outline is rectangular, and though built of stone and of very solid masonry, it must fall before a regular attack, being commanded from other eminences at no great distance. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 74° 18′.

[1] Kashmir, i. 215.

AMURNATH.—A cave amidst the mountains bounding Kashmir on the north-east. It is a natural opening in a rock of gypsum, and is, according to Vigne,[1] about thirty yards high and twenty deep; but Moorcroft[2] states it to be 100 yards wide, thirty high, and 500 deep. It is believed by the Hindoos to be the residence of the deity Siva, and is hence visited by great crowds of both sexes and all ages. A great number of doves inhabit the cave, and these, being frightened

[1] Kashmir, ii. 10.
[2] Punj. Bokh. ii. 260.

by the shouts and tumultuous supplications of the pilgrims, fly out, and are considered thus to be evidence of a favourable answer to the prayers offered; the deity being supposed to come forth in the shape of one of these birds. Amongst other fables, it is asserted that those who enter the cave can hear the barking of the dogs in Thibet. It is mentioned by Hügel[3] under the name of Oumrath. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 75° 49′.

[3] F. Von Hugel, Kashmir, ii. 190.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMWA.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Punnah, distant N.W. from Rewah thirty-one miles. Lat. 24° 53′, long. 81° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANAGAON.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad ninety-eight miles. Lat. 18° 21′, long. 77° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANAJEE,* in the territory of Mysore, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah or subdivision of the same name, situate on the north bank of a large artificial lake on the route from Chittel Droog to Savanoor, twenty-eight miles N.W. of the former, sixty-three S.E. of the latter. Lat. 14° 28′, long. 76° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANAKAPILLI, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Rajahmundry to Vizianagrum, forty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 83° 5′.

ANANDPOOR, in the hill state of Kuhloor, a small town situate in the narrow peninsula or tongue of land formed by a remarkable flexure of the Sutlej, and about five miles from either side. It is built at the base of the peak of Nina Devi, stated by Vigne[1] to attain an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the town, or more than 4,000 feet above the sea. That traveller describes it as containing "several large brick buildings with flat roofs and windowless walls, that gave it a sombre but rather imposing aspect." Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,107 miles.[2] Lat. 31° 17′, long. 76° 36′.

[1] Kashmir, i. 54.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANANTAWARAM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Rajahmundry forty-seven miles. Lat. 17° 21′, long. 81° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANCHITTY, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a town seven miles E. from Seringapatam, and fifty-nine miles N.W. of Salem. Lat. 12° 22′, long. 77° 47′.

* Buchanan's Map.[1]

[1] Annexed to vol. i. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar.

ANDAMANS.—See NICOBARS.

ANDARY, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, presidency of Bengal, a town thirty-nine miles S.W. from Jubbulpoor, 116 miles N. of Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 49′, long. 79° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANDOOREE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or the territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.W. from Nagpore fifty-nine miles. Lat. 20° 33′, long. 78° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANDREW BAY, on the coast of Arracan, fourteen miles south of the entrance of the Sandoway river. The centre of the bay is about lat. 18° 16′, long. 94° 16′.

ANDRYTEE,[1] in Bussahir, a feeder of the river Pabur, has its rise on the southern declivity of the Shatul pass, in lat. 31° 24′, long. 78° 1′. It is a powerful and rapid mountain torrent, which holds a southerly course for about fifteen miles to its junction with the Pabur at Chergaon, in lat. 31° 13′, long. 77° 56′. It appears to be mentioned by Hodgson under the name of Indravati.[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Sur. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 11. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 913. Hutton, Journ. of a Trip to the Burenda Pass.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 130—Hodgson, Survey of Ganges and Jumna; also same vol. 328*.

ANDUR, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapoor to Goruckpoor, fifty-eight miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 84° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANEAMSAGUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad sixty-five miles. Lat. 18° 9′, long. 79° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANEE, or URNEE,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and thirty miles north-east of the latter.[2] The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 77° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

ANGADDYPOORAM, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town fifty miles W. from Coimbatoor, and thirty-eight miles S.E. of Calicut. Lat. 10° 58′, long. 76° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANGEY KYOUNG, off the coast of Arracan, a long and narrow island running parallel with Penekeong island, in Hunter's Bay. It is about twenty miles in length, and three in breadth,[1] and is described as "mountainous, woody, rugged, without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation."[2] Lat. 19° 47′—20° 4′, long. 93° 10′.

[1] Ms. Map.
[2] Horsburgh's Directory, ii. 8.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANGHARAH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Almora 121 miles. Lat. 29° 58′, long. 81° 40′.

ANGOOL.—One of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, known as the Cuttack Mehals, which became tributary to the British government upon the conquest of the province of Cuttack in 1804. Angool, the principal place, is situate in lat. 20° 48′, long. 84° 53′.

ANG-TONG, in the territory of Siam, a town situated on the left bank of the river Me-nam, fifty-three miles N. of the town of Siam, 248 miles S.E. from Amherst. Lat. 15° 35′, long. 101° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANGTSOO.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Almora 129 miles. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 81° 50′.

ANHUT.—See Amherst Island.

ANIAH, in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Delhi, and twenty-one miles[1] north-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, scantily cultivated. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 77° 58′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANIGEEREE, in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Dharwar to Bellary, twenty-nine miles east of the former. Lat. 15° 25′, long. 75° 30′.

ANIKUL,[1] in territory of Mysore, a town on the S.E. frontier, "situate[2] on the eastern verge of the tract of woody hills extending from Savendy Droog to the Cavery." It was formerly a place of strength and importance, where Hyder Ali found refuge when driven from Seringapatam by insurrection. Distance from Seringapatam, N.E., seventy-five miles; Bangalore, S.E., twenty; Madras, W., 178. Lat. 12° 44′, long. 77° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 412.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANJAR, in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the Bombay government, a town, the chief place of a district of the same name. As a friendly return for the assistance rendered to the rajah of Cutch in recovering certain alienated possessions, the town and district of Anjar were ceded by him, in 1816, to the East-India Company. In 1822 the arrangement was modified by a new treaty, under

which the cession was restored, on condition of an annual money payment. The condition, however, not being satisfactorily fulfilled, the subject was reconsidered, and in 1832 the claim both as to arrears and prospective payments was relinquished. Lat. 23° 6′, long. 70° 3′.

ANJE-DIVA, or ANJADEEPA.—An island distant about two miles from the coast of North Canara. "It is about a mile in length,[1] and possessed by the Portuguese. It appears on the outside barren and rocky, but of a pleasant aspect on the opposite side, next the main, where it is fortified by a wall and some towers. In case of necessity, a ship may find shelter under this island from the S.W. monsoon." Distant S.E. from Goa fifty-one miles. Lat. 14° 45′, long. 74° 10′.

[1] Horsburgh's Directory, i. 507.

ANJENGAUM, or UNJENGAUM, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town near the north-western frontier, towards the British districts of Saugor and Nerbudda. It is situate at the southern base of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. Distance from Nagpore, S.W., ninety miles; Ellichpore, S.E., forty-two; Hyderabad, N., 231; Bombay, N.E., 350. Lat. 21° 40′, long. 77° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Treaties with Native Princes of India, xvii.

ANJENGO,[1] in the territory of Travancore, a town on the seacoast, situate on a narrow strip of land[2] running from north-west to south-east, having on the south-west the Indian Ocean, and on the north-east an extensive shallow estuary or back-water. It consists of two rows of houses, arranged parallel to each other; the Portuguese church and English burying-ground being at the north-western extremity, the fort at the south-eastern. There is no shelter for shipping, which must anchor at sea, "in eleven or twelve fathoms mud,[3] off shore a mile and a half or two miles;" and the intercourse with the shore is, in consequence of the extreme violence of the surf, very difficult and dangerous, even in the fine season, when it is practicable only in country boats, and is totally impracticable during the monsoon, which is here excessively boisterous, and dangerous to shipping; so that the coast is not frequented during the south-west monsoon. Most of the inhabitants of Anjengo profess to be Christians:[4] they are of the Romish Church, either descended from the Portuguese, or converted natives of Malabar. With few exceptions, they are poor, subsisting by fishing

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 213. Bartholomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 103.
[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 515.
[4] Forbes, i. 214.

or manufacturing cordage from coir or cocoa-nut fibre. The East-India Company had here formerly a factory* of some importance, but latterly discontinued. The district of Anjengo, in which the town is situate, is now, however, under the British government.[5] Distance from Cannanore, S.E., 240 miles; from Madras, S.W., 390. Lat. 8° 40′, long. 76° 49′.

Act of the Government of India, No. iii. of 1838.

ANKOLA.—See UNKOLA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANKREE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 129 miles. Lat. 19° 14′, long. 78° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANNADARAROOPAD, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town thirteen miles N.W. from Rajahmundry, forty-five miles N.E. of Ellore. Lat. 17° 7′, long. 81° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANNANTAGHERRY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Guntoor sixty miles. Lat. 17° 3′, long. 80° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANNANTAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 150 miles. Lat. 14° 3′, long. 75° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANNAVARAM, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town twenty-five miles N.W. from Vizagapatam, and thirty-nine miles S.W. of Vizianagrum. Lat. 17° 50′, long. 83°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANNAWUTTY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 180 miles. Lat. 14° 33′, long. 75° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

ANNUTRAM,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee, and 20 miles[2] south-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 79° 18′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 187.

ANOPGURH, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner, a town near the north-west frontier, towards Bahawulpoor. It is situate in a country of great sterility, in lat. 29° 14′, long. 73° 26′.

[1] Gazetteer, i. 54.

* Established, according to Hamilton,[1] in 1684, and stated by the same authority to have been withdrawn in 1813.

ANOOPSHUHUR,[1]* in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 73 miles[2] south-east of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, the channel of which is here about a mile wide, only one-fifth of that space being occupied by the stream in the dry season, when it is limpid, and still so deep as to be unfordable, and crossed either by ferry or bridge of boats. The right bank,[3] on which the town is situate, is about thirty feet above the channel, the left bank low, and, in consequence, the country on that side is extensively flooded in high inundations. At the time of Tennant's visit, in 1798, it was surrounded by a mud wall between twenty and thirty feet thick, and at the northern extremity was a large antique residence of the zemindar or proprietor of that part of the country; on the south a large fort built of brick, and so strong as to be impregnable to a native force. The town has a bazaar, and though of no great extent, is populous, but ill-built, the houses being either of mud or ill-cemented brick. Population 8,947.[4] Lat. 28° 20′, long. 78° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 83.
[3] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 372.
[4] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 59.

ANTOWRAH,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Seetapoor, 38 miles north-east of the former, 44 west of the latter.[2] It has a bazaar; water is plentiful, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country, which is level, and partially cultivated, though in many places overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 80° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.

ANTREE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a small town on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor, 18 miles[2] S.E. of former, 184 N.W. of latter. It is situate at the southern entrance of a rocky ravine, so narrow that only one wheeled carriage can pass at once along the road, which is very narrow, rocky, and bad. Salt is manufactured here[3] by washing the saline earth in the vicinity, and by the heat of the sun evaporating the brine thus obtained. Tieffenthaler[4] describes it, about eighty years ago, as a town once tolerably handsome, but much decayed, and having at its west side a fort with four very strong towers. Here, at the close of December, 1843, the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 23. Mundy, Sketches, ii. 101.
[3] Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, i. 338.
[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan.

* "Matchless town."

[5] Further papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 165.

Mahratta force was posted[5] to oppose the British advancing from Bundelcund under the command of General Grey. The British commander marched westward to turn their position, and the Mahrattas marching by a parallel route, gave battle at Punniar, and were totally defeated. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 78° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANUNDPOOR.—A town in the native state of Jutt, one of the Sattara jaghires, distant S.E. from Sattara 89 miles. Lat. 16° 54′, long. 75° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANUNDPORE, in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, a town 15 miles N.E. from Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 35′, long. 87° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

ANWULKHERA,[1] or UMURKHERA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly by Khasgunge, and 15 miles[2] north-east of the former. It has a small bazaar; indifferent water may be had from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country cut up with ravines, and very partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 78° 12′.

AONGTHA, in the Burman empire, a town situate on the left bank of the river Khyendwen, and 90 miles N.W. of Ava. Lat. 22° 39′, long. 94° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 90.

AONLAGANJ,[1] or AOUNLAH, in the British district of Bareilly, a town on the route from Allygurh to Bareilly, 80 miles[2] N.E. of former, 21 S.W. of latter. It has a large bazaar, and water is abundant. Population[3] 7,649. Lat. 28° 16′, long. 79° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AOUGASEE.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 30 miles north-east of the town of Banda. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 80° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 168.

AOUNG,[1] or AOON, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore, and 22 miles[2] north-west of the latter. Water is obtained from wells, but supplies are scarce. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 80° 38′.

AOUNLAH.—See AONLAGANJ.

API.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Almora eighty-two miles. Lat. 30°, long. 81°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

APPAROWPETT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 132 miles. Lat. 19° 16′, long. 78° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

APPOOWA.—A village in Arracan, situate on the right bank of the Coladyne river. Lat. 20° 50′, long. 93° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

APTA, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Callianee to Nagotna, twenty-two miles north of the latter. Lat. 18° 51′, long. 73° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARABUL,[1] in Kashmir, a beautiful cataract[2] on the Veshau, one of the principal tributaries of the Behut or Jhelum. Lat. 33° 37′, long. 74° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 297.

ARACHI, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a town twenty-eight miles N.W. from Trichinopoly, and forty-one miles S.E. of Salem. Lat. 11° 7′, long. 78° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARAIL, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town on the right bank of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Jumna, and opposite the city of Allahabad, from which it is distant about a mile. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 81° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARAUN.—A river of Hyderabad, rising in lat. 20° 10′, long. 77° 12′, near the town of Bassim, and flowing easterly for fifty miles, and south-east for sixty miles, falls into the Payne Gunga river on the left or north side, in lat. 19° 54′, long. 78° 20′.

ARAVACOORCHY, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Dindigul to Salem, thirty miles N. of the former. Lat. 10° 47′, long. 77° 58′. E.I.C. MS. Doc.

ARAVULLI,[1] in Western India, a range of mountains extending in a direction N.E. from the vicinity of Champanere, about lat. 22° 40′, long. 74°, where, though low and not strongly marked, it joins the W. extremity[2] of the Vindhya. It extends along the S.W. frontier of the territory of Banswarra, Dongurpoor, and the S.W. and N.W. of Mewar, or Odeypore, dividing it from the lower region of Marwar or Joudpoor; and,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, 10-15.
[2] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 2.

proceeding into the districts of Mairwarra and Ajmere, becomes confounded with the low rocky ranges of Shekhawati and Delhi. Its N.E. extremity may, perhaps, be assumed in lat. 26° 50′, long. 75°. On the N.W. side, or towards Marwar, it is very bold and precipitous, less so on the S.E.; but according to Tod,[3] there is no pass over it practicable for wheeled carriages from Edur, near its S.E. extremity, to Ajmere, a distance of 220 miles. Consequently, it would be necessary for the artillery of an invading army to turn the extremities of this long range. The breadth between Komulmair and Ajmere varies from six to fifteen miles, and its deep and nearly impenetrable valleys and gorges have in all ages been the haunts of Bheels, Minas, Mairs, and other predatory tribes. The formation of the rocks is generally primitive, being granite, quartz, primitive slate, gneiss, Syenite, in many parts abounding in metals and other valuable minerals, among which may be enumerated tin,[4] silver, copper, antimony, iron. The most elevated summit is Mount Aboo, 5,000 feet[5] above the sea.

[3] Annals of Rajasthan, i. 11.

[4] Tod, ut supra, 12.
[5] Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 139—Tod, Comments on a Sanscrit Inscription. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 161—Burnes' Account of the Jain Temples on Mount Abu.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARAWUD, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town forty-eight miles S.W. from Boorhaunpoor, sixty-one miles N.E. of Dhoolia. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 75° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARCOT[1] (Southern Division).—A British district under the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by the British districts northern division of Arcot and Chingleput; on the east by Pondicherry and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the British districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and on the west by the British district of Salem. It lies between lat. 11° 11′—12° 39′, long. 78° 42′—80° 4′. The area, according to official authority,[2] is 7,600 square miles. The general surface[3] of the country forms part of the great slope from the Eastern Ghauts to the coast of the Bay of Bengal. In its eastern part, or towards the sea, it is low and level, but in the interior, towards the ghauts, rises into hills, not forming continuous ranges, but in general isolated. The principal river is the Southern* Penna or Panar, rising in the territory of Mysore,[4] from the eastern declivity of the rock on which Nundy Droog is situate, which taking a direction south-east

[2] Madras Census Table, 1850-51.
[3] Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Southern Division of Arcot, 57.

[4] Dalrymple, Oriental Repertory, ii. 335—Mackenzie, Source of the Pennar River.

* Dakshana Pinakani of Buchanan, in map prefixed to vol. i. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar.

through the British district of Salem, enters this district on the western frontier, in lat. 12° 8′, long. 78° 47′, continues to flow through it in the same direction for about eighty-five miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal a little north of Cuddalore. It is devoid of water during the dry season, and such also is the condition of most of the other streams of this district, which fall either into the Penna or into the Bay of Bengal. The Coleroon, however, which forms the southern boundary towards Tanjore, is abundantly supplied with water during the greater part of the year. The Cauvery, which during the rains brings a vast body of water from Mysore and the ghauts, separates at the western extremity of the island of Seringham into two great streams; the one taking a direction south-eastward, retains the original name of the Cauvery; the other, flowing north-eastward, and becoming the principal stream,[5] is denominated the Coleroon. Pursuing its course in a north-eastern direction, the Coleroon falls into the Bay of Bengal, near Devicottah. From Devicottah, at the mouth of the Coleroon, the seacoast extends in a northern direction for forty-five miles to lat. 12°, long. 79° 55′; thence, in a north-easterly direction twenty-two miles, to lat. 12° 15′, long. 80° 4′; the total length of the seacoast of this district being sixty-seven miles.

[5] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, iv. 310.

Porto Novo, nine miles north of Devicottah, is at the mouth of the Vellaur, a river rising towards the base of the Eastern Ghauts, and having a considerable length of course, with an annicut[6] or dam thrown across it in this district, by means of which its waters are rendered available for the purposes of irrigation. It is at all times too small at its mouth to admit of any but coasting craft;[7] but ships may anchor two miles off shore in six fathoms, with good holding-ground of mud, and protected from southerly winds by the Coleroon shoal lying in that direction. The seacoast is sandy, with small hills, which, viewed from a distance, appear to be islets. About fifteen miles beyond Porto Novo, in the same direction, is Cuddalore, at the mouth of the Southern Penna, which, notwithstanding it has a great length of course, is at its mouth of inconsiderable dimensions, and admits only small craft, vessels of any considerable burthen being obliged to anchor a mile and half off shore, with six, seven, or eight fathoms water. Off this

[6] Madras Rev. Disp. 22 Aug. 1849.

[7] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 500.

place is a bank with shoal soundings, not exceeding five or six fathoms. From Cuddalore to Pondicherry, "the coast[8] may be approached with safety to eight or nine fathoms, the soundings decreasing regularly to seven fathoms about a mile or a mile and a half off shore. From forty-two to forty-five fathoms, about six leagues from land, the bank has a sharp declivity to no soundings."

[8] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 590.

The number of tanks, or artificial pieces of water, in this district is very considerable, especially in the vicinity of the two great streams, the Coleroon and the Penna. Besides the vast Veranum, or Vizram tank,[9] there is a channel of considerable dimensions fed by the Coleroon, which serves also as a canal for the conveyance of ore to the iron-foundry of Porto Novo, and communicates with the Vellaur river near that place. There are also two tanks of great magnitude in the north of the district, fed by channels from the river Palar, and upwards of 3,000 tanks of smaller size.

[9] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Sci. iv. 311.

The soil near the coast is sandy,[1] and generally barren; further inland it is mixed with a black mould, and in many places is red and gravelly. A great proportion of the land is waste, and covered with a stunted jungle, so that not more than an eighth of the area is under cultivation; but the practice of clearing the land is annually extending, and the parts under cultivation are skilfully managed, being rendered very productive in rice and most other grains suited to a hot climate and well-irrigated soil. Cotton is also grown.[2]

[1] Report, ut supra, 58.

[2] Report of Proceedings of the East-India Company in regard to the Culture of Cotton, 404.

The climate is exempt from sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and storms are less frequent here than in most other places on the Coromandel coast. In the vicinity of the shore the temperature is comparatively moderate during the prevalence of the sea-breezes; but when they give place to the land-winds during spring, the heat becomes very distressing, and is accompanied by great aridity, against which neither glass nor wood is proof,[3] the former breaking suddenly from the expansive power of the heat, and the latter from the same cause warping, cracking, and splitting. The thermometer sometimes reaches 115° in the shade, and according to some reports it occasionally rises as high as 130°.

[3] Heyne, Tracts on India, 11, 12. Madras Journ. of Lit. and Sci. iii. 35—Wight on the Land-winds of Coromandel.

The mineral wealth of this district is small, with the exception of a rich mine of iron ore in the south-eastern part, fur-

nishing metal of excellent quality, which is reduced at Porto Novo by a company of European capitalists.[4] No satisfactory information is accessible as to either the botany or zoology of the district, nor indeed as to any branch of natural history.

4 Report, ut supra, 66.

According to the census taken in 1851, the population amounted to 1,006,005. Assuming the area at 7,600 square miles, and the population as above stated, the result will show a relative density of 132 to the square mile. The proportion of Mussulmans and others is stated to be about one twenty-fifth part of the whole; the remainder of the population being Hindoos.

The principal routes are—1. From north-east to south-west, from Madras to Trichinopoly. 2. From north to south, from Madras, through Pondicherry, to Cuddalore. 3. From east to west, from Cuddalore to the town of Salem. 4. From south-east to north-west, from Pondicherry to Arcot.

Cuddalore is the seat of the civil establishment of the district; Trinomalee, and the French settlement of Pondicherry, also locally within the limits of this district, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

ARCOT[1] (Northern Division).—A British district under the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Nellore, on the east and south-east by the British district Chingleput, on the south by the British district of Arcot (southern division) and Salem, and on the north-west by Mysore and the British district of Cuddapah; and lies between lat. 12° 22′—14° 11′, long. 78° 17′—80° 12′. The area[2] is estimated by one authority at 5,571 square miles; according to another,[3] at 5,790. In the south of the district, and also in the eastern or maritime parts, the surface is low and level; but in the west and north-west hilly, and in some places mountainous, attaining at Cumbaucum Durg (a mountain near the northern frontier, and connected with the Eastern Ghauts) an elevation of 2,550 feet above the level of the sea.[4] The prevailing geological formation is stated to be primitive, consisting generally of granite, and the rocks allied to it.[5] Those mountains and hills are richly metalliferous, containing ores of iron and copper,[6] each yielding a large percentage on their respective metals.[7] The principal river is the Palar, which, rising in the territory of Mysore, pursues a direction generally

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 30.

3 Parliamentary Return, April, 1851. Madras Census Table, 1851.

4 Madras Journal of Literature and Science, iv. 137—Monteith, Visit to Cumbaucum Droog.

5 Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 17-19.

6 Report, ut supra, 30. Heyne, Tracts on India, 108.

7 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, pp. 574-581.

easterly, and entering this district about lat. 12° 58′, long. 78° 30′, flows through it, continuing its easterly course for about 102 miles, passing close to the towns of Vellore and Arcot, and subsequently crossing into the British district of Chingleput. Though a considerable torrent during the rainy season, it is at other times dry on the surface of its channel, though water may at all times be obtained by digging therein. There are several smaller streams, such as the Poiney, the Soonarmukai, and some others, all devoid of water in the dry season, but during the periodical rains flowing freely, and replenishing the tanks and channels for irrigation. Tanks, or artificial pieces of water, are very numerous, and the dimensions of some are surprisingly great. That of Cauvery-pak is eight miles long and three broad. Besides many channels for irrigation, a canal has been made from the southern extremity of Pulikat lake to Madras, distant twenty miles; and by this communication that city receives abundant supplies of charcoal,[8] firewood, vegetables, grain, fish, and other articles of consumption.

The climate is very sultry during the spring months,[9] when the atmospheric currents, popularly termed the hot winds of Coromandel, prevail, during which the temperature is as high as 115° in the shade,[1] and according to some statements, has even reached 130° in a similar position. On Cumbaucum Durg, however, in consequence of the great elevation, the temperature is much moderated, and in January was found to be 65° at noon,[2] or 12° below that of the neighbouring sea-coast; but during the most oppressive part of the hot season it has been noted as high as 98° and 99° in the shade.[3] In general the hot and parching land-winds are found to be more intense in the vicinity of the mouths of the deep valleys of the Eastern Ghauts. "These winds[4] are frequently so hot that they destroy men and animals if exposed to them for a short time. It is not very uncommon to see large kites and crows, while on the wing, drop down at once, as if they had no life in them. Nor is it an unfrequent occurrence for a place having from five to ten thousand inhabitants to lose four or five in a day, in consequence of exposing themselves to this wind for too long a time." Glass cracks and flies in pieces, and nails fall out of woodwork, which shrinks, splits, and shivers. Spontaneous

8 Report, ut supra, 31.

9 Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 24.

1 Heyne, Tracts on India, 11. Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, iii. 35.

2 Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, iv. 138—Monteith, Visit to Cumbaucum Doorg.

3 Id. ix. 312—Smith on Table-land of Cumbaucum Droog.

4 Heyne, 10.

combustion sometimes takes place in the woods and jungles, from the friction against each other of the scorched bamboos and trees. On the coast, and for a few miles inland, this heat and aridity are mitigated by the influence of the sea-breeze. The south-west monsoon, which is felt with great violence in the countries west of the ghauts, and also on the table-lands buttressed by their ranges, is scarcely felt here, except by the freshes in the Palar and other torrents having their rise in the more elevated regions lying west of this district. That monsoon, the influence of which is thus felt, prevails from June to October, and is succeeded by the north-east monsoon, which harbingers the rainy season on the Coromandel coast, and which is felt with varying violence until February, the average fall of rain during its continuance being thirty inches.[5] The soil on the plains is for the most part sandy, mixed with loam and gravel: it is extensively cultivated, principally with rice and other grains; and even in the mountainous tracts there is a considerable portion of fertile ground. Cotton is the principal commercial crop.

5 Report on Medical Topography of Madras, 14.

The population according to the latest official return is 1,485,873,[6] an amount which, compared with the area furnished by the same authority (5,790 square miles), indicates a relative density of about 257 to the square mile. The language spoken in this collectorate is the Tamul.

6 Madras Census Tables, 1851.

The principal routes are—1. From east to west, from Madras through Arcot to Bangalore. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Madras through Arcot to Coimbatore. 3. From north to south, from Chittoor to Arcot. Arcot, the principal place, Vellore, Chittoor, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

ARCOT,[1] * the principal place of the northern division of the British territory bearing the same name, is situate on the right side of the river Palar. The site is advantageous and salubrious, being on a gentle eminence, sloping down to the bank. The bed of the river is about half a mile wide;[2] but in the dry season the stream is not sufficient to turn a mill; and the channel is sometimes even totally dry. Water of good quality can, however, always be obtained by sinking pits into the sands which form the bed.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Rennell, Memoir of Map of Hindustan, 265.

2 Buchanan, Narrat. of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 16.

* Arkat of the Oordoo and Persian writers.

The military cantonment can accommodate three regiments; one of European, and two of native cavalry. There is an extensive barrack for Europeans,[3] built of brick and lime mortar; and contiguous are three hospitals, well constructed, well ventilated, and in all respects commodious; besides other buildings requisite for such an establishment. There is a neat Protestant Episcopal church adjoining. The old fort has been nearly demolished; but its outline can still be traced almost throughout its entire extent, which was once very considerable. In the town are the ruins of the palace of the nawaub of Arcot, besides the remains of various buildings erected by Mussulmans, and some mosques, still in a state of repair. The town, with the talook or subdivision annexed, is stated[4] officially to have a population of 53,474, inhabiting 10,042 houses.

[3] Report on Military Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 34.

[4] Report, ut supra, 32.

Arcot occupies a prominent place in the history of the contests waged in this part of India during the earlier part of the eighteenth century. Here Clive confirmed the military reputation which he had previously acquired by some adventurous exploits in other quarters. The English having previously taken but feeble measures to support their ally, the well-known Mahomet Ali, Clive suggested an attack upon Arcot, then held by a rival power, and offered himself as the commander of the expedition. His suggestion and offer were accepted; but the force placed at his disposal was altogether disproportioned to the service for which it was destined. It consisted but of 300 sepoys and 200 Europeans, with three field-pieces; and with this small force an attack was to be made upon a fortress garrisoned by 1,100 men. On approaching the place, a violent storm of thunder and rain fell; an event which might certainly be regarded as a misfortune rather than an advantage. It proved, however, the latter; for Clive, marching his small force through this war of the elements, a thing regarded as unparalleled in India, was looked upon as an assailant whom it would be vain to resist; the garrison accordingly abandoned the fort, and Clive took possession of it. The enemy, however, having received large reinforcements, under Rajah Sahib, son of the celebrated Chunda Sahib, became in turn the assailants, and Clive was called upon to defend the place which had so remarkably passed into his hands. This task he performed with consummate skill, though his force was so small that he was

obliged to husband his resources with the greatest care. Being summoned to surrender, he replied in terms of haughty defiance. At length, on the 14th November, 1751, the enemy commenced the attack long threatened, and from which nothing short of complete success was anticipated. This attempt, and its results, are thus recorded in a modern historical work:[5]—

"The day of attack was one among the most distinguished in the Mahometan calendar. Happy was the Mussulman to whom it brought death from the sword of the unbeliever, for his fall was regarded as but a sudden introduction to the highest paradise. By this belief the enthusiasm of the enemy's troops was wrought up almost to madness, and it was further increased by the free use of an intoxicating substance called bang. The morning came, and with it the expected movement. Clive was awakened, and found his garrison at their posts, according to the disposition which he had previously made. On the enemy's side a vast multitude were in motion, bringing ladders to every part of the wall that was accessible. Besides these desultory operations there were others in progress, all directed to the same end. Four principal divisions of the enemy's troops marched upon the four points where an entrance to the fort seemed the more likely to be effected—the two gates and the two breaches which had been made in the wall. The parties who attacked the gates drove before them several elephants, armed with plates of iron on their foreheads, with which it was expected they would beat down the obstacles which stopped the course of the assailants: but the device was more disastrous to those who employed it than to those against whom it was directed. The elephants, wounded by the musketry of the British force, turned and trampled upon those who were urging them forward. At the north-west breach, as many as it was capable of admitting rushed wildly in, and passed the first trench before their opponents gave fire. When given, it was with terrible effect. A number of muskets were loaded in readiness, which those behind delivered to the first rank as fast as they could discharge them. Every shot did execution, while three field-pieces contributed effectually to thin the number of the assailants. In a few minutes they fell back: but the attempt was only suspended, not abandoned. Another and another party

[5] Thornton, Hist. of British India, i. 109.

followed, and were driven off as had been those who preceded them.

"To approach the south-west breach, the enemy embarked seventy men on a raft, who thus attempted to cross a ditch, and had almost gained their object, when Clive, observing that his gunners fired with bad aim, took the management of one of the field-pieces himself. This he worked with such precision and effect that a few discharges threw the advancing party into confusion. The raft was overset, and those on board thrown into the water, where some were drowned. The remainder saved themselves by swimming back, abandoning the unfortunate raft which was to have borne them to the breach.

"These various attacks occupied about an hour, and cost the enemy in killed and wounded about 400 men. After an interval employed by the assailants in endeavouring, under much annoyance, to carry off their dead, the firing upon the fort was renewed, both with cannon and musketry. This was again discontinued. A formal demand of leave to bury the dead was complied with, and a truce of two hours agreed upon. At the expiration of the prescribed time the firing once more recommenced, and lasted until two o'clock on the following morning, when it ceased, never to be renewed. At daybreak the gallant defenders of the fort learned that their besiegers had precipitately abandoned the town. The garrison immediately marched into the enemy's quarters, where they found several pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition. These spoils were forthwith transferred to the fort, and thus ended a siege of fifty days.

"Military history records few events more remarkable than this memorable siege. Its conduct at once placed Clive in the foremost rank of distinguished commanders. Justly has it been said that he was 'born a soldier.'[6] At the time when with a handful of men, most of them unpractised in the operations of war, he defended the fort of Arcot against a force several thousand strong, his military experience was small, while of military education he was entirely destitute. His boyhood had passed in idleness, or in the reckless perpetration of mischief, while the few years which he had numbered of manly life had, for the most part, been occupied with the details of trade. Deprived of all the means by which, in

[6] Lawrence, Narr. of the War on the Coast of Coromandel, 14.

ordinary cases, men are gradually prepared for the duties of military service or command, he showed himself a perfect master of the arts of war. Like all other eminent commanders, he communicated to those under him a spirit of devotedness and self-abandonment, which is among the most graceful as well as the most valuable qualities of a soldier. An instance of this occurred among the native troops employed in the defence of Arcot, which is alike honourable to them and to their commander. When provisions became scarce, and there was ground for apprehending that famine would compel a surrender, the sepoys proposed that their diet should be restricted to the thin gruel in which the rice was boiled, and that the whole of the grain should be given to the Europeans, as they required more nourishment.[7] With such a spirit pervading his little garrison, Clive might well look forward to a successful termination of his brave defence of Arcot; but that spirit his own military virtues had fostered and called forth."

[7] Malcolm, Life of Clive, i. 96.

On the evening of the memorable day, reinforcements, dispatched from Madras for the support of Clive, entered the town, and a few days afterwards Clive left the place, for a field where his services were more pressingly required. Arcot was taken by Hyder Ali when that invader ravaged the Carnatic; and beyond these facts there is little in its history of interest or importance. Distance from Madura, N.E., 220 miles; Tanjore, N., 145; Cuddalore, N., 88; Bangalore, E., 118; Vellore, E., 14; Madras, W., 65. Lat. 12° 54′, long. 79° 24′.

ARCULGODE.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 49 miles. Lat. 12° 46′, long. 76° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARDANJI, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tripatoor to Negapatam, twenty-eight miles east of the former. Lat. 10° 11′, long. 79° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARDYSIR.—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant N.E. from Bhooj seventy-five miles. Lat. 23° 38′, long. 70° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AREEJAW, in Sinde, a large village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, in the fertile island inclosed between the E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Indus and its offset the Narra. It is situate eight miles south from Larkhana, the same distance west of the Indus, and one mile east of the Narra. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 68° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AREENG,[1] or AURUNG.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Muttra to Deeg, and nine miles west of the former. Here the army of Holkar, the Mahratta chief, was encamped, Oct. 7, 1804,[2] and being attacked by the British under General Lake, sought safety in a precipitate flight, in which their chief led the way. About thirty of their number were killed, and several made prisoners. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 77° 36′.

[2] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 371, 372.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AREEPADGAH, in the British province of Arracan, presidency of Bengal, a town 63 miles N.W. of Arracan. Lat. 21° 6′, long. 92° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AREEPORE,[1] or HARREEPOOR, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 32 miles N.E. of Ghazeepoor, 40 miles W. of Chupra. Areepore has a population of 6,382.[2] Lat. 25° 49′, long. 84° 2′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 262.

ARGAUM,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a village near the northern frontier, towards the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, some distance southward of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. This place is rendered memorable by having been the site of an action which took place on the 28th November, 1803, between the British army commanded by Major-General Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), and that of the Mahrattas commanded by Scindia and Munny Bappoo, brother of the rajah of Berar, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. A medal[2] in commemoration of the victory was struck in London, in 1851, and presented, under the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who were engaged in the action. It is situated in a plain much cut up by watercourses,[3] and on the route from Ellichpoor to Aurungabad. Distance 40 miles S.W. of the former, 135 N.E. of the latter. Lat. 21° 2′, long. 77° 2′.

[2] India Military Disp. 5 March, 1851.

[3] Thorn, Memoir of War in India, 301.

ARIANCOOPAN.—See PONDICHERRY.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARKAIRY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or

dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 104 miles. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 77° 6′.

ARMEGON, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a village situate on the coast opposite to a shoal of the same name, between "the inner edge of which and the coast there is a space from three to four miles wide, now called Blackwood Harbour."[1] One of the earliest settlements of the East-India Company in the Carnatic was founded at this place, where a factory was erected in 1628, defended by twelve pieces of cannon. Distance N. of Madras 66 miles. Lat. 14° 2′, long. 80° 12′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, i. 598.

ARMOREE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 74 miles. Lat. 20° 28′, long. 80° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARMOYAMCOTTA, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town situate 20 miles N. from Ramnad, and 53 miles S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 40′, long. 78° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARNALLA.[1]—An island off the coast of the Northern Concan, presidency of Bombay, situate one mile from the mainland, the intervening channel being navigable for vessels of considerable burthen.[2] On the island is a fort, which, in 1781, was taken by the British army under General Goddard.[3] Distant N. from the city of Bombay 35 miles. Lat. 19° 28′, long. 72° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 469.
[3] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 434.

ARNEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Omrawuttee 55 miles. Lat. 20° 4′, long. 78° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARNEE,[1] in the British district of Arcot, northern division, a town with British cantonment. Its site is rather low[2] and flat, yet with a sufficient declivity towards a small river about a quarter of a mile distant, to carry off the rain thither even during the monsoon. The river being fed by springs, affords an unremitting supply of excellent water. The country around is open, the nearest hills, which consist of granite and syenite, being six miles distant; and there is scarcely any vegetation, except a few straggling palms and some patches of stunted jungle. The soil of the plain consists of disintegrated granite, mixed with sand or clay, and in many places is impregnated with impure saline matter, chiefly salts of soda,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Report on Centre Division of Madras Army, 42.

which during the dry season cause a white efflorescence on the surface. This place, formerly a strong fortress, is now much decayed. It is a station for European troops, the cantonment of which is within the now dilapidated rampart, but for some years past has only been occasionally occupied as a temporary depôt. Immediately opposite to it are two bomb-proof ranges of buildings, forming the officers' quarters; behind these, and about three hundred yards distant, are the barracks, calculated to accommodate one European regiment. These are also bomb-proof, and are spacious and strongly built, forming three sides of a square; the fourth side being occupied by a wall with a gateway. Contiguous is a commodious hospital. Elevation above the sea 400 feet. Distance from Madura, N.E., 207 miles; Tanjore, N., 131; Bangalore, E., 119; Vellore, S.E., 20; Arcot, S., 17; Madras, S.W., 74. Lat. 12° 40′, long. 79° 21′.

AROOA.—See OOMRAWUH.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AROUL,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village on the route from Muttra cantonment to that of Mynpooree, and twenty-three miles[2] west of the latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good in dry weather, but during the rains in the latter part of summer, is in many places under water to the depth of from one to three feet: the country is level[3] and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 78° 45′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 267.

[3] Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARPEILLEE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S. from Nagpore 110 miles. Lat. 19° 44′, long. 79° 58′.

ARRACAN PROPER.—See AKYAB.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARRACAN,[1] a province of India, situate to the east of the Bay of Bengal, is bounded on the north by Chittagong, from which it is divided by the Naaf river and the Waili hills; on the east by the Yoomadoung range of mountains, which separates it from Ava; on the south by a portion of the British province of Pegu,* and on the west by the Bay

* The narrow strip of the Arracan province stretching southward from the Kintali pass to Cape Negrais has been recently annexed to the British province of Pegu.[1]

[1] India Pol. Disp. 22 June, 1853.

of Bengal. It lies between lat. 18° and 21° 33′, long. 92° 10′—94° 50′. Its extreme length from the Kintalee pass to its northern extremity is about 290 miles. Its greatest breadth is at the north, where it measures ninety miles from Ramoo to the central ridge of the Yoomadoung mountains; eighty miles further south it is seventy miles broad, measuring from the mouth of the Kuladyne river to the summit of the mountains. For some leagues south of this, the coast is very much interrupted by bays[2] and creeks; and thence onward to its most extreme point at Cape Negrais (beyond the recently-defined boundaries of Arracan), the mainland is a very narrow strip, measuring rarely more than twenty miles, and on an average not more than fifteen miles across.[3] The area of the province is 13,484 square miles.[4]

The coast is skirted by many islands, the more important of which are Ramree, Cheduba, and Shapuree. That part[5] of the coast lying between the Naaf and Arracan rivers is lined by shoal banks, stretching in some parts two or three miles from the shore. Further south the coast is lined by a number of rocky islands, of which those called the Broken Islands and the Terribles are the larger; but neither of these groups has the slightest appearance of cultivation.[6] The remainder of the coast from Ramree to Kintalee is excessively rugged and rocky, indented by bays which afford no shelter for ships, studded by islands, and beset by various sources of peril.[7] "Between the Kuladyne and Sandoway rivers," says Pemberton,[8] "the whole coast consists of a labyrinth of creeks and tide-nullahs, all of which terminate at the foot of the lower ranges, and receive the contributions of numerous small streams." The physical aspect of this country is very diversified; hilly, but having extensive flats and valleys, the latter of which are generally fertile and highly cultivated, being intersected by numerous small rivers. There is, however, abundance of low marshy land, overrun with thick jungle, and so much cut up by rivers and tide-nullahs, as to render communication by land very difficult, in some instances almost impracticable;[9] the principal intercourse between the stations and villages being carried on by water. Along the whole line of the eastern frontier, the boundary between Arracan on the one side, and Ava and the newly-acquired British province of

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, ii. 9, 10. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 473.

[3] Pemberton, Report on the Eastern Frontier, 84.

[4] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[5] Pemberton, 7, 84. Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 7. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 473.

[6] Horsburgh, ii. 6, 7.

[7] Pemberton, 8. Horsburgh, ii. 10-17. App. to Wilson's Burmese War, xxxvi.

[8] Pemberton, ut supra, 7.

[9] Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 473, et seq. As. Journ. xx. 38; xxiii. 509. Transact. Medical Soc. of Bengal, ii. 207. As. Res. xvi. 354. Pemberton, Report, 95.

Pegu on the other, is formed by the Yoomadoung mountains. This range is a portion of the great chain which, running from the south of Assam, in lat. 26° 30′, extends to Cape Negrais. The height of the mountains varies, averaging at this part from three to four thousand feet. The Blue Mountain, in lat. 22° 37′, long. 93° 11′, is said to be upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.[1] The inhabitants of these mountainous tracts consist of several independent tribes, who have never submitted to any government. They lead a life of hardship and danger, especially the women, who are stoutly made, though diminutive in size. The cultivation consists in clearing away the thick forests and shrubs which clothe the mountain-sides,[2] and preparing the ground for the seed. Rice and cotton are the principal productions; but tobacco and some esculent vegetables are planted by the sides of streams. Over this range there are several passes; but that called the Aeng route is superior to all others, and is an excellent road, by means of which, before the Burmese war of 1825, a great trade was carried on between Arracan and Ava, in which it is said 40,000 men were annually employed. Subsequently, however, this commerce declined, on account of the want of confidence[3] in the Burmese government and people. There are several low ranges of hills stretching along the coast,[4] but all are considered ramifications of the great chain. They abound in forests.

[1] Pemberton, ut supra, 3.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 680, 702—Phayre, Account of Arracan.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[4] Pemberton, 13.

The principal rivers of Arracan are the Myoo,[5] Kuladyne or Arracan river, Lemyo, Talak, and Aeng. The sources of the three former are among the mountains to the north of Arracan, about lat. 22° 30′. They flow in a southerly direction, and are on an average not more than twenty miles distant from each other; after a course of about 150 miles they disembogue into Hunter's Bay, where they are connected by numerous creeks, and by which the communication in this part is carried on. The Talak river is for many miles nothing more than a mountain torrent, and is only navigable for the last twenty-five miles of its course.

[5] Phayre, ut supra, 680.

The Aeng river during the spring tides is navigable up to the town of that name, which is forty-five miles from its mouth. Both this river and the Talak take their rise in the Yoomadoung mountains, and empty themselves into Comber-

mere Bay, twenty-five miles east of the town of Khyouk Phyoo.[6] There are no lakes in the province.

The climate of Arracan has generally been considered very injurious to Europeans, as well as to the natives of other parts of India; and the great mortality of the troops engaged in the first Burmese war afforded melancholy illustration of the truth of this belief. The excessive heat, and the moisture arising from the morasses and swampy ground with which the province abounds, added to the fact of its being to so great an extent hemmed in by hills and mountains, might indeed sufficiently account for its unhealthiness; but the great mortality among the British troops was, without doubt, aided by other causes. As Dr. Grierson states in his report on the medical topography of Arracan, "the long and painful marches which the soldiers underwent previous to their arrival at this fatal spot, the state of rest after extreme fatigue, relaxation of mind after high excitement, exposure to cold and damp, indifferent food and bad quarters, with other matters incident to a soldier's life, all were experienced by the troops now so universally visited with disease."[7] It is only the interior, however, which is characterized by the great degree of unhealthiness; Akyab, Sandoway, and Khyouk Phyoo, situate on the seashore, have long been known to be far more favourable to the retention of health than most parts of the province, while the town of Arracan and the village of Talak, situate inland, are peculiarly injurious.[8]

The seasons are two, the wet and dry; the first of these commences in May, and lasts till October, the rain gradually decreasing in frequency and violence from the month of September:[9] it rains also occasionally in November and December. Sickness prevails at the commencement and cessation of the rains. The months of March, April, and May, are the hottest; and in the interior the heat is very great, the thermometer[1] at noon generally rising above 90°, but falling gradually towards sunset. The nights on the seacoast are comparatively cool, being exposed to the sea-breeze from the southwest: more inland they are frequently accompanied by a dense mist; in the middle of the day there is also frequently a thick haze at this season of the year. The cold season extends from the end of October to April, and is by far the most healthy

6 Pemberton, Report, 7.

7 Transactions of Medical and Physical Soc. ii. 204.

8 Pemberton, 160. Journ. of Geo. Soc. 176. Transactions of Medical and Physical Soc. ut supra, ii. 205. Indian Journ. of Medical Science, vi. 564.

9 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 372. As. Journ. xxiii. 509.

1 Halstead, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 373.

period of the year, the temperature rarely exceeding that of summer heat in England.

The north-east monsoon prevails in this season;[2] the south-west monsoon setting in at its conclusion, and extending to the time for the recommencement of the former, though its course is sometimes interrupted by winds from the south, which come on about the change of the moon. At this time the coast is very perilous to approach, on account of the heavy seas and the numerous dangers lurking in the vicinity.[3]

Very little information has been collected as to the geology of Arracan, the thick and impenetrable forests which cover the mountains rendering examination into the different formations and structure of the rocks almost impracticable. That which exists, has principally been acquired from cuttings made for the construction of roads.[4] Pemberton states, that "on the summit of the Aeng Pass clay-slate is found, and lower down, towards the seashore, sandstone formations again prevail; while on the opposite or eastern side, the bed of the Man river is filled with blocks of basaltic rock, and petroleum-wells are known to exist between it and Memboo."[5]

Mr. Crawford states this range to be of primary formation, and to consist of slate and granite.[6] Pemberton doubts the accuracy of this, as he had never seen or heard of the latter being found in any of the hills of Arracan.[7] The geological formation of the low ranges of hills to the north of Arracan consists of sandstone, frequently combined with a stiff ferruginous clay. Along the seacoast and in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, sandstone is the prevailing rock.

There are various indications of a volcanic nature in Arracan.[8] Along the coast, and in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, are situated "earthy cones covered with a green sward," from which issue springs of muddy water, emitting bubbles of gas. Two severe earthquakes have taken place in the province, one in 1763, the other in 1833. By the latter four hills were rent asunder to the width of from thirty to sixty feet; and in the plains its effects were shown by "the earth opening in several places and throwing up water and mud of a sulphurous smell." From Nayadong mountain, near Khyouk Phyoo, in the island of Ramree, vapour and flame were seen to issue to the height of several hundred feet. Of the mineral resources of

[2] Halstead, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 373. Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, 176.

[3] Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 176. Horsburgh, ii. 13. App. to Wilson's Burmese War, p. xxxvi.

[4] Report of Committee for Investigating the Coal and Mineral Resources of India, 56. Calcutta Journal for 1838, p. 109.

[5] Ut supra, 13.

[6] Embassy to Ava, 472.

[7] Ut supra, 13.

[8] Report of the Committee on the Coal and Mineral Productions of India. Lieut. Foley, in Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 28. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 436. App. to Wilson's Burmese War, p. xxxvi.

this country very little is known. In some parts, however, iron-ore is found, and in Ramree some iron-mines were once worked; but the working has long been discontinued, the quality and price of the product rendering competition with that imported from Great Britain hopeless.[9] In the island of Cheduba iron is found, but in such small quantities as to be of no value.[1] Coal has been found in the Sandoway district, and in the island of Ramree, near Khyouk Phyoo. Favourable reports have been made of its quality, but it has not been extensively worked.[2] There are several petroleum-wells in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, and the oil found is of excellent quality, though not produced in great quantities.[3]

The natural history of Arracan is very meagre; the wild animals appear to be the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, bison, hog, jungle-cat, monkey, and a kind of deer, called by the natives *ghi*. In the islands of Cheduba and Ramree also is found the squirrel, larger than that of Europe, and having its back, tail, and head of a dark brown colour, with the rest of the body of a bright yellow. The partridge, pheasant, crane, quail, snipe, and pigeon, are also met with. The latter bird seems to be of a species peculiar to this country, being of a green colour and the size of a wood-pigeon. The domestic animals are the buffalo, ox, and horse. The former of these assists very much in agricultural labour, especially in treading out the rice, and is used as a beast of burden. The flesh forms good food; but their religion prohibits the natives from partaking of it. Few, however, are so strict to this part of their creed as to object to eat the flesh when offered. The horse is rarely, if ever, made a beast of burthen; but is generally used for the saddle.[4] The Burmah pony, imported from Ava, which, though small, is strong and hardy, was found particularly useful during the campaign of 1825; and while camels, elephants, and bullocks were rapidly diminishing in number, this useful little animal continued healthy, notwithstanding the want of rest and proper nourishment.[5] Poultry is abundant, and fish very plentiful. The latter, with rice, constitutes the principal food of the inhabitants; and when dried forms an article of exportation. Oysters, and various kinds of shell-fish, are found in great quantities in the creeks along the seacoast.[6] The edible birdnest is found in the province,

[9] Report of Committee on Coal and Mineral Productions, 57. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 22. Id. 1833, p. 264.

[1] Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 369, 449.

[2] Report of the Committee on the Coal and Mineral Productions of India, 56, 57. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 595, and 1841, p. 144. Calcutta Journ. 1838, p. 158.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 369. Idem, 1835, p. 28.

[4] Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 177.

[5] Transactions of Medical and Physical Soc. ii. 177.

[6] Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 143, 367. Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 177. As. Jour. xx. 356.

and is exported to Ava.[7] Bees abound near the mountains.

A profusion of fine forests deck the summits and sides of the mountains: the principal trees are the oak and teak, masses of which clothe those forming the northern and eastern frontier. In consequence, however, of the great difficulty and inconvenience attending the conveyance of timber from the hills, it is found more economical to import it from the British district of Bassein, in Pegu. Bamboos[8] of every description abound in all the minor heights of the province. There are also various other kinds of trees; as the jarul, pepul, toon, tamarind, plantain, girjun, tilsah, and mimosas.[9] The girjum is famous for the production of the wood oil, which is extracted by means of an incision made in the lower part of the trunk, from which, after the application of fire to the aperture, the oil exudes in abundance.[1] The plantain is another very valuable tree, not only as affording a wholesome article of food, but also as being used for the production of potash.[2] The gamboge-tree is found in the island of Cheduba, of a good size; but its produce, so late as the year 1841, does not appear to have been turned to use by the natives.[3]

The soil is generally argillaceous; but in the vicinity of the seashore, and by the sides of watercourses, a rich loam prevails. The creeks and nullahs which intersect the numerous valleys and alluvial plains, being dammed up, and turned to the purposes of irrigation, render the country peculiarly suited for the cultivation of rice, its staple produce, and of which it yields the richest crops in India, and affords a large surplus for exportation.[4] No manure enriches the ground, the irrigation it receives rendering its application unnecessary.

There are various other products[5] in Arracan. The chief of these are tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, and black and red pepper. The tobacco produced in the Sandoway district and the island of Cheduba has been pronounced by experienced judges to be of excellent flavour and quality. The attention which has been paid to its culture for the last few years has been accompanied by the most satisfactory results; and it will most probably become an article of general exportation.[6] Sugar-cane grows in the province, and in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba; but its cultivation is little attended to.[7] Cotton is

7 Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 474.

8 Wilson, Burmese War, App. p. xxxv.

9 Pemberton, 14. As. Res. xvi. 377. Calcutta Journ.—Route by Aeng Pass, 1838, p. 137. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 27, 36, 84, 88, 93.

1 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 88. Id. 1841, pp. 142, 362.

2 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 85.

3 Id. 1841, p. 363.

4 Pemberton, 151.

5 Pemberton, 15, 16, 87. As. Res. xvi. 377, 379. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 356, 359. Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 177. App. to Wilson's Burmese War, p. xxxv. Royle, Resources of India, 187, 250.

6 Pemberton, 167.

7 As. Res. xvi. 378. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, 359.

generally planted on the mountain-sides, in parts of the jungle cleared for the purpose; it is, however, of inferior quality, and not cultivated to any extent.[8] The indigo-plant is little regarded, though the quality of the dye is rich and good.[9] Fruits of various kinds are abundant, and generally fine. Among them are the pineapple, mango, cocoanut, plantain, jack, and sweet lime; water-melons are also plentiful. The lime and orange are found only in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, not on the mainland. The esculent vegetables are the pumpkin, gourd, onion, yams, sweet potatoes, and brinjal.[1]

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 35. Id. 1841, p. 358.

[9] As. Res. xvi. 378.

[1] Id. ib. 377. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 361. Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 178.

Arracan possesses no manufacture of any importance; but salt[2] is produced to some extent in parts of the province near the coast, and in the island of Ramree, especially at the harbour of Khyouk Phyoo. It is obtained entirely by solar evaporation, is of excellent quality, and forms an article of exportation. A kind of coarse cloth is woven by the women, but it is worn only by the people of the province.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 144.

One of the many advantages accruing to this province from British administration is the steady increase of commerce since it has come into the possession of that government. Rice and salt constitute the chief articles of exportation; the others are tobacco, sugar, wood-oil, betel-nut, buffalo-hides and horns, elephants' teeth, dried fish, and edible birdnests. Akyab is the principal port of the province, and the trade is there considerable.

The imports consist of British cloths, woollens, muslins, cutlery, and glass; most of which articles are to be found in the principal shops of the town. The trade between Arracan and Ava is carried on chiefly by the routes over the Yoomadoung mountains; that of Aeng being most resorted to, and bullocks being employed to effect the conveyance. It is sometimes, however, carried on by sea; but this only in fine weather,[3] when boats are able to go round in safety. Aeng and Talak are the principal seats of this trade; and the products from various parts of the province are brought to these towns for sale to the Burmese merchants. The imports from Ava are beeswax, elephants' teeth, silk, betel-nut, and ponies.

[3] Pemberton, Report, 165. Calcutta Journ. 1838, p. 140.

Of the numerous routes and passes between Arracan and Ava over the Yoomadoung mountains, there are four or five used generally or occasionally. The most southern is that

called the Kintalee Pass, which commences at a village from which it takes its name, and proceeds, in an easterly direction, to the head of the delta of the Irrawaddy. Another proceeds from Sandoway to Prome. The next route commences at the village of Tongo, and reaches to Padoung, a few miles below Prome, on the Irrawaddy river, a distance of eighty miles. So many nullahs are obliged to be crossed in this route, and the ascent of the Yoomadoung montains at this part is so precipitous, that Lieutenant Browne, who traversed it in March, 1826, at the close of the war, pronounced it "impracticable for troops or laden cattle."[4] The next is the Talak Pass, but this is rarely resorted to, except by merchants who reside in its immediate vicinity, for, independently of the many difficulties presenting themselves to the advance of troops and cattle, arising from precipitous ascents and descents, and from other causes, there is a formidable and fatal obstacle to its general use, in the great scarcity of water. The last to be named, which has long been acknowledged the best of all the routes between Arracan and Ava, is that known as the Aeng route. By this the commercial intercourse between these two countries is principally carried on. It commences at the town of Aeng, from which it takes its name, and proceeds to Tsedo, where it divides into two branches, one leading to a village called Memboo, on the Irrawaddy river, the other to Shembegiven Ghaut. A particular description of this route is given in the article Aeng. There are two or three routes between Chittagong and Arracan which deserve mention. The first is that called Captain Ferguson's route, which leads from Eedgong *viâ* Gurgineea, at the southern extremity of Chittagong, across some low ranges of hills, to the town of Arracan. A great portion of this route passes through a totally uninhabited and very rugged country, covered in some places with dense forests and underwood, and intersected by numerous small streams. It is now entirely neglected, owing to the decreasing importance of the city of Arracan, to which it led. The second, and chief route, has its course generally along the coast, and leads from Chittagong to Akyab. Its total length is about 200 miles. It is divided into four parts, the first of which comprehends more than half the entire distance, being 105 miles in length, and extending from the town of Chittagong to Jalliapullung, on the

[4] Pemberton, Report, 100.

Raeezo river, lying within the limit of the province. The second division is from Jalliapullung to Tek Naf, a distance of twenty-four miles, running almost the whole way over a firm sandy beach. The creeks and nullahs which are crossed in this part of the route, are all fordable at low water. The passage of the Tek Naf river (about a mile) occupies from half an hour to an hour. The third division extends from the Naaf to the Myoo, about fifty-one miles. For the first twenty miles of this portion, the road runs a short distance inland, to avoid some broad and deep creeks; but for the rest of the way it proceeds along the seashore to the Myoo. This river is by far the most formidable obstacle in the whole line, being between three and four miles broad: the time occupied in crossing varies from an hour and twenty minutes to as much as three hours, according to the degree in which the boats employed are adapted to the purpose, and the strength of the wind. The length of the remainder of the road, after crossing the Myoo, to the town of Akyab, which constitutes the fourth division, is about fourteen miles, and passes over an open and level country.[5] The third route is simply a variation of the former, from which it diverges at the village of Mungdoo, on the south bank of the Naaf, and after passing round the head of the Naaf, joins the main route again at the Paowleh Nullah. This, however, is rarely resorted to, the other road being almost universally preferred. The only remaining route in this province worthy of notice is that which extends from Sandoway north to Talak, and south along the shore towards Cape Negrais. It is but roughly executed, and can only be considered practicable "for light-armed bodies of men, unincumbered by artillery or cattle."[6]

[5] Pemberton, Report, 96-98. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 217.

[6] Pemberton, 98.

The province is divided into three districts. The first and largest is Akyab, or Arracan proper. It consists of a valley running parallel to the seashore, and is very low and flat. The second, Sandoway, comprehending the mainland between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of latitude, is mountainous, and intersected by rivers running across from west to east. The capital town is Sandoway,[7] and is considered the most healthy station of the province. The third, Ramree,* which

[7] Id. 93. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* The district of Aeng has been recently incorporated with that of Ramree.[1]

[1] Agra Gazette, May, 1853, p. 329.

includes Aeng and the islands of Ramree and Cheduba. The first of these is considerable, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow and navigable channel. Cheduba is separated from Ramree by a channel some miles broad, and its capital, Khyouk Phyoo, is situate on the northern extremity of the island. It is considered healthy.[8] The aboriginal inhabitants of Arracan are termed Mughs. When the province came into the possession of the British, the population was only about 100,000.[9] In 1831 it had increased to 173,000, and in 1839 to 248,000. It is now upwards of 321,000.[1] In 1839 the Mughs amounted to more than half the population. This is probably the case still, though the comparative numbers must have been in some measure affected by the immigration consequent on the increase of commercial prosperity.

[8] Pemberton, Eastern Frontier, 91.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 204.

[1] Parliamentary Returns, April, 1851.

Bhuddism is the prevailing creed of this province, and is that universally maintained throughout the Burman empire, of which Arracan formed part. Its tenets seem involved in great obscurity, for while some writers have described it as a system of pure theism, and some appear to have claimed for it even a higher character,[2] others affirm that its followers do not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, and quote as theirs such language as the following:—"That if there existed such a Creator, the world would not perish and be annihilated; on the contrary, he would be careful to guard it in safety, and preserve it from corruptibility."[3] Captain Mahony, however, states, that the founder of this religion "has[4] taken for his principles, wisdom, justice, and benevolence, from which principles emanate ten commandments held by his followers as the true and only rule of their conduct." They believe in the transmigration of souls, and think that their behaviour in the present existence will affect their destiny in a future state, and regulate the number of transmigrations they are to undergo. The better life a man has led in this world, a happier prospect he has for another. How far the purity of moral principle above indicated is really maintained by the adherents of Bhuddism may perhaps admit of question, not less than the soundness of their belief in the first great article of religion.[5] The priests are said to be chosen from all classes of men: there are generally two or three in each village, and they employ themselves in the education of the children. Good conduct,

[2] Prinsep, Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia, 105, 167, 168.

[3] As. Res. vii. 35.

[4] Ut supra, 40.

[5] As. Res. xvi. 356. Lieut. Foley, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 86, 87. Hodgson, Sketch of Buddhism, Roy. As. Soc. ii. 243. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 389.

and a certain degree of learning, are necessary qualifications for admission into the order. Further, the candidate must be free from blemish in all his limbs, and must be above the age of twenty before he can become a priest. There is little of ceremony in conferring the office. The candidate must answer satisfactorily certain stated questions, and he is then invested with the sacerdotal robe, a large yellow mantle reaching below the knee. A priest is obliged to live in celibacy so long as he retains his function; but if he choose, he may resign it and marry. This abdication is not regarded as derogatory, or detracting in any degree from respectability of character. It is the custom for the priests to wear their heads shaved. They are allowed to eat nothing that has enjoyed life, and chiefly subsist on rice. They are supplied with food by the laity. They reside either in kioums (monasteries) or in houses attached to the pagodas. In each of the former there is an image of Gautma, which is worshipped twice a day.[6]

Polygamy is permitted among the Buddhists, and is in general practice, the only limitation to the number of wives which a man may possess being the extent of his means of maintaining them: few are known, however, to have had more than three at once. The first wife is always regarded as the head of the family, and is looked up to by those who have become allied to her husband subsequently to herself. Marriage is a contract unconnected with any ecclesiastical regulation or religious ceremony, and in many cases is only a private agreement. The want of form does not appear to impair the validity of the marriage, but the parties thus united are held to be man and wife. When any marriage ceremony is performed, the following seems to be the customary mode of proceeding. The consent of the parties having been obtained, and a day fixed for the wedding, the bride and bridegroom proceed, accompanied by their relations and friends, to the house of the bride's father, where a feast is provided for the guests, the bride and bridegroom sitting together, and partaking from the same plate. The oldest man of the party strews flowers and pours water over them, and lays the hands of the bridegroom upon those of the bride, at the same time pronouncing his benediction. A ring is then taken from the hand of the bridegroom by his father, who places it on the third finger of the bride's left hand. They are now re-

[6] Captain Laws, Journ. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 178. Captain Mahony, in As. Res. vii. 42. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 430. App. to Syme's Embassy to Ava, 496, 500.

garded as man and wife. The husband generally resides in his father-in-law's house for a few days previously to taking the bride to his own dwelling. The system of betrothing children is not practised; they marry as soon as arrived at the age of puberty, and the alliance is generally arranged by the parents of the parties. Courtship seems for the most part to be dispensed with. The dissolution of marriage is a work of little difficulty. If separation is occasioned by the ill-treatment of the wife, she is permitted to depart, taking with her all her children and personal property. If, on the contrary, her misconduct give rise to it, she must pay to her husband from twenty-five to thirty rupees. If it be the wish of both to separate, the desired object is effected by their appearance before a magistrate, under whose order the property is equally divided; the male children go with the father, and the female with the mother. Parties thus separated are at liberty to form any new alliance.[7]

[7] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 420, 422. Id. 1835, pp. 37-39. As. Res. xvi. 373, 374.

The Mughs of Arracan appear to be long-lived, and to retain their strength and faculties to a great age. Mr. Halstead records an instance of a man—a native of Chedooba—who had reached the age of 106, having walked a distance of fourteen miles to see him, and the same distance on his return.[8] Great respect is paid by the Mughs to old age.

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 424-427.

There is no prescribed method of disposing of the dead; that preferred is burning, which is considered by the Mughs more honourable than burying, and is practised by the rich, while the poor, for the sake of economy, resort to interment. A funeral is usually the season of mirth and rejoicing; music and dancing frequently ending in dissipation and riot.[9] The corpse of a priest is opened and embalmed; after which it is publicly exhibited for some time. It is then placed in a rich and highly-ornamented coffin, and preserved for about a year in a house built for the purpose. At the end of that period the coffin is brought out, when a contest takes place among the villagers for the body, and the victorious party is entitled to pay the last honours to the remains of their priest by burning them. This is effected by firing the funeral pile with rockets: in the evening there are further displays of fireworks, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.[1]

[9] As. Res. xvi. 375.

[1] Lieut. Foley, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 32, 33. Wm. Carey, As. Res. xii. 186-189.

In personal appearance the Mughs resemble the Chinese:

the cheekbone is high and broad, the nose flat, and the eyes oblique. They are of a Mulatto colour. Though short, they are a well-made people; hardy, muscular, and athletic. Their children are very slightly clad, and are accustomed to be exposed to all weathers. The custom of tattooing is practised only by the Kyengs, a hill tribe,[2] noticed in another place. The hair, both of the men and women, is generally very beautiful, and of a glossy black colour. Both sexes pride themselves upon its fine quality. The females wear it parted in the middle, and tied in a knot at the back of the head. The men wear a kind of turban, made of fine white cloth, which they entwine with their hair. They decorate themselves with no ornaments. The custom, however, of boring the ear prevails among them; and Mr. Halstead tells us, "the hole[3] is occupied by the cigar," and when not filled with this, its place is taken up by a roll of paper or a piece of silver. The dress of the women consists of a cloth tightly bound round the bosom, with a large outer dress thrown over the whole person, and reaching to the knee. The unmarried women are distinguished from those married by their wearing a description of jacket, which is assumed as soon as the girl is marriageable, and upon her entering the marriage state is abandoned. It is again adopted upon widowhood. The dress of the men is composed of a cloth wound round the middle, and one thrown over the shoulders. The bachelors among them live in a part of the village separate from the rest.[4] The hut in which the Mugh resides is raised on piles several feet from the ground, and is constructed of bamboo. The same material is used for the flooring, wall, and framework of the roof, which is covered with a thatch, made of the leaf of the bamboo. The dwellings are easily and expeditiously erected, and assistance is always given by the neighbours of the person engaged in the construction of one. The space between the earth and the floor is occupied by pigs and poultry. The interior of the hut is badly lighted and ill ventilated. The furniture consists only of mats made of reed, and a wooden pillow, with which each member of the family is provided, whereon to lay his head. The people are uncleanly in their habits and manner of living. Though his religious tenets prevent the Mugh from taking the life of any animal,* he partakes

[2] Dr. Grierson, Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. ii. 210. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 706. Id. 1842, p. 1144. Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 178.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 422. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 374.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1841, p. 421.

* It is to be observed, however, that many now make their livelihood by

of the flesh without much delicacy of selection. His appetite appears to be very voracious, and he devours indiscriminately. "From the rat to the elephant," says Dr. Grierson, "there is hardly any animal food too gross for the palate of the Mugh. Some species of maggots, and a variety of vegetable products of every jungle, are said to form a meal where nothing better is procurable."[5] The most usual repast, however, consists of rice (which is served up in a wooden bowl) and fish. The Mughs take only two meals a day; one early in the morning, the other at sunset. There is a custom among them of washing the mouth and right hand before and after every meal; one of those outward purifications which enter more or less into almost all forms of false religions. Smoking tobacco, in the shape of cigars, is indulged in by both sexes, and is a luxury to which they are accustomed from childhood. Chewing tobacco and pawn[6] is also a favourite habit, which blackens the teeth, and causes them to have a disagreeable appearance. All classes among the Mughs are very hospitable, and assistance of any kind is at all times most readily given. Instances are known of orphan children adopted into families, and treated by the heads of them as their own offspring. There is in most villages what is called a "travellers' house," where a stranger is sure to meet with every care and attention. The Mughs bear the character of being honest, both among themselves and in their dealings with foreigners; their word may generally be taken. They are very superstitious, and will not proceed out of doors after dark, except in company, fancying that, if alone, they might meet with some evil spirit, which they suppose every tree or rock of a singular appearance to contain. Notwithstanding, they are by no means deficient in personal courage. They are indolently disposed, and dislike any fixed occupation. The men are employed in agricultural pursuits, or fishing; the women are engaged in their household duties. Higher wages are enjoyed by the labourers of Arracan than by their neighbours; and at the season of harvest many of the inhabitants of Chittagong come to seek employment. Although the Mughs are slothful in their disposition, they are very fond of hunting, and delight in all violent exercises, such as wrestling, boxing

fishing, which is certainly a practice not reconcilable with that regard for animal life which is understood to rule the Mugh conscience.

[5] Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. ii. 210.

[6] Dr. Grierson, Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. ii. 210, 211. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 425.

and a game peculiar to the country, called keelome, which is somewhat similar to battledore and shuttlecock,[7] only instead of the hands the feet are employed. They are very partial to boat-racing, and their boats, like ours, are impelled by oars. They are a contented race, and said to be not merely well disposed towards the British, but to have a high esteem for them, and to be fully sensible of the benefits which have accrued from their administration of the country. Education[8] to a certain extent is very general throughout the province; and there are few persons to be found who cannot read. The instruction of the children is part of the duty of the priest, who is employed in this description of labour a great part of the day. The boys assemble in the monasteries, and go generally at the age of ten years. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is no difference between the education of the rich and the poor.[9] The alphabet contains thirty-six letters, which are written from left to right; they use either the palm-leaf or a kind of paper manufactured from the bark of a tree. The vernacular language of the Mugh is similar to the Burmese. The character is just the same. Seven government English schools have been established in the province: three in the town of Akyab, and four in that of Ramree. Several youths have recently been placed in the Medical College[1] at Calcutta. Previous to admission into this institution, they undergo a course of instruction in the English language, and are then drafted into the college, where they receive the necessary training, with a view to future employment in the medical service in their native country.

The Kyengs,[2] already mentioned, are a large tribe inhabiting the mountains between Arracan and Ava, and are very different from the Mughs. A few have settled in the plains, and have always been found a quiet, harmless, and industrious race. Nothing appears to be known of their origin; but among the many surmises upon the subject, one is, that they are descended from some Burmese refugees; another, that their descent is from part of an army lost in the almost impenetrable forests which these people inhabit. These conjectures are probably of about the usual value of such speculations without data; but whatever their origin, the Kyengs have kept themselves independent, in a great degree, both of the British and the Burmese, living for the most part in the remotest and

7 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 23, 24.

8 As. Res. xvi. 373. Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 178. Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc. ii. 211.

9 Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 178. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 423. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 31.

1 India Pub. Disp. 15 June, 1853.

2 As. Res. xvi. 373. Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 428.

thickest retreats of the forest. They are erratic in their habits, rarely remaining in the same situation for more than two or three years together. They go about in parties, and having fixed upon some fertile spot whereon to pitch their habitations, they commence building their huts, which, though very inferior, are somewhat similarly constructed to those of the Mughs. They live upon rice, vegetables, fish, and eat the flesh of any animal they can procure. Their time is employed in hunting, fishing, agricultural labour, and collecting iron-ore (which is found in many parts of these mountains), honey, and elephants' teeth, which they dispose of to the Mughs in the plains, and in return receive money, as well as materials for clothing and other articles suited to their simple habits. Their implements of hunting are the spear, crossbow, and arrows, which constitute part of their ordinary equipments. The countenances of the men are not so good as those of their neighbours in the plains, their features being flatter and more irregular. Some of the young women are, however, naturally pretty; but they disfigure themselves in a most frightful manner by tattooing their faces in horizontal lines with gunpowder and indigo-dye. It is said this custom originated in the following manner:—At the time they were conquered by the Tartars, a tribute was imposed upon them by their conquerors, and in cases of nonpayment, the prettiest of their women were carried off to the sovereign, who selected some for his harem. To put an end to this grievance, the women determined to sacrifice their personal charms, which they accomplished effectually by disfiguring themselves in the manner above mentioned. If a search into the ground of this legend were instituted by a rigid adherent to the laws of legitimate evidence, it would most probably end in disappointment. Happily the offensive custom does not now prevail so much as formerly, and it may be hoped that in time it will cease altogether. The dress of the women consists only of a black petticoat reaching to the knee, and necklaces of beads as ornaments. That of the men is composed of a jacket, a piece of cloth round the loins, and one striped with different colours thrown over the shoulders. The women fabricate their own clothes from the cotton found among the mountains. The tribe is uneducated. Their language is peculiar, and very dissimilar to that of the Burmese.[3]

[3] Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 206, 207. Lieut. Trant, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, p. 1144. Symes, Embassy to Ava, 255. Ap. to Wilson, Burmese War, p. xxxv.

The history of Arracan, till the year 1184, comprises an account of the reigns of 120 princes. We are informed by the only document possessed by the Mughs which pretends to be an historical record (called by them *Ra-dzawang*,—History of Kings), that the first of these rulers died after a long and happy reign, in the Mugh era 63, corresponding with A.D. 701. The period of which this history treats does not fail to exhibit those scenes of treachery, usurpation, dethronement, and assassination so characteristic of the history of an Indian native state,[4] and there can be no reason for doubting that in this respect at least the picture bears some resemblance to the truth, whatever degree of authenticity it may display in general. In 1783 Arracan was invaded and conquered by the Burmese. Thenceforward the history of the country becomes part of that of Ava, under which head its continuation will be found. The first war between that state and the British government ended in the transfer to the latter of certain portions of the Burmese territory, of which Arracan was one.

[4] As Res. xvi. 355, 366, 380. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 685, 689. As. Journ. xxiii. 508.

The annexation of this province was considered necessary, not so much from its resources or the fertility of its soil (for a large part was swamp and jungle), as from the barrier afforded by the Yoomadoung mountains against any aggression upon the British territory in that quarter. Since, however, this province has been included in the catalogue of British possessions, a sterile and unprofitable tract has been transformed into a highly-cultivated country, trade has increased to an extent that could not be contemplated, and the variety and quality of the productions of Arracan have been found to equal those of almost any other part of India. The benefits accruing to the inhabitants from these changes may be truly estimated by considering that, instead of being engaged in incessant feuds and quarrels, they are now a peaceable, contented, and happy people, engaged in the ordinary operations of life.

ARRACAN.[1]—Formerly the capital town of the province of the same name, but which, long decreasing in importance, is now comparatively of little consequence, and only interesting on account of its old associations. It is situate in a valley on the banks of a small branch of the Arracan or Kuladyne river, and is about fifty miles from the sea. This valley is intersected

[1] Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 6, 89. Dr. Grierson, in Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. ii 206. Wilson, Burmese War, 56. As. Journ. xx. 603, 605.

by numerous streams and nullahs, all of which overflow, and "convert it into a noisome swamp." It is surrounded on all sides by hills varying in height from 200 to 500 feet: the hollows between them consist of swamps and jungles. On the summits of these hills many temples and pagodas have been erected, which at a distance give a lively and picturesque appearance to the scene. None are of any importance, except to the worshippers of Gautma, of which deity each contains an image. The town is straggling, and the houses are poor and small, constructed of bamboo, and raised several feet from the ground, to protect them from the water, which in the time of inundation flows under them. The principal street lies along the bank of the stream which divides the town, and over which several ill-constructed wooden bridges are thrown. Before the war the place was much larger, and contained at one time, it is said, 18,000 houses;[2] but the number of those inhabited must be fearfully decreased, for, according to Pemberton,[3] the population in 1835 amounted only to 8,000 or 10,000.

[2] Wilson, Burmese War, 57.

[3] Report, 89.

The town contains but one place of any particular interest, and that is the ancient fort of Arracan, which is now in a state of ruinous decay. It is situate to the north-west of the town, and its condition at the period of its capture by the British is thus described by Professor Wilson:—"It consists of three concentric walls, with intervening spaces between the third and second, and the second and inner wall, which forms the citadel. These walls are of considerable thickness and extent, constructed with large stones, and with a degree of labour such as a powerful state alone could have commanded. Where the masonry is dilapidated, the interstices have been filled up with piles of timber. This interior work is comparatively trifling to that by which, in former days, the defects in the circumvallation of hills appear to have been supplied. At every point where the continuity of their natural outline is broken, artificial embankments, faced with masonry, some of a very great height, connect them with each other. The extent of the circumference is nearly nine miles. At the gateways, the stone walls appear to have been of considerable elevation and great solidity, but where the steepness or altitude of the hill rendered artificial defences of less importance, a low wall

of brick or stone has been carried along the summit. These defences are said to have been constructed several centuries ago."[4] The British succeeded in taking this fort by assault, on the 1st April, 1825. There is one bazaar in the town, where provisions of all kinds are procurable, and the shops are well supplied with muslins, cloths, and other articles of British manufacture, including glass, crockery, and cutlery, which articles are generally imported from Calcutta.[5] The position of Arracan, in a swampy valley, and surrounded with hills, is "particularly calculated to engender that condition of the surrounding atmosphere which long experience has shown to be productive of febrile disease."[6] Arracan has been the grave of many of the British troops, who fell victims to the insalubrity of the climate. From this cause, and from its inconvenient situation in a commercial point of view, it is matter neither of surprise nor regret that it should have been superseded by the towns of Akyab and Khyouk Phyoo. This place was taken by the Burmese in 1783; and its capture, in 1825, by the British under General Morrison, was followed by the subjugation of the whole province. Lat. 20° 42′, long. 93° 24′.

[4] Ut supra.

[5] Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 90.

[6] Mr. Bernard, at meeting of Med. and Phys. Soc. reported in As. Journ. Feb. 1827, p. 249.

ARRACAN RIVER.—A large stream discharging the waters of the Coladyne, and other rivers of Arracan, into the Bay of Bengal. "The entrance[1] of this river is low, and has some rocks near it called the 'Fakiers,' covered at high water." Lat. 20° 5′, long. 92° 57′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 7.

ARRAH,[1] in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Ghazeepore, 25 miles W. of former,[2] 75 E. of latter. Supplies and water are abundant, the surrounding country being fertile[3] and well cultivated, and a large and beautiful lake[4] being close to the town. There is a government school here. According to Buchanan,[5] the town contains 2,775 houses. Lat. 25° 31′, long. 84° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 149.

[3] Buchanan, Survey, i. 412.

[4] Roberts, Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, ii. 182.

[5] Survey, i. 412.

ARRIATOOR, in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tanjore to Cuddalore, 24 miles N. of the former. Lat. 11° 8′, long. 79° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARRULL.—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant N.W. from Bhooj 39 miles. Lat. 23° 26′, long. 69° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARUL,[1] in Sinde, is a watercourse, or channel, proceeding

[1] Outram, 47. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 41. Kennedy, i. 176.

from the south-eastern part of Lake Manchur (an expansion of the Narra), and discharging its water into the Indus, on the western side, about four miles below Sehwan, after a course of about twelve miles. At Sehwan it is a deep, sluggish stream 200 feet wide. The Narra, the lake, and the Arul form a continuous channel communicating at both extremities with the Indus, and running for above 100 miles nearly parallel to it on the western side.* As the current is very moderate in this channel during the inundation, it is then more frequented than the main stream. It falls into the Indus in lat. 26° 24′, long. 67° 55′.

ARUN, the principal tributary to the Coosy river, rises in Thibet, in several streams, situate between lat. 87° and lat. 88°, and about long. 28° 45′, and flows upwards of 200 miles through Thibet, first in a south-easterly, and then in a westerly direction, to the great snowy range of the Himalayas, where, in lat. 28° 12′, long. 86° 53′, "it passes between their mighty peaks, and receives the torrents which rush from their northern face."[1] The Arun then flows in a southerly direction for 110 miles through Nepal, to its junction with the Coosy, in lat. 26° 58′, long. 86° 57′.

[1] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 11.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARUNDAWULL.—A town in the native state of Jeypoor, one of the hill zemindarries, under the political superintendence of the government of Madras, distant W. from Vizianagrum 85 miles. Lat. 18° 24′, long. 82° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARUNG.—A town in the native state of Berar, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant E. from Nagpoor 184 miles. Lat. 21° 11′, long. 82°.

ARWAL.—See Urwul.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARWAPULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 70 miles. Lat. 17° 20′, long. 79° 34′.

* Outram, on the authority of Holland, states (p. 46) that the Arul is a regurgitation from the main stream of the Indus in an opposite or northerly direction, expanding into Lake Manchur, and in this he is followed by Postans; but Westmacott,[1] who gives a minute, well-digested, and probably correct account of this body of water, notices distinctly (p. 1207) its "*emerging* from the east side of Lake Munchur," and states that there is through the weedy surface of the lake a channel fifty or sixty feet wide, in which the current sets to the eastward towards the Indus at about two miles an hour.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1207—Acc. of Khyrpoor and Fortress of Bukur.

ARWEE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant W. from Nagpore 48 miles. Lat. 20° 57′, long. 78° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASAMOW, or HUSESMOW,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and thirteen miles[2] north-east of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 79° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

ASHTA, in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Meeruj to Sattara, 20 miles N.W. of former. Lat. 16° 57′, long. 74° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASHTA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 203 miles. Lat. 19° 22′, long. 76° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASHTA,[1] in Malwa, in the territory of Bhopal, a town on the route from Saugor to Mhow, 158 miles S.W. of former, 79 N.E. of latter. It is situate on the right or east bank of the river Parbutty, crossed near the town by ford; "bed[2] about 220, and stream during the dry season twenty-five yards wide; bottom of rock and loose stones. Depth of water from two and a half to three feet, and sloping banks at the ghat." Here is a fort with a large tank, and supplies are abundant. Malcolm states[3] the number of houses at 500, an amount which assigns a population of about 2,500 persons. It is the chief place of a pergunnah, stated[4] to contain 244 khalsa villages, or such as belong to the government, and seventy-three allotted as jagirs or fiefs. When Hunter passed[5] in 1792, it was held by a Mahratta chief; but having been subjugated by the British government, was by treaty, in 1818, granted,[6] with four other pergunnahs, to the nawaub of Bhopal, to mark the approbation of his zeal and fidelity, and to enable him to maintain the contingent force, as he had stipulated. Distant S.E. from Oojein 59 miles, S.W. from Allahabad 373, S. from Agra 310. Lat. 23°, long. 76° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 258.
[3] Index to Map of Malwa, 15.
[4] Malcolm, ut supra, 15.
[5] As. Res. vi 32—Hunter, Narrat.
[6] Treaties with Native Powers, 636.

ASHTEE, or ASHTA, in the British collectorate of Sholapore, presidency of Bombay, a small town or village near the eastern frontier, towards the territory of the Nizam. Here, in February 1818, the Peishwa, in his hopeless flight after the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Blacker, Mem. of Operations in India, 249. Thornton, Hist of British Empire in India, iv. 503.

battle of Poona, was surprised by a British force commanded by General Smith; and though Gokla, the Mahratta commander, made a gallant and skilful attempt to secure the fortune of the day by turning the right flank of the British, and charging their rear, he was overthrown and slain, and the Peishwa compelled to hasten his flight. The titular rajah of Sattara and some of his family were thereupon rescued from the thrall of the Peishwa, and subsequently invested with a limited dominion. Ashtee is distant S.E. from Poona 112 miles. Lat. 17° 50′, long. 75° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASHTEH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Ahmednuggur 39 miles. Lat. 18° 49′, long. 75° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASHWAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 160 miles. Lat. 17° 50′, long. 80° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASHWAROWPETTA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 175 miles. Lat. 17° 15′, long. 81° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASKOT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 42 miles E. of Almora. Lat. 29° 46′, long. 80° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASMAH, in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, a town 52 miles E. from Jumalpoor, 61 miles W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 53′, long. 90° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Sketches in India, i. 122.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 136.

ASOPHGURH,[1] in the British district Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village and fort on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and fifteen miles south of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, in a site which is described by Mundy[2] as very unfavourable. "Asofghur, which must be the depôt of malaria and jungle-fever, is hemmed in on all sides by forests, intersected by spacious swampy plains, covered with the rankest and most luxuriant grass and rushes. The appearance of the country, and the very smell of the air, were enough to give a fit of the ague." Nearly opposite the village is a ferry over the Ganges, there 300 yards[3] wide, rapid, and with a stony bottom. Lat. 29° 45′, long. 78° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

route from the town of Bareilly to Pilleebheet, and seven miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 79° 33′.

ASSAM.* — An extensive province at the north-eastern extremity of British India. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Bhotan; on the north-east by Thibet; on the south-east by Burmah and the Naga tribes; on the south by Cachar, Tuleram Senaputtee's country, Jynteah, and the country inhabited by the Cossyah tribes; and on the west by the British zillah Goalpara. It may be stated to extend from lat. 25° 49′ to 28° 17′, and from long. 90° 40′ to 97° 1′. The area is returned as 21,805 square miles.[1] On the north, south, and east, Assam is bordered by mountains of great elevation. The face of the country within presents to the eye an immense plain, studded with numerous clumps of hills rising abruptly from the general level.[2]

[1] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

[2] Robinson, Descriptive Account, 5.

In the number of its rivers Assam is said to exceed every country in the world of similar extent. The existence of sixty-one has been ascertained, and there are many others of less importance. More than half of the above number flow from the northern mountains. The remainder, flowing from the southern mountains, are never rapid, and have no considerable current until May or June. The great river Brahmapootra traverses the entire length of the valley, and divides it into two parts, the northern and the southern. It is fed principally by three great streams, which unite in lat. 27° 48′, long. 95° 27′, the southernmost bearing the same name as the great river which it contributes to form. It is represented as entering the valley of Assam not by a deep defile, but by a series of cascades, occasioned by the accumulation of stones of immense size, which have been forced forward, and which cause a succession of rapids. This stream after entering the valley receives the waters of the Kundil and the Diagru Nuddies, which take their rise from the Mishmi hills on the north, and also those of the Tengapani and Noa Dihing rivers, issuing

* The name of this province has stimulated the perverted ingenuity of inquirers to seek its origin in the dreamy realms of conjecture, but not to the extent or variety of effort with which some other names have been hunted to a derivation. Some have traced it to *Assama*,[1] said to be a Sanskrit term, meaning unequalled or unrivalled; others to a tribe called Ahoms or Asoms, who once ruled the country.

[1] Robinson, Descriptive Account of Assam, 2.

from the Singpho hills on the south-east. The other great sources of the Brahmapootra, which have been already adverted to, are the Dibong and the Dihong. The Dibong is said to be divided on its issue from the hills into four branches, which, reuniting, form a deep and even stream, but occasionally interrupted by rocks. The Dihong is believed to be liable to considerable periodical inundations. The remaining rivers are too numerous to be particularized.

The climate is said to bear some resemblance to that of Bengal, but its local position, and other modifying circumstances, render it far more temperate and equal. The degree of heat, even at the warmest season, is but moderate, and the nights are cool and refreshing throughout the year. The mean annual temperature is about 67°; the mean temperature of the four months when the heat is greatest, about 80°; that of the winter about 57°. The rains are of long continuance, commencing in March, and lasting until the middle of October. The cold season is characterized by the daily appearance of very heavy fogs, arising generally from the Brahmapootra about daylight. They increase for about two hours, and then ascend, usually wafted by a north-east wind to the southern side of the river. The most prevalent winds in Assam are those from the north-east, and the whole valley is swept by them. At the commencement of the rains, the wind sometimes blows from the west; but the duration and effects of these winds are comparatively brief. At the season when they alternate with north-easterly winds, severe storms sometimes occur, usually commencing about the time of the evening twilight. They rage with great fury, but for a period rarely exceeding half an hour; and on their cessation a tranquil and temperate period follows. Earthquakes are frequent in Assam: few months pass without one or two shocks being experienced; but as in most countries where such occurrences are common, they are little regarded, and soon forgotten. The remembrance of one, apparently of extraordinary severity, in 1607, is preserved. By this convulsion a number of hills are stated to have been rent asunder, leaving wide and open chasms, and a few entirely disappeared; the earth opened in various places, throwing up water and mud; in other parts tracts of ground suddenly sunk, and a number of lives were lost. One

of much less violence was officially reported to have taken place in 1847 at Nowgong, when several government buildings sustained considerable injury.[3]

[3] Bengal Judicial Disp. 9 Aug. 1848.

The soil of Assam is rich, and well adapted to reward agricultural industry. It is for the most part a rich black loam, reposing on a grey sandy clay; sometimes it is of a light yellow clayey texture. The land may be distributed into three great classes. The first consists of the hills, of which there are various groups. The second division is composed of lands forming what is called by a writer on the subject the "diluvial plain of the valley." Its level is above that reached by the ordinary inundations of the Brahmapootra, or of its tributary streams, though the channels of some of the hill-streams are so shallow, that the highest lands in their neighbourhood are liable to be flooded. On the north bank of the Brahmapootra the diluvial land extends, with occasional interruptions, through the valley: the breadth is in some places very trifling, in others considerable. On the south bank the same description of land is found, but with very great irregularity in point of extent. The third description of soil is that formed by the alluvial deposits of the Brahmapootra and its tributaries. This is very widely extended, especially along the channel of the great river; and by the repeated accumulation of sands, aided by the decomposition of rank vegetable matter, the soil thus formed sometimes attains an elevation so considerable as to be no longer submerged, even during the highest inundations. Aquatic birds resort to such spots in search of fish. As soon as vegetation begins to appear, herds of elephants and buffaloes are attracted to them by their retired character; and thus these wastes are rapidly converted into rich pasture.

Of the geology of Assam, it is said little is known in detail.[4] The mountains on the northern side of the valley are described as being composed generally of primitive limestone, granite, serpentine, porphyry, and talcose slates; those on the southern of tertiary sandstone, shell limestone, and coal, with metamorphosed gneiss, greenstone, and syenite. The rock formations of the scattered clump of hills in Lower Assam are supposed to be uniformly granitic, and chiefly of that variety called gneiss or stratified granite.

[4] Robinson, ut supra, 28.

As among the most useful of the mineral productions of

Assam, coal must be noticed. It has been discovered in a great variety of places on the north side of the Brahmapootra, and is believed to exist to a very great extent all along the southern side of the valley. The quality has not been sufficiently tested; but much of a tolerably fair character has been found, and it is believed that some much superior may be expected to reward the labour of further search.[5] Iron-ore[5] is met with in various places. In certain parts of Assam are brine-springs, from which salt is manufactured. The produce is said to be superior to that imported from Bengal; but, from various causes, it is fully as expensive. Gold-dust is washed down the rivers from the neighbouring hills; the deposits are richer in the upper parts of their respective courses, and fresh supplies are found at every monsoon.[6] Most of the streams yield this much-valued produce in greater or less degree.

[5] Bengal Marine Disp. 11 Aug. 1852.

[6] Robinson, ut supra, 36.

Upon the zoology of Assam, it may be observed that the forests and mountains abound with wild animals. Elephants wander in large herds, and are very destructive. Many are killed in the forests, for the sake of the ivory which they furnish; and it is calculated that not less than 500 are annually caught in the province, and transported to different parts of India. Still their numbers are stated not to be perceptibly diminished. The mode of catching the wild elephant differs from that pursued in Chittagong. There large herds are surrounded by a mass of hunters, and a barricade of trees being formed, with the addition of a trench, a number of tame elephants are sent into the inclosure, which is called a keddah, and the wild elephants are secured with ropes. In Assam a single elephant is selected from the herd, and fairly run down, when the animal is entangled by ropes attached to tame elephants, and thus rendered helpless. The rhinoceros inhabits the denser parts of the forest; it is also found in high grass-jungle, near miry swamps, where it is sought by the huntsman for the sake of its skin and horn. These animals are easily tamed, and may be seen at Gowhatty, harmless as cows, attended by a single man. Tigers abound, notwithstanding the large sums paid by government in the form of rewards for their destruction. Bears are numerous, as are also leopards, wild buffaloes, and wild hogs. The fox and the jackal are

met with. Wild game is abundant, and the rivers teem with fish.

The domestic animals of native breed are of inferior quality. The horse is not indigenous to Assam; it is imported from Bhotan; and the pony from that country is described as a superior animal, strong and handsome.

The botany of Assam would admit of very extensive description, did space suffice for the purpose.* It is for the most part similar to that of Bengal; but a few northern plants are occasionally met with. New species also, unknown to European botanists, have been discovered. The forests abound with valuable trees,[7] but they have been but imperfectly explored. Some of these furnish excellent timber, applicable to a great variety of purposes; some supply fruits and edible substances, or gums and juices grateful to the taste or useful in the arts.

[7] Bengal Revenue Disp. 16 April, 1845. India Political, 1 April, 1840.

The tea-plant was known to be indigenous in Upper Assam before that country was in our possession. It subsequently became an article of culture and preparation, under the management of natives of China skilled in those arts, and brought from that country at the instance of government. The subject naturally attracted notice in England, the great centre of commercial enterprise; and the formation of the Assam Tea Company, now some years in operation, was the result.[8]

[8] Act of the Govt. of India, No. 19 of 1845.

Agriculture in Assam is very imperfect. Rice, the staple article of food, does not enjoy any superabundance of care; but a small portion of the rice-fields possess the advantage of irrigation, although the means of affording it are represented to be as abundant and convenient as in most parts of India.[9] Wheat, barley, and millet, are raised, but only to a very small extent. Maize is cultivated in patches near the houses of the farmers, but nowhere on an extensive scale. Leguminous plants of various kinds, and many descriptions of edible vegetables, are grown to a considerable extent. Opium and tobacco are cultivated. The poppy is said to be the only crop regularly and constantly watered; and the mode of irrigation employed is remarkably primitive. A small wicker basket is tied to the

[9] Robinson, Descriptive Account, 220.

* The subject occupies many pages in Robinson's Descriptive Account of Assam, to which the inquirer is referred.

end of a bamboo, and with this instrument a man bails up water from small reservoirs made for the purpose.[1] No tax is imposed[2] upon the cultivation of the poppy. Sugar-cane grows well; but in the art of manufacturing it, the natives do not appear to have advanced beyond the production of goor. Cotton is cultivated by some of the hill tribes, and a good deal is said to be exported.[3] Agricultural operations are performed in a manner the most clumsy and inefficient. The plough resembles that of Bengal in its simplicity; a couple of feeble bullocks put it into motion, and a single man or boy attends it, with one hand holding the plough, and with the other endeavouring to guide the animals, sometimes by pulling their tails to turn them in the desired direction, sometimes by driving them forward with a stick. The effect of this ploughing is but to scratch the ground to the depth of about four inches. When the farmer can afford it, a succession of ploughings take place, all to deepen the same furrow. Another ploughing is then performed across the former, and sometimes others follow in different directions. The instrument used for a harrow is often nothing but the branch of a tree. For the most part no attempt is made to improve the quality of the land, or recruit its exhaustion by the application of manure, unless so far as those purposes are answered by burning the stubble, together with the grass and weeds with which the fields are commonly overrun, and applying the ashes to the renovation of the soil. The manufactures, generally speaking, are of rude character. The muslin and calico worn by the poor are of home manufacture; the richer classes obtain their supply from Bengal. Silk is manufactured in much the same way as is cotton. An individual spins, weaves, and dyes his own web; but some of the results of this primitive mode of operation are said to be very creditable to those by whom they are produced. Those mechanical arts of which the exercise usually becomes at a very early period an exclusive occupation, have few followers in Assam. Smiths are not numerous; and the smith is often a carpenter also. Braziers are found, and appear to be the most thriving class of handicraftsmen. They make about fifty different articles in brass, copper, and mixed metals; but the skill displayed in the fabrication does not seem proportioned to the variety of subjects upon which it is

1 Robinson, Descriptive Account, 220.
2 Bengal Sep. Rev. Disp. 17 Sept. 1845.
3 McCosh, Topography of Assam, 30

exercised. The potters, though not numerous, appear, in respect of their pecuniary circumstances, the reverse of the braziers. They are generally very poor, and very ill supplied with the implements of their art; five or six in some instances having a furnace among them. They are unacquainted with the use of the lathe, and make all their wares by hand. There are some distillers who produce two or three descriptions of arrack from rice and molasses. Confectioners exist only in the more populous parts, where they prepare and vend coarse sweetmeats, which both children and adults devour in immense quantities. The consumption is especially great at weddings and other festivals; and an excessive indulgence of the taste for these unwholesome luxuries is believed to be very injurious to the health of the community. There are neither shoemakers nor washermen. The absence of the former is not remarkable, as until lately no Assamese wore shoes, and the few which are now used are imported from Bengal. The purification of clothing is a process performed at home. Soap is unknown: the ashes of the plantain-tree supply its place.

The extent of commerce is small. The exports are chiefly lac, cotton (which appears capable of great increase), silk, ivory, mustard-seed, and pepper. The imports consist of salt (by far the most important article), European cutlery, and glass-ware, muslins, calicoes, gold and silver cloth, English woollens, taffetas, satins, jewels, pearls, corals, spices, ghee, copper, iron, and some articles of minor importance from Bengal. With Bootan the trade at the beginning of the present century was rather considerable; but the unsettled state of Assam for some years interrupted its course, and it does not appear to have revived to any great extent. The trade[4] with Thibet, formerly of some consequence, has long been declining, and is almost extinct. On the other hand, that with China and Ava is said to be increasing. The trade carried on with the surrounding tribes is too limited to call for notice.

[4] McCosh, 66.

The intercourse between Assam and Bengal proper is almost entirely maintained by water,[5] the facilities afforded by the Brahmapootra and Ganges, with their connecting branches, being available throughout the year. The voyage upward is however always tedious. There are three overland routes to Bengal. One proceeds by Goalpara, Bugwah, Rungpore,

[5] Id. 6. Robinson, 245.

Dinajpore, Malda, and Moorshedabad. This is the line of the Calcutta dawk, but it is almost impassable during the rains. The second route is by Goalpara, Singinaree, Jumalpore, and Dacca; but this, like the former, is by the rains rendered nearly impassable. The third, across the Cossya hills, from Nowgong to Sylhet, was completed[6] by the government in 1841, and is at all times practicable. The passes along the frontier towards Bootan, and which lead into that country, are numerous. Thibet is accessible from the extreme east of Assam by a route crossing the Himalayas, but only to foot-travellers: even to them the journey is difficult of accomplishment. The country is rugged almost to the degree of being insurmountable, and the tribes who are encountered on the road are hostile to all strangers. Few brave these impediments and perils except pilgrims. There is a route from Upper Assam into Ava, and thence into China, by which a trade of some extent is carried on, although the intercourse with the more remote country is necessarily very tedious. The increased knowledge which has of late years been gained of the Brahmapootra, has discovered a method of shortening the route, by recourse to some of the extreme navigable branches of that great river.

[6] India Pol. Disp. 1 April, 1840. Id. 1 Sept. 1841.

The population[7] of Assam is returned at 710,000. They are chiefly Hindoos; but there is a proportion of Mussulmans, which has been estimated at a sixth of the whole. A commixture of various tribes and races seems to have composed the aggregate; irruptions of the hill people, and stragglers from other districts, aiding to form the mass.

[7] Parl. Return, 1851.

The exercise of particular occupations by the members of particular castes seems to be less common here than elsewhere, all the mechanical arts being practised (at least so far as they are practised in Assam) by persons of every caste[8] and tribe. A race of men called Kyahs, and who were originally emigrants from Marwar, possess nearly all the trade of the country. From this source they have acquired considerable wealth. Their habits of life are greatly superior to those of the people among whom they sojourn, and it is said that they disdain to intermarry with them.

[8] Robinson, 264.

The dress of the Assamese has nothing peculiar either in fabric or in form to distinguish it from that of their neighbours of Bengal. Their amusements are chiefly those common in

Eastern nations—tumbling, juggling, displays of buffoonery, and story-telling. Music and dancing are not unknown, but the music is intolerable,* and the dancing ungraceful.

The language of the province is very similar to that of Bengal.

The bulk of the people, as already mentioned, are Hindoos. This form of religion, however, appears to have been once much more flourishing than at present. The priests are said to have acquired an authority more commanding than they had been able to engross in any other part of India, and the temples to have been more numerous than are generally met with in any province of equal extent. But the greater number of these temples are now in ruins, as stated by a writer who appears devoutly to mourn over these relics "of the piety of former days."[1] One of the more remarkable among those which remain, is that of Kamakhya, situate on the summit of a hill about two miles to the west of Gowhatty. This is frequented by pilgrims from all parts of India. The structure has no pretensions to notice, but it is the scene of the most licentious and abominable rites—rites which may not be described, and which the promptings of the most awful depravity could alone have suggested. Another temple, of almost equal celebrity, is situate at Haju, a village in Kamrup, about six miles from the northern bank of the Brahmapootra; and this building is frequented by Buddhists as well as Brahminists. Another place held to be peculiarly sacred, is the large circular basin termed the Brahmakhund, to which is popularly ascribed the source of the Brahmapootra. Here, too, the resort of pilgrims is great, the spot being believed to confer a peculiar value upon the delusive ceremonies performed there.

[1] Robinson, 257.

The Mahomedans of Assam are not remarkable for rigid adherence to the tenets or the practices of their faith, and it is said that they are held in low estimation. The reputed Christians, of whom there are a few, appear to display little more knowledge of the principles of their faith, and little more obedience to its requirements, than do the Mahomedans in regard to their creed. They are settled at Goalpara,[2] and are the descendants

[2] McCosh, 23.

* Such, on the whole, would seem to be the fact; but Mr. Robinson, in his Descriptive Account of Assam (pp. 268 and 276), gives statements on the subject somewhat at variance with each other.

of some Portuguese soldiers once entertained by the nawaub of Dacca. Their number is not more than fifty or sixty. Every family has a rude wooden image, generally intended for the Virgin, cut upon a post and stuck into the ground; and this is almost the only indication of either their Christianity or their Romanism. They have no religious assemblies, and do not appear to mark in any way the return of the Christian Sabbath. It does not seem to be ascertained whether baptism be practised among them or not. Many years ago the Romish priest of Dacca used to pay them an annual visit; but these visits have been long discontinued. The community being so small, marriages cannot always be readily effected within it; and a disappointed solitary, male or female, will sometimes escape the loneliness of the single state by choosing a Mussulman partner. In such cases, the offending pair are usually cast off by both parties. Funerals appear to furnish the most attractive occasions of popular gathering; but the numbers who flock to these mournful festivities are said, and apparently with justice, to be drawn thither by the desire of feasting at the expense of their neighbours, and not by respect for the deceased, or sympathy with the survivors.

The houses of the natives are of a very primitive description, the walls being made with large trees roughly hewn,[3] sunk about seven feet into the ground, covered with mats and reeds, and sometimes plastered with clay.* These houses are usually raised on terraces composed of clay, and about three or four feet from the ground. The materials employed by the rich and the poor in the construction of their habitations are the same, and the only distinctions are, that the houses of the rich are more spacious, that the mats used are finer, and the terraces more elevated. It is not uncommon to have pots of water ranged along the ridge of a house as a provision against the occurrence of fires, which, from the combustible nature of the materials of which the houses are formed, are not unfrequent. The poor can scarcely be said to have any furniture at all,[4] and that of the rich is extremely scanty. Mats or

[3] McCosh, 27.

[4] Robinson, 273.

* Robinson's account is somewhat different: he says "their houses are built principally of bamboo and reeds, and thatched with grass." It is remarkable that both the writers referred to were eyewitnesses of what they describe.

carpets for the floor, on which the inmates both sit and recline, and a vessel or two for cooking, generally constitute the whole of it.

Education was little known previously to the efforts of the British government to extend it. There are now a government school[5] at Gowhatty, divided into three departments,—English, Bengalee, and Oordoo; and another at Sibsaugur, where English is taught as well as the vernacular. The schools devoted solely to the latter are rather numerous, there being in all fifty-one. There are considerable differences in the state of the different schools; but on the whole they appear tolerably efficient. The cost for each pupil is far less than in Bengal; but this is certainly a minor consideration in comparison with the successful results of expenditure. In addition to what is done by government,[6] the American Baptist missionaries appear to have taken up the business of education with energy and success.

[5] Report of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces of Bengal Presidency, Calcutta, 1851.

[6] Robinson, 278.

This province is divided primarily into Upper and Lower Assam. Each of these is secondarily divided into three districts,—Upper Assam comprising Joorhat or Seebpoor, Luckimpoor, and Sudiya, including Muttruck; Lower Assam containing Kamroop, Nowgong, and Durrung. Each of the subordinate divisions is briefly noticed in the proper place under the alphabetical arrangement; and to the respective articles the reader is referred for any information peculiar to the district, and not applying to the entire province. The chief administrative officer is called the commissioner and agent to the governor-general for the north-east frontier.[7] There is also a deputy-commissioner. The revenue and judicial arrangements resemble, generally, those prevailing in other non-regulation provinces. There is a police establishment of the usual description, and the peace and safety of the country is also provided for by a local military force.[8]

[7] East-India Register, 1852.

[8] India Pol. Disp 15 Dec. 1852.

Gowhatty is the only place possessing any claim to be called a town, and it will be found noticed in the alphabetical arrangement.

That the Assamese were a warlike people may be inferred not only from their conquest of the country, but from their successful resistance of three attempts made on their independence by the rulers of the Mogul empire while in the height

of its vigour and military renown. The decline of the country dates from the latter part of the last century. In 1770 a rebellion broke out, which terminated in the expulsion of the rajah. Through the intervention of the British government, the rajah recovered his territories, and a British detachment was located in Assam, with the view of preserving the peace of the country. But the endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the prince and his disaffected chiefs proving fruitless, the force was withdrawn after the expiration of a few months. The government was then seized by the minister, who for a time permitted the nominal sovereignty to remain with the royal family. From this period Assam seems to have been abandoned to anarchy. In 1815 the minister expelled the rajah and usurped his dominions. In this emergency the ex-rajah sought the aid of the Burmese, who replaced him upon the throne, but after a brief reign again deposed him, and made Assam a dependency of Ava. On the breaking out of the first Burmese war, Assam was conquered by the British, and under the treaty with Ava, dated in February, 1826,[9] the possession of the province was confirmed to them. A portion of Upper Assam was then constituted into a separate principality, and conferred upon Poorunder Singh, the rajah who had been expelled by the Burmese, and the remainder of the country became incorporated with the British dominions. The misgovernment, however, of Poorunder Singh, and his utter incapacity for the duties of his position, shortly led to the resumption of his territory, and in 1838 the whole province was placed under British administration.[1]

[9] Treaties with Native Princes, 281.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 19 Aug. 1840.

Under British rule the country has decidedly improved, and there can be no doubt that the arts of civilization will gradually extend. The cultivation of the tea-plant will give occupation to the industry of the people, and conduce to their increased prosperity. The government, however, have been constantly annoyed by the hill tribes, whose apparently irreclaimable habits of marauding have furnished occasion for very serious discussions on the means of restraining them. In dealing with such persons, severe measures would obviously be the first to present themselves to the mind; but the home authorities, always reluctant to resort to such measures, have recommended the exercise of that personal influence which has been so suc-

cessful in similar cases occurring in other parts of India, and the adoption of a course of conciliation, tempered, however, by a judicious firmness, that will not suffer crime to be perpetrated with impunity.[2]

[2] India Pol. Disp. 10 Aug. 1853.

ASSAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or possessions of Holkar, distant S.W. from Indoor 30 miles. Lat. 22° 18′, long. 75° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASSAYE,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a village on the south or right bank of the Juah, in the doab or tongue of land inclosed between that river and the Kaitna, flowing more to the south. Both rivers are fordable, except in the height of the rainy season. Here on the 23rd September, 1803, Major-General Wellesley, subsequently duke of Wellington, gained a brilliant victory over a combined Mahratta force of immense superiority in point of numbers. The British troops engaged amounted only to about 4,500 men, while the Mahratta force, in addition to 10,500 men disciplined and commanded by European officers, consisted of irregular infantry of about the same amount, and a body of cavalry estimated at not less than 30,000; the whole constituting an army of upwards of 50,000 men. A medal,[2] struck in commemoration of the victory, was presented in 1851, with the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in the action. Distance from the city of Hyderabad N.W. 261 miles, from Aurungabad N.E. 43. Lat. 20° 18′, long. 75° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 273. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, 240.

[2] India Military Disp. 5 March, 1851.

ASSEAGAUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Ellichpoor 75 miles. Lat. 20° 9′, long. 77° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASSEERGURH.[1]*—A hill-fort at the north-eastern angle of the presidency of Bombay. It is situate on an isolated mountain, detached from the Satpoora[2] range, dividing the valley of the Taptee from that of the Nerbudda, and its site is estimated[3] to be 750 feet above the base of the mountain. The extreme length of the fortified summit from east to west is about 1,100† yards, the breadth from north to south about 600. In consequence of the great irregularity of the outline,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Malcolm, Central India, i. 16; ii. 513. Jacquemont, Voyage, vi. 473.

[3] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army in India, 414.

* Asseer of Briggs's Index.

† According to Blacker;[1] Jacquemont, however, gives much smaller dimensions.[2]

[1] 414.

[2] vi. 473.

the area is small in proportion to those dimensions, being not more than 300,000 square yards. The area is much undulated, and has two very great depressions or basins, in which the water of the periodical rains lodges and is preserved[4] good throughout the year in sufficient quantity to supply the garrison: there are also cisterns and a well. There are only two avenues of ascent: one on the north, where the mountain is highest; the other, and that most used, on the south-west face. The northern avenue proceeds up a ravine, and in its upper part is defended by an outer "rampart[5] containing four casemales, with embrasures eighteen feet high, as many thick, and 190 feet long," crossing the passage. The easier avenue, that on the south-western side, is defended by a double line of works, through which the way passes by a steep ascent of stone steps, traversing five successive gateways, all constructed in uncommonly fine masonry; and lower down is a third line of works, called the Lower Fort, which embraces an inferior branch of the hill immediately above the pettah, the rampart of which is about thirty feet high, with towers. With the exception of these ascents, the area is everywhere terminated by a precipice from eighty to 120 feet in perpendicular height, so well scarped as to leave no possibility of access. Conforming to the edge of the area or the brow of the precipice, is a low curtain, except where the guns are placed in battery. These are said to be of enormous size, and of singularly rude construction, being formed[6] of bars of iron, arranged side by side like the staves of a cask, and enveloped in a coat of gun-metal, which penetrates the interstices between the bars, and forms the whole into a solid mass. On each is inscribed some pompous name, intended to be significant of its powers of destruction; and the names and titles of Akbar and Aurungzebe everywhere occur.

"A sally-port[7] of extraordinary construction descends through the rock at the south-eastern extremity, and is easily blocked, on necessity, by dropping down materials at certain stages, which are open to the top." Within the inclosure of the fort is a small palace, now in ruins, and a mosque in tolerable preservation, built by Aurungzebe. It has two inelegant heavy minarets of trifling height; but as it is erected on the most elevated part of the mountain, it is a very striking

4 Jacquemont, vi. 473.

5 Blacker, 415.

6 Jacquemont, vi. 473.

7 Blacker, 415.

object, seen at great distances. At present it is used as a military hospital. From the fort is an extensive view of a country, wild, wooded, and almost totally uncultivated, except a few patches about the small town of Asir, at the western base of the mountain. The buildings used as state prisons contained several persons in 1832, at the time of the visit of Jacquemont, who describes their physiognomy as well in keeping with the causes of their detention, being invariably determined, intelligent, and treacherous. They are treated with every lenity compatible with their safe custody.

According to Ferishta,[8] Asseergurh was first made a place of strength in the fourteenth century, by Asa,* a zemindar, surnamed Ahir or "cowherd," from his great wealth in cattle; and that author adds, that the family had previously possessed the mountain for nearly seven centuries. The troops of Nasir Khan, sovereign of Candeish, having by a base[9] stratagem obtained entrance to the fort, murdered Asa and all his family; and the rulers of Candeish retained possession until 1599, when it was blockaded[1] by Akbar, to whom it was surrendered. Subsequently to the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, it fell into the power of Madhajee Scindia, from whom it was taken by the British,[2] under Colonel Stevenson, in 1803; but in the same year was restored[3] by the treaty of Serji Anjengaum. In 1819 it was besieged[4] by a British force under Brigadier-General Doveton, to whom it surrendered on the 9th April, after a vigorous resistance; and has ever since remained in the occupation of a British garrison. A medal,[5] struck in commemoration of its capture in 1803, was in 1851 presented, under the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in the siege. Distant S.E. from Mow 99[6] miles, N.E. from Bombay 290. Lat. 21° 26′, long. 76° 26′.

[8] iv. 287, 288.
[9] Ferishta, iv. 289, 290.
[1] Id. ib. 326.
[2] Thorn, Mem. of War, 296.
[3] Treaties with the Native Powers, 528.
[4] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army, 413, 424.
[5] India Military Disp. 5 March, 1851.
[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 239.

ASSOORILLEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad 142 miles. Lat. 18° 40′, long. 80° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASSYE.—See Assaye.

ASUN,[1] a small river of the British district of Dehra Doon, has its source from a spring rising close under a temple

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Survey.

* Briggs, in a note on this passage, states,[1] "The temple of Aseer is mentioned as the residence of Aswathama many centuries before this period."

[1] Ferishta, iv. 288.

a short distance north-west of the town of Dehra. This source is in lat. 30° 20′, long. 78° 4′, and at the elevation of 2,148 feet[2] above the sea. The Asun, collecting several rivulets,[3] the greater part from the south-western declivity of the mountains of Gurwhal, holds a north-westerly course of about twenty-six miles, and falls into the Jumna on the left side, a short distance below Rajghat, and at the elevation of 1,469 feet[4] above the sea; thus falling a little more than twenty-six feet a mile. The confluence is in lat. 30° 26′, long. 77° 43′.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trig. Surv. of Himalayas.
[3] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokhara, i. 20.
[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxiv. — Herbert, Report on Mineralogy of Himalaya.

ASUN, or AHSIN,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a small river rising about lat. 25° 59′, long. 77° 38′. It takes a direction generally north-east, and in lat. 26° 36′, long. 78° 28′, joins the Kooaree, a small river, which, sixty-five miles lower down, or farther to the S.E., falls into the river Sindh. The total length of course of the Asun is about eighty miles. At thirty miles from its source, and in lat. 26° 28′, long. 78° 6′, it is crossed by means of an easy ford[2] on the route from Agra to Gwalior.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. vi. 17—Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATALMALICA.—A town in the native state of Keunjur, one of the Cuttack mehals, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant E. from Sumbulpoor 80 miles. Lat. 21° 14′, long. 85° 12′.

ATER,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a town on the right bank of the Chumbul, 46 miles N.E. of the fort of Gwalior. It is situate[2] among quicksands and jungly ravines, and is consequently difficult of access. Before its subjugation by the Mahrattas, it was the residence of a petty rajah, whose dwelling was a castle on the west of the town, inclosed with a rampart having towers. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 78° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 135.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATHGATH, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Etawah to Agra, 20 miles W. of the former. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 78° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATKA, in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Sherghotty, 70 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 24° 6′, long. 85° 49′.

ATORNI,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and ten miles[2] north-east of the former. The road in this part of the route

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

is wide and in general good; the country level, and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 77° 58′.

ATPAREE, in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town 65 miles S.E. from Sattara, and 65 miles S.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 26′, long. 75°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATROWBA TELHENEE,[1] in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah[2] of the same name, is situate on the route from the town of Azimgurh to Faizabad,[3] in Oude, and 24 miles N.W. of the former, in lat. 26° 20′, long. 82° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 141.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 58.

ATROWLEE,[1] the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, on the route from Futtehghur to Meerut, by Bolundshuhur, and 101 miles[2] N.W. of the former. It is a large open town, with a bazaar; and water and supplies may be had in abundance. Population[3] 12,722. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and partially cultivated, having in some places patches of jungle. The immediate neighbourhood of the town is highly cultivated, and abounds in fine mango-groves. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 78° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 41, 175.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 64.

ATROWLEEA, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Sultanpoor, 25 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 83° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATTA,[1] in Bundelcund, in the British territory of Jaloun, a town on the route from Calpee to Jhansi, 11 miles[2] S.W. of the former. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 79° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.

ATTAIA, in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dacca to Bograh, 49 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 24° 11′, long. 89° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATTANAGAR,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town situate on the river Sai, 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 55 N.W. of Allahabad. Butter estimates[2] the population at 6,000, all cultivators, of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans. The inhabitants of the town and vicinity are a warlike race, and furnish recruits for the king of Oude's army in considerable numbers. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 81° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 115.

ATTARAN, a river in the Amherst district of the Tenasserim provinces, formed by the junction of two streams, the Zimme and the Weingo, in lat. 16° 8′, long. 98° 9′. The united current flows for forty-five miles in a north-westerly direction, and falls into the Moulmein river about three miles above the town of Moulmein, and in lat. 16° 31′, long. 97° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATTARAN, in the British district of Amherst, Tenasserim provinces, a town 39 miles S.E. from Moulmein, and 30 miles N.E. of Amherst. Lat. 16° 9′, long. 98° 10′.

ATTAUREE.—A village in the Punjab, five miles from the right bank of the Sutlej. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 73° 56′.

ATTOCK.—A fort and small town in the Punjab, on the left or east bank of the Indus, 942 miles from the sea,[1] and close below the place where it receives the water of the Kabool river, and first becomes navigable. The name, signifying *obstacle*, is supposed to have been given to it under the presumption that no scrupulous Hindoo would proceed westward of it;[2] but this strict principle, like many others of similar nature, is little acted on. Some state that the name was given by the emperor Akbar,[3] because he here found much difficulty in crossing the river. The river itself is at this place frequently by the natives called Attock.[4] Here is a bridge, formed usually of from twenty to thirty boats across the stream,[5] at a spot where it is 537 feet wide.[6] In summer, when the melting of the snows in the lofty mountains to the north raises the stream so that the bridge becomes endangered, it is withdrawn, and the communication is then effected by means of a ferry.[7] The banks of the river are very high, so that the enormous accession which the volume of water receives during inundation scarcely affects the breadth, but merely increases the depth. The rock forming the banks is of dark-coloured slate,[8] polished by the force of the stream, so as to shine like black marble. Between these "one clear blue stream shot past."[9] The depth of the Indus here is thirty feet in the lowest state, and between sixty and seventy in the highest,[1] and runs at the rate of six miles an hour. There is a ford at some distance above the confluence of the river of Kabool; but the extreme coldness and rapidity of the water render it at all times very dangerous,[2] and, on the slightest inundation, quite impracticable. On the right bank, opposite

[1] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 305.
[2] As. Res. vi. 529, 533—Wilford on Mount Caucasus.
[3] Leech on Attock, 15.
[4] Wood, Oxus, 121.
[5] Leech, ut supra.
[6] Burnes, Pers. Narr. 119.
[7] Leech, ut supra. Burnes, Bokh. i. 79. Elph. Acc. of Caubul, i. 97.
[8] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 326. Lord, Koh-i-Damun. Elph. ut supra.
[9] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 305.
[1] Wood, Oxus, 121.
[2] Leech on Fords of Indus, 18. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 140.

Attock, is Khyrabad, a fort, built according to some by the emperor Akbar,[3] according to others by Nadir Shah.[4] The fortress of Attock was erected by the emperor Akbar[5] in 1581, to command the passage; but though strongly built of stone on the high and steep bank of the river, it could offer no effectual resistance to a regular attack,[6] being commanded by the neighbouring heights. Its form is that of a parallelogram; it is 800 yards long and 400 wide. The town, which is inclosed within the walls of the fort, was formerly considerable, but has now gone greatly to decay. The population is estimated by Burnes at 2,000.[7] Runjeet Singh obtained possession of Attock with his characteristic trickery, having by a bribe induced the Afghan commander to surrender it to him.[8] Lat. 33° 54′, long. 72° 20′.

[3] Leech, Attock, 15.
[4] Elph. i. 97.
[5] Leech, Attock, 15.
[6] Elph. ut supra. Moorcr Punj. Bokh. ii. 324. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 334.
[7] Bokh. i. 79.
[8] Masson, Bal. Afg. Punj. iii. 28.

ATTREE.[1]—A large watercourse sent off by the Teesta,[2] in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, in lat. 26° 22′, long. 88° 48′. The great stream of the Teesta, deriving its origin from the mountains of Nepal, separates in two branches, the Attree proceeding south; the other, continuing to bear the name of Teesta, flows south-east. The Attree, proceeding from the point of divergence for forty-seven miles, through the districts of Dinajepore and Rungpoor, throws off at that distance a branch termed the Purnababa. Thence it continues its course in a southerly direction through Dinajepore for sixty miles, when it forms the boundary between this district and Bograh for twenty miles. It then passes into the British district Rajshahye, through which it flows south and south-east for seventy-five miles, before passing into the British district Pubna, through which it continues to flow S.E. for fifty miles, expanding into numerous marshes and jhils, or small lakes, and ultimately falling into the Konaie (an offset of the Brahmapootra), in lat. 23° 59′, long. 89° 45′, having had a total length of course of about 252 miles. Like other Indian rivers, it is differently denominated in different parts of its course, and towards its mouth is known by the name of Balasar. It communicates right and left with many other rivers; and so gentle is the slope of its waterway, from the alluvial level character of the tract which it traverses, that it may justly be compared to a channel through the Soonderbunds. It is navigable throughout during the rainy season

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 599.

for boats between thirty and forty tons burthen, but in the dry season the navigation is much impaired.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATUK.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, distant W. from Bhawulpoor 28 miles. Lat. 29° 25′, long. 71° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATUVA, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town 23 miles S.W. from Vizianagrum, and 23 miles N.W. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 59′, long. 83° 10′.

AUCKLAND BAY.—A bay on the coast of the district of Mergui, in the Tenasserim provinces. The entrance is surrounded by islands and rocks, forming the Mergui Archipelago. The centre of the bay is in lat. 12° 5′, long. 98° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUKLAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Nagpoor 90 miles. Lat. 20° 8′, long. 78° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 513.

[3] Voyage to India (Trans.), 120.

[4] Journ. of Royal As. Soc. iv. 327.

AULAPOLAY, or ALEPPI,[1] * in the native state of Travancore, a town on the seacoast, having a considerable trade in timber,[2] betelnut, coir or cocoanut-fibre, pepper, cardamoms. There is no shelter for shipping, but large ships may anchor in five or five and a half fathoms, and smaller in four fathoms, about four miles from the shore. The land has here encroached on the sea, and having in front a soft mud-bank, a ship may ride in this locality with less risk than on any other part of the coast. Bartolomeo[3] describes this place, about 1788, as "of considerable size, inhabited by a large number of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians of St. Thomas." It communicates southward with Quilon and Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore; northwards with the town of Cochin, by means of canals dug parallel to the sandy seacoast, and connecting the series of lakes or backwaters. Between these and the sea is a communication by a wide creek or inlet, through which is floated the timber for exportation, as hither is conveyed for disposal[4] the produce of the rajah's forests, extending over the valleys and declivities of the Western Ghauts. The rajah has also here an establishment for building small craft. Distance from Cochin city, S., 33 miles; Cannanore, S.E., 178; Mangalore, S.E., 255; Bangalore, S.W., 255; Madras, S.W., 366. Lat. 9° 30′, long. 76° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AULATODDY, in the British district of South Canara,

* Alleppi generally of the British writers; Aulapolay of Trigonometrical Survey.

presidency of Madras, a town 46 miles S.E. from Mangalore, and 36 miles N. of Cannanore. Lat. 12° 20′, long. 75° 16′.

AURAG RIVER.—A feeder of the Mahanuddy, rising in lat. 21° 20′, long. 82° 43′, in the native state of Phooljer, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, and flowing in an easterly direction for 100 miles through the native states of Bora Samba, Patna, and Sonepoor, falls into the Tell Nuddee on the left side, in lat. 20° 51′, long. 83° 54′, seventeen miles before its junction with the Mahanuddy.

AURUNG.—See AREENG.

AURUNGABAD,[1] * in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Muttra, and four miles south-west of the latter.[2] Here, October 4th, 1804, a British convoy,[3] consisting of a party of sepoys in charge of a hundred camels loaded with grain, were surrounded by a large detachment of Mahratta horse, who made booty of the cattle and grain, and made prisoners of the troops and camp-followers. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy in parts; the country is cut up by ravines, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 77° 47′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.
3 Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 371.

AURUNGABAD, in the British district of Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhampore to Rajmahal, 31 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 88° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AURUNGABAD,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Seetapoor cantonment to that of Shahjehanpoor, 28 miles N.W. of the former, 34 E. of the latter.[2] Tieffenthaler[3] describes it as having a brickbuilt palace, inclosed with a wall, and adjoining a fort of quadrangular ground-plan, and having low hexagonal towers. At present it has a bazaar, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country open and waste. Lat. 27° 47′, long. 80° 27′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 312.
3 Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 197.

AURUNGABAD,[1] in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a city near the north-western frontier, towards the British district Ahmednuggur. It is situate on the river Doodna, a tributary of the Godavery. Approached from the

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* "Throne-town;" from Aurung, "throne," and Abad, "town." It is erroneously called Nourungabad in Garden.[1]

1 Tables of Routes, 14.

[2] Fitzclarence, Journal of a Route across India, 169.

east, the view is pleasing,[2] trees being interspersed among the houses, and a tall mausoleum rearing its dome and minarets above the other buildings. There is a wall of the kind common in India, low, but strengthened with round towers. The palace, built by Aurungzebe, originally a structure of no great dimensions or architectural beauty, is now in so decayed a state that it is unsafe to pass through the ruins. The chief ornament of the city is the mausoleum, also built by Aurungzebe, to receive, it is said, the remains of a favourite daughter. It bears some resemblance to the famous Taj Mahal of Agra, but is in every respect greatly inferior. Aurungabad was formerly the capital of the extensive soobah or province of the same name, comprehending a considerable proportion of the ancient Deccan kingdom of Ahmednuggur.[3] It is now described as an expanse of ruined buildings.[4] The town is amply supplied with water,[5] and has been selected for one of the stations of the army of the Nizam. Of the present amount of population there is no correct account; but in 1825 it was estimated at 60,000;[5] at the present time it most probably falls far short of that number. Distance from Ahmednuggur, N.E., 68 miles; Poona, N.E., 138; Bombay, N.E., 175; Hyderabad, N.W., 270; Nagpoor, S.W., 263. Lat. 19° 51′, long. 75° 21′.

[3] Duff, His. of Mahrattas, i. 78.
[4] Welsh, Mil. Rem. i. 167.
[5] Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc. ii. 325-326.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUTANCURRAY, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast of Palk Strait, 11 miles S.E. of Ramnad. Lat. 9° 20′, long. 79° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUTERIAH.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Ramgurh 40 miles. Lat. 22° 23′, long. 81° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUTGAWN.—A town in the native state of Patna, one of the petty states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S. from Sumbulpoor 60 miles. Lat. 20° 40′, long. 83° 39′.

AUTGURH.—One of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, known as the Cuttack Mehals, which became tributary to the British government upon the conquest of the province of Cuttack in 1804. Autgurh, the principal town, is situate 20 miles W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 31′, long. 85° 40′.

AUTMALLIK.—A petty native territory on the south-west frontier of Bengal, forming one of the group of districts known as the Cuttack Mehals. It extends from lat. 20° 34′ to lat.

21° 4′, and from long. 84° 16′ to long. 84° 50′. It contains an area of 648 miles, with a population amounting to 29,160.[1]

[1] Parl. Return, April, 1852.

AUTOOR, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town 31 miles N.W. from Madura, and 10 miles S.E. of Dindigul. Lat. 10° 18′, long. 77° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUTUNKULL.—A town in the native state of Travancore, distant S.E. from Quilon 20 miles. Lat. 8° 41′, long. 76° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AVA,[1] the capital of the Burmese empire, is situate on the left bank of the Irawaddy, and on an island formed by that river, which flows along the northern face of the city, and two of its confluents, the Myit-nge and the Myit-tha; the former joining it above the town, at the north-eastern angle, and the latter below it, at the western extremity. In addition to the natural defences presented by these broad and rapid streams, the city is surrounded by a brick wall, fifteen feet in height and ten in thickness, strengthened by an interior bank of earth, on the top of which is a terre-plein. The wall, however, except at certain points, is stated to be ill constructed and out of repair. Between the wall and the river is a ditch, which, though broad and deep in some places, is fordable in the dry season. Within the walls, which measure five and a half miles in circumference, are comprised the larger and the lesser town. The latter occupies the north-eastern quarter, and contains the royal palace, the hall of justice, the council-chamber, the arsenal, and the houses of several officers of distinction; the whole being inclosed by a strong, well-constructed wall, twenty feet in height, and defended on the exterior by a teak-wood stockade, of equal elevation. The palace is of modern date, and, as might be expected, is less remarkable in its architecture for harmony of proportion, or grandeur of design, than for richness and beauty in details. It is thus described in the journal of an embassy to Ava in the year 1827:[2]—"That portion of the palace which contains the hall of audience consists of a centre and two wings; the first containing the throne, and directly fronting the outer gates of the enclosure. The building is entirely of wood, with the exception of its many roofs, which are covered with plates of tin, in lieu of tiles. Over the centre is a tall and handsome spire, called by the Burmans a pyat-thad, crowned by the ti, or iron umbrella, which is an exclusive ornament of the temple and palace. The hall of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Crawfurd, Embassy to Ava. Wilson, Burmese War.

[2] Crawfurd, Embassy to Ava, 132.

audience is without walls, and open all round, except where the throne is placed. The roof is supported by a great number of handsome pillars, and is richly and tastefully carved. The whole fabric is erected upon a terrace of solid stone and lime, ten or twelve feet high, which constitutes the floor; this is so smooth, even, and highly polished, that I mistook it at first for white marble. With the exception of about fourteen or fifteen inches at the bottom of each pillar, painted of a bright red, the whole interior of the palace is one blaze of gilding. The throne, which is at the back of the hall, is distinguished from the rest of the structure by its superior brilliancy and richness of decoration. The pedestal on which it stands is composed of a kind of mosaic of mirrors, coloured glass, gilding, and silver, after a style peculiar to the Burmans. Over it is a canopy, richly gilt and carved, and the wall behind it is also highly embellished. The palace is new, not having been occupied altogether above two years and a half; so that the gilding and ornaments were neither tarnished or defaced, as we often found to be the case in other places. Although little reconcilable to our notions of good taste in architecture, the building is unquestionably most splendid and brilliant; and I doubt whether so singular and imposing a royal edifice exists in any other country. It has the same form and proportions with that described by Colonel Symes, at Amarapura; but is larger in the proportion of 120 to 90. There are three entrances to the hall of audience, by a flight of a few steps, one at each wing and one at the centre; the last being appropriated to the king alone."

In the larger town the houses of the better class are, for the most part, constructed of planks, and tiled, few being built of brick; while those of the lower orders are mere huts: but even these, in point of airiness, elevation, and mode of construction, are represented as constituting better habitations for the poor than are to be met with in other Asiatic countries. In Bengal the sleeping-apartments of the larger portion of the population are level with the ground, while throughout the Ava territories the dwelling of every man is elevated[3] in proportion to his means; and even those of the poorer classes are raised three feet above the ground. Though the country round Ava is well cultivated, there is little of bustle or activity within the town; and its stillness and tranquillity indicate no great extent of

[3] Medical Topography of Calcutta, 21.

industry or amount of population. The latter has been estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000.[4] Distant from Prome, N.E., 221 miles. Lat. 21° 52′, long. 96° 1′. For an account of the territory of which this place is the capital, see BURMAH.

[4] Wilson, Burmese War, App. xliii.

AVANJAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 48 miles. Lat. 16° 42′, long. 78° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AVINASI, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Coimbatore to Salem, 24 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 11° 11′, long. 77° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AVUDERCOVIL, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town 50 miles S. of Tanjore, and 50 miles N. of Ramnad. Lat. 10° 5′, long. 79° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AWEIN, in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, a town nine miles N.W. of the town of Ye, and 63 miles S.E. of Amherst. Lat. 15° 20′, long. 98°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AWUN.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant S. from Jeypoor 80 miles. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 75° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AYAGUDY, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town 29 miles N.W. from Dindigul, and 20 miles S. of Darapooram. Lat. 10° 28′, long. 77° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AYAH,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town which with that of Sah gives name to the pergunnah of Ayah Sah. It is miscalled Teah by Rennell,[2] and is situate nine miles S.W. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 80° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Map of Doab.

AYEWARRA.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Nagpore 96 miles. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 79° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AYNOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 139 miles. Lat. 14°, long. 75° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AYRWA, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 33 miles S.W. from Futtygurh, 28 miles N.E. of Etawah. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 79° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AZEEMABAD,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Kurnal to Lodiana, and nine miles N.W. of the former place. Its site is slightly elevated above the neighbouring plain, which is under water in the rainy season.[2] The town is surrounded by a high brick wall, pierced with loopholes for musketry, and

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.
[2] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 55.

having bastions surmounted with towers.[3] Water is at all times obtainable from a large tank, rendered accessible by a flight of brick-built stairs. At the north of the town is a large caravansera, inclosed with a lofty embattled wall, having a handsome tower at each corner, and surrounded by a deep ditch capable of being filled with water. Azeemabad is often in the maps mentioned with the alias of Tirowlee. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,098 miles.[4] Lat. 29° 48′, long. 77°.

[3] Barr, March from Delhi to Peshawur, 19.

[4] Garden, Routes.

AZEEZPOOR.—A village in Sinde, lies on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and 18 miles a little south of west of the latter place. It is situate on the east bank of the Indus, over which is a ferry called Azeezpoor Patan.[1] By treaty of November, 1842, it was ceded, together with Subzulcote and several other towns, to Mahomed Bhawlkhan, and in the following February it was transferred accordingly.[2] Lat. 27° 52′, long. 69° 2′.

[1] Atkinson, Exp. to Afghan. 95.

[2] Cor. on Sinde, 539.

AZGURPOOR, in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 54 miles[1] N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 77° 55′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.

AZIMGHUR.[1]—A British district subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, and named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-west by the territory of Oude; on the north by the British district of Goruckpore; on the north-east by Sarun; on the south-east by the British district of Ghazeepore, and on the south-west by the British district of Jounpore. It lies between lat. 25° 36′—26° 24′, long. 82° 45′—84° 12′, and has an area[2] of 2,520 square miles. It is a low and remarkably level country, having a very gentle declivity (probably in the average not exceeding six inches per mile), from north-west to south-east, as indicated by the course of the streams which flow in that direction. The principal rivers are the Gogra, forming the north-eastern boundary on the side of Goruckpore, for seventy-four miles; the Tons (north-eastern), holding a course nearly parallel to the last, on an average sixteen miles to the south-west, and almost bisecting the district, into which it passes from Oude on the north-west, traverses it for a hundred miles, and then falls into the Surjoo. This last-mentioned river, termed the Chota or Lesser Surjoo,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parl. Return, 1851.

in contradistinction to the Gogra or greater, flows through the district from north-west to south-east, intermediately in regard to the Gogra and Tons, receiving the latter, as already stated, on the right side. The Gogra is navigable throughout its whole course; the Tons downwards from the town of Azimghurh,[3] along its sinuous course of nearly forty miles, until its confluence with the Surjoo. The Kunwar,[4] the Nungai, the Udunti, and some streams of less importance, flow from north-west to south-east, in the southern part of the district. There are numerous jhils or shallow lakes, replenished by the periodical rains, and gradually diminishing both in depth and extent through the drier part of the year. The principal are Tal Sulonan, Tal Rutchy, and the jhil of Ghosi.

[3] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 14.

[4] Map of Revenue Survey Office, Allahabad, 1840.

The soil is in general fertile, producing crops both abundant and excellent: sugar, opium, and indigo of fine quality are among them. The attention of the cultivator being mainly directed to these crops, the population is partly supplied with grain from the neighbouring districts of Goruckpore and Behar, principally by means of the navigation of the Gogra. There are some few tracts irreclaimably barren, in consequence of the soil being impregnated with soda, nitre, and other saline admixtures. Under the existing settlement of the North-West Provinces, the lands of the several pergunnahs in this district are not to be held liable to any increased demand on the part of the government until the expiration of the present leases, which will take place on the 1st July, 1867.[5]

[5] Act of the Govt. of India, No. 8 of 1846.

The manufactures of the district are considerable, and were more so, until their prosperity was impaired by the competition of the cheaper fabrics of Britain. The number of looms has been calculated at 13,682,[6] of which 10,560 are for the manufacture of cotton, the remainder for silk. Scarcely any cotton is produced within the district; consequently the extent and prosperity of the manufacture here is the more remarkable. According to tradition, it was owing to the fostering care of one of the begums of the reigning family of Delhi, about the reign of Shah Jehan. The cotton used is for the most part imported from the districts lying to the right of the Ganges and Jumna. The weavers are all Mussulmans, and are said, though a weak and sickly-looking people, to be highly excitable, and disposed to turbulence, generally armed, for

[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 362.

the most part of the Soonnee persuasion, and ever ready to encounter the Shiahs, or Mussulmans of the rival sect, and, indeed, religionists of all tenets differing from their own.

The population[7] is returned at 1,313,950; of which number 915,431 are represented as Hindoos, and agricultural; 241,602 Hindoos non-agricultural; Mahomedans and others, agricultural, 70,646; non-agricultural, 86,271. The collector, in transmitting these results of the census, or rather estimate, added a warning[8] against attributing to them perfect accuracy, or any value beyond that of approximating to the truth. Populous towns are unknown. There is none within the district containing more than 10,000 inhabitants. The mass of the proprietors are stated to be Rajpoots, but, like the rest of the people, very illiterate. The Burs,[9] a very low class, generally employed in tending swine, and similar occupations, are reputed to be the descendants of the aborigines; but it is certain that they retain nothing of proprietary rights, and are in a most depressed condition.

The principal routes through the district are—1. From north to south, from Goruckpore[1] to Ghazeepore. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Goruckpore[2] to Azimghur, and continued thence to Jounpore cantonment. 3. From[3] south-east to north-west, from Ghazeepore to Azimghur, thence, in the same direction, to Faizabad, and from that place to Secrora. 4. From[4] south-east to north-west, from Ghazeepore to Lucknow.

That the primitive inhabitants were not in the lowest stage of barbarism, is proved by the remains of their large mud forts, which are to be seen in many parts of the district, especially near Undraganow and the town of Azimghur. The country, however, was early subdued by the Rajpoots; an inscription at Deogano proves that in the middle of the twelfth century it was subject to the sovereign of Canouj, and on the subversion of that kingdom by the defeat[5] and slaughter, in 1194, of Jaya Chandra, by Mohammed of Ghor, became part of the Patan kingdom of Delhi, with which, in 1528, it was by the conqueror Baber transferred[6] to the Timurian or Mogul dynasty founded by him in Hindostan. On the dismemberment of the empire consequent on the invasion of Hindostan, in 1760, by Ahmed Shah Dooranee, the tract comprised within the present district of Azimghur was, with Oude and some

[7] Memoir on Statistics of North-West Provinces, 169.

[8] Ib. 142.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 363.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 178.

[2] Id. 56, 57.

[3] Id. 56.

[4] Id. 59, 234.

[5] Bird, in Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, 81. Ferishta, i. 192.

[6] Baber, Memoirs, 381, 409.

other possessions, appropriated[7] by Shooja-ud-dowlah, the nawaub vizier of Oude. By the treaty of the 10th November, 1801, it, with other districts, was ceded in commutation of subsidy, by the nawaub vizier Saadut Ali, to the East-India Company.

[7] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindustan. cxvi. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 627, 652. Forster, Travels, i. 165.

AZIMGHUR.[1]*—The principal place of the district of the same name, a town situate on the river Tons (north-eastern), here traversed[2] by a bridge of boats, and navigable[3] downwards to its confluence with the Surjoo. Azimghur was founded about 1620, by Azim Khan, a powerful zemindar, inheriting an extensive tract of country conferred[4] on one of his ancestors by the imperial court of Delhi. Little respecting the town is stated by any European except Hamilton, who mentions[5] that "a considerable quantity of cotton goods are manufactured and exported from this place and its vicinity." In the distribution of the Bengal army,[6] Azimghur is included within the Benares division, and is the station of a detachment of infantry. The site of the old cantonment proving inconvenient, a more eligible locality was selected in 1849.[7]

Distant from Calcutta, N.W., *viâ* Ghazeepôre, 448 miles;[8] from Benares, N., by Jounpore, 81; from Allahabad, N.E., 109; from Lucknow, S.E., 171. Lat. 26°, long. 83° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.
[3] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 14.
[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 365.
[5] Gazetteer, i. 97.
[6] Army List, 1851.
[7] Bengal Mil. Disp. 30 May, 1849.
[8] Garden, Routes.

AZOEZPOOR,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Delhi,[2] and 27 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 77° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

AZUMPOOR.—A town in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, distant N.W. from Calcutta 890 miles; E. from Meerut 28 miles. Lat. 29°, long. 78° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Azim's fort; from Azim, the name of the founder, and Gurh, "fort."

B.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BABOOBUND, in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, a town on the route from Sumbulpoor to Nagpoor, 11 miles W. of the former. Lat. 21° 22', long. 83° 52'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BABRA.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, distant S.W. from Deesa 70 miles. Lat. 23° 50', long. 71° 6'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Transacts. Lit. Soc. Bombay, i. 262—Macmurdo, Remarks on Kattiwar.

BABRIAWAR,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a district named from the Babria[2] tribe of Coolies, who formerly possessed the adjacent districts of Kattywar and Gohilwar, but have latterly been driven by the invading Kattis into this comparatively small tract. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the district of Kattywar; on the east by that of Gohilwar; on the south-east and south by the Arabian Sea; and on the south-west and west by the district of Sorath. It lies between lat. 20° 47'—21° 10', long. 71° 3'—71° 33'.

There is no statement of the area that can be relied on as authentic, but 432 square miles may be considered as a probable approximation. The seacoast, commencing at Rajapour, in lat. 20° 47', long. 71° 11', extends in a direction nearly north-east for about twenty-eight miles, to the estuary of the small river Julani, in lat. 20° 56', long. 71° 32'. For about thirteen miles north-east of Rajapour, as far as Jaafarabad, in lat. 20° 52', long. 71° 23', the coast is bold;[3] large ships can sail within a mile of the shore, and the estuary of the small river Ranuy, on which it is situate, affords commodious shelter for a moderate number of ships, as, though shoal, they may lie in safety on a soft bottom of mud. Sirbet island, seven miles east of Jaafarabad, is divided from the mainland by a narrow channel, generally shoal, and at its eastern and western extremities affording anchorage, where large ships may lie in safety during most states of the wind. The rest of the coast to the north-east, as far as the mouth of the Julani, is beset with detached rocks, half a mile, or three quarters of a mile, from the shore.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 478.

The northern part of the district is rather elevated, rising into the wild and ill-explored mountainous tract called the

Gir[4] (which, however, is beyond Babriawar), from whence stream southward numerous small rivers or torrents, falling into the Arabian Sea. Of those, the principal are the Malun, falling into the sea at Rajapour, at the south-western extremity, the Julani at the north-eastern, the Dhatwani a few miles to the south-west of this last, and the Ranuy at Jaafarabad. Captain Jacob observes:[5]—"There is no portion of the peninsula that has been more misrepresented than Babriawar, by every writer on it, from Colonel Walker down to Mr. Elphinstone, who, copying these several authorities, says, 'Nearly in the south is a hilly district called Babriawar, which is covered with woods; whereas there are few trees, and still fewer hills, in this district." Besides the aboriginal Babrias, there are numerous Kattis, some Ahirs, and other Rajpoot tribes, besides Sidis, who here, as in Africa, seem to brave[6] the pestilential effects of the climate, and one of whom, styled the Zunjera Sidi, holds Jaafarabad, the principal seaport. It contains thirty-three tallooks or subdivisions, seventy-one towns and villages, and a population estimated at 18,468, paying annually to the Guicowar a tribute of 10,677 rupees; besides which sum, the nawaub of Joonagurh, in consequence of a claim made by him over the district, extorts considerable sums as a sort of black-mail. Jaafarabad, the only collection of dwellings which can with propriety be denominated a town, is described in its place in the alphabetical arrangement.

[4] Jacob, Report on Kattiwar, 9, 10.

[5] Ut supra, 16.

[6] Jacob, 10.

BABRIGOTE, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Sinde, a town on the left bank of the main branch of the river Indus, 30 miles S. of Tatta. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 67° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BACHMEYEE,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and forty-nine miles south-east of the former.[2] The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level, and partly covered with jungle, partly cultivated. Lat. 27° 42′, long. 78° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

BACHOONDA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S. from Joudpore 55 miles. Lat. 25° 31′, long. 73° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BACKERGUNGE[1] (including Deccan Shahbazpore).—A British district named from the town, formerly the locality

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of its civil establishment, and within the limits of the presidency of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Deccan, Jelalpoor, and Dacca; on the north-east and east by the British district of Bulloa, from which it is separated by the Meghna; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; on the south-west by the Sunderbunds; and on the west by the British district of Jessore. It lies between lat. 22° 2′—23° 13′, long. 89° 49′—91°, and has an area, according to official return,[2] of 3,794 square miles. It is throughout a level alluvial country, watered by the two great rivers the Ganges and the Meghna, or Lower Brahmapootra, and by many streams or watercourses, offsets from those main rivers. The Meghna touches on the district at Raneegong, on its north-east angle, and flows in a south-easterly direction for thirty miles to Muddoopore, where it parts into two great branches, that flowing to the left, or in a direction south-east, being called the Hattia; the other to the right, holding a southerly direction, retaining the name of Meghna. Within these are several islands, two of which, Deccan Shabazpore and Hattia, are of considerable size. The Meghna, or right branch, after flowing south for fifteen miles, is joined on the right side by the Podda from the north-west, and which is considered the main stream of the Ganges. The united stream then flowing south for twenty-five miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Meghna, during the last sixty miles before its junction with the Ganges, is one of the finest rivers in the world. It "is regularly from four to five miles wide,[3] and, but for its freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea." The Ganges, flowing from the north-west, crosses the northern boundary of this district at Govindpore, and holds a course of fifty miles south-west to its junction with the Meghna. The Balissur river, called in the upper part of its course the Barashee, a considerable offset of the Ganges, first touches on Backergunge at its north-west corner, at Gopalganj, and flowing south for thirty-five miles, forms the boundary between the British district of Jessore and this district, into which it then passes, and through which it continues to flow southward for thirty-five miles; after which it forms for five miles the boundary between Backergunge and the Soonderbunds, when it crosses into the latter, and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal by a large and deep estuary,

[2] Parl. Return, 15 April, 1851.

[3] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 357.

capable of receiving merchant-ships of considerable burthen.[4] There are a great many other considerable watercourses connecting the Ganges and Meghna, or offsets from them; and at the north-western extremity of the district is an extensive swamp, or shallow lake, called by the British the Great Jhil, which during inundations widely overspreads the land; yet the country is represented to be in a considerable degree exempt from the evils usually resulting from profuse moisture, as the drainage is good, in consequence of the great number of watercourses. The climate is also regarded as generally healthy, being cooled by the numerous streams, so that the thermometer has not been known to rise above 88° in the shade.[5] To guard against the widely-extending inundations, the houses of the natives are built on mounds, raised by excavating the ground for materials; and the depressions thus made serve as tanks, which in some parts of the district are very numerous and useful, as the water of the rivers is brackish. The soil is in general a rich alluvial mud, deposited by the streams, which often produce very violent effects, sweeping away land in some places and depositing it in others, where it is soon cultivated, and yields rich and abundant crops of rice.

4 Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 640.

5 Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 292.

The jungles abound in wild beasts, including the rhinoceros,[6] wild buffalo, tiger, leopard, wild swine, deer of various kinds, monkeys, and birds in vast variety and numbers. The water teems with fine fish; but their capture is not unattended with danger, from the number and voracity of the alligators. The domestic kine are of a small and poor breed, and buffaloes are in consequence generally used for burthen, draught, and agriculture.

6 Id. 295.

Besides rice, the principal crops are sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, pulse, mustard-seed, other oil-seeds, peas, and other pulse. Of fruits, there are the cocoa-nut, betel-nut, mango, jak (Artocarpus integrifolia), guava, plantains of various kinds, pine-apple, and lime. Considerable quantities of turmeric and ginger are also produced. It is altogether a very fertile tract even in its present state of imperfect cultivation, yielding much more than is requisite for the support of its inhabitants; so that large quantities of rice are exported to Calcutta, whither also great numbers of cocoa-nuts are sent. The betel is

exported principally to the eastward. On the seacoast a considerable quantity of culinary salt is obtained by boiling down the sea-water.

7 Parl. Return, 15 April, 1851.

The population, according to official statement,[7] is 733,800, an amount which, compared with the area, shows a relative density of 193 to the square mile. The Mussulmans and Brahminists are considered to be in equal numbers.[8] There are also a few Mughs, or people of eastern lineage, from Arracan and Ava, and a small number of native Christians, descendants from persons of half-blood between Portuguese and Hindoos. These Christians are of the Romish persuasion, and have a church at Seebpore. There are also some converts recently made by Baptist missionaries.

8 Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 293.

Burrisol, the locality of the civil establishment, Backergunge, and Nulcherra, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

There are no regular roads in the district, the ample inland navigation in every direction precluding their necessity.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BACKERGUNGE,* a town in the British district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, is situate on the offset from the Ganges called Backergunge Creek. It was the seat of the civil establishment of the district previously to its removal to Burrisol, the present locality. Distance from Burrisol, S., 12 miles; Calcutta, E., 125. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 90° 22′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BACOTEE, or BUKOTHE,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehghur to that of Cawnpore, and 36 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy; the country level, fertile, and highly cultivated.[3] Lat. 26° 53′, long. 80° 6′.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

3 Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 361.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADAMEE, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town and hill fort on the route from Kuladgee to Bellary. The fort was taken by storm in 1818, by a detachment under Sir Thomas Munro. Distant 22 miles S.E. of Kuladgee. Lat. 15° 55′, long. 75° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADANPOOR.—A town of Central India, in the native

1 Index to Mem. on Map of Hindostan.

* Backergunge of Rennell.[1]

state of Meyhar, distant S.W. from Rewah 40 miles. Lat. 24° 9′, long. 80° 54′.

BADAPULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 49 miles. Lat. 16° 45′, long. 78° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADARKA,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town situate four miles east of the left bank of the Ganges, distant five miles E. of Cawnpore, 42 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates the population at 8,000, of whom only fifty are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 80° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 116.

BADERHAT, in the British district of Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, a town 11 miles W. from Moorshedabad, 52 miles S. of Rajmahal. Lat. 24° 16′, long. 87° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADHEE, or BUDDEEA, in the Pinjor Dhoon, a village on the Baladh, a small stream tributary to the Sursa. It is situate on an excellent military road leading from Pinjor to Malown and Belaspoor. Lat. 30° 55′, long. 76° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. i. 36. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 126.

BADINOO, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaneer, a village on the route from Rutungurh to the town of Bikaneer, and 30 miles E. of the latter. It contains 200 houses, supplied with tolerably good water from a well 271 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is rather good, though lying among sandhills. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 73° 51′. Boileau, Rajwara, 193.

BADLEE, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the north-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Delhi. Lat. 28° 33′, long. 76° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADOWAS.—See BHARAWAS.

BADRAJ, a summit of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dun on the north, rises over the left bank of the Jumna, a short distance above its confluence with the Tons. It was a station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7,510 feet. Lat. 30° 29′, long. 78° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

BADRAJ DEVI, in the British district of Jaunsar, a halting-place on the ascent to the fort of Bairat, in the mountains between the rivers Jumna and Tons. It was a station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 6,043 feet. Lat. 30° 33′, long. 77° 56′. As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

BADRAJ MASRAS, in Gurwhal, a summit on a ramification from the great Manin Peak between the Jumna and E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xiv. ut supra.

through their mediation the deity holds forth an unqualified remission from transmigration.

West of the temple about twelve miles is a group of six summits, called the Badrinath Peaks, having the elevations respectively of 23,441, 23,236, 22,934, 22,754, 22,556, and 21,895; and six miles to the south-west is a summit having an elevation of 21,385 feet above the sea.

About two miles above Badrinath, the Vishnugunga is joined by the Saraswati, a river flowing from the north; and upwards, along the course of this latter stream, proceeds a trading-track, which passes by Deo Tal Ghaut into Tibet. The ghaut or pass is open towards the latter end of July, when the snow has for the most part melted. The trade is in the hands of the inhabitants of Manah, a small town at the confluence of the rivers. They set off in parties of 100 or 150, with grain and various merchandise, laden upon sheep and goats, and bring in return salt, saffron, borax, dried grapes, bezoar, blankets, porcelain, dogs, gold-dust, the tails of yaks, and those animals themselves, a bovine species (*Bos grunniens*). Considerable fortunes have been made by this traffic, apparently so insignificant, and one of the traders formerly came forward with 20,000*l.* to assist the rajah of Gurwhal in resisting an invasion of the Goorkhas.

Elevation of the temple above the sea 10,294 feet. Lat. 30° 44′, long. 79° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADROOAH.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, distant N. from Baroda 19 miles. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 73° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADSHAHNAGUR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtygurh to Shahjehanpoor, seven miles S. of the latter. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 80°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

BADSHAPOOR,[1] * in the British district of Jounpoor, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Allahabad to Jounpoor, 30[2] miles N.E. of the former, 36 S.W. of the latter. It has a large bazaar and water, and supplies are abundant and good. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad; the country level, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 82° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADULWALA, in the British district of Hurriana, lieute-

* Kingstown; from Badshah, "king," and Pur, "town."

nant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the southern frontier, towards Shekhawati. Lat. 28° 49′, long. 75° 54′.

BAGAPAR, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 32 miles N. of Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 83° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAGEHWAREE, in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Beejapoor to Moodgul, 26 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 16° 33′, long. 76° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAGESUR,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town at the confluence of the rivers Surjoo and Gaomati. It has a bazaar containing forty-two shops, all belonging to merchants permanently residing in the town of Almora, and frequenting this place for two months only in the year during the briskness of the trade with Tartary. There are two considerable fairs in the year for the purposes of that trade, which has latterly been greatly on the increase. According to native tradition, the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity are the descendants of Moguls, left in Kumaon by Tamerlane's orders; and numerous tombs,[2] substantially formed of large flat tiles, are, according to Traill, the memorials of that race. The elevation* is something more than 3,000 feet above the sea. Distance N.E. of Almora 17 miles; N.W. from Calcutta, by Almora, 911 miles. Lat. 29° 50′, long. 79° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xvi. 149—Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

[2] As. Res. xvii. 19—Traill, Statistical Report on Bohtia Mehals.

BAGHAT, or BUGHAT,[1] a district among the Cis-Sutlej hill states, is bounded on the north by a detached portion of Pateeala and by Burrowlee; on the east by Keyonthul; on the south-east and south by outlying possessions of Pateeala; and on the west by Beja, Kothar, and Subatoo. It is about nine miles long in a direction from south-east to north-west, and six in breadth; its area being about thirty square miles. Its centre is in lat. 30° 55′, long. 77° 7′. On the expulsion of the Goorkhas, in 1815, the British government sold six pergunnahs of the ten which it comprised, to the rajah of Pateeala,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Sur. Fraser, Journ. in Himalaya, 52.

* Byznath, ten miles higher up on the river Surjoo, has an elevation of 3,619[1] feet; so that if the fall be assumed at fifty feet per mile, which is probably above the truth, Bagesur has an elevation as stated in the text.

[1] Webb's Table of Heights, in Brand's Journal, vi. 61. Surveyor-Gen. Map, 3,545 feet.

[2] De Cruz, Political Relations, 112, 342.

for 13,000*l*.,[2] * and conferred the remaining four on the rana, or chief, although from his unfriendly conduct he had little claim to consideration. The population, assuming the average of the neighbouring country (114 to the square mile), would be about 3,420. On the death of the rana without heirs, in 1839, his territory was regarded as having escheated to the East-India Company, and the rajah of Pateeala offered to purchase it for 15,000*l*. Between 1839 and 1842, allotments of land were granted to individuals for locations, and a cantonment for an European regiment built on the hills.[3] The annual land revenue was estimated at 285*l*., out of which 128*l*. was paid to the relatives of the late rana. Doubts, however, were expressed at home as to the propriety of the resumption; and the question was referred by the then governor-general, Lord Ellenborough, to Sir George Clerk, at that time envoy at the court at Lahore, on whose report the escheat was set aside, and a younger brother of the deceased formally recognised as successor. This prince died in the beginning of the year 1849, and a claim to the succession was then preferred by a first cousin of the last two chiefs. The claim was not allowed; but a discretional[4] authority was given to the local government, either to resume the estate, or if more expedient, to bestow it on the claimant by a new sunnud, under proper conditions. The former alternative was adopted, and Baghat is now a British possession.[5]

[3] Political Relations, 113.

[4] India Pol. Disp. 21 Nov. 1849.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 19 Nov. 1851.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAGHEL,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the N.W. Provinces, a small town near the south-eastern frontier, towards British district Sarun. According to Buchanan,[2] it contains 100 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of about 600 persons. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 83° 57′.

[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 361.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Trans. Roy. As. Soc. i. 279—Franklin, Memoir on Bundlecund.

BAGHIN.[1]—A small river rising in Bundelcund, in the table-land surmounting the range of Panna, and in lat. 24° 45′, long. 80° 23′. It takes a course north-east for about twenty miles, and falls over the brow of the ridge in a cascade, the elevation of which is estimated by Jacquemont[2] at 100 yards. Running north it enters the British district of Banda, and flows along the western base of Kalleenjur; a few miles beyond

[2] Voyages, iii. 409.

* In the Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, part ii. 263, the amount is stated at 18,000*l*.; but this is perhaps an error of the press.

which it turns N.E., in which direction it continues until its fall into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 25° 33′, long. 81° 5′. Its total length of course is about ninety miles. It is called Bagun by Garden, who mentions,[3] that it is crossed forty miles from its source by the route from Banda to Kalleenjur.

[3] Tables of Routes, 78.

BAGHONDEE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmer to the town of Joudpore, and forty-nine miles east of the former. It is situate in the fertile low country on the north or right bank of the Loni, and near the confluence of the Leek, a torrent flowing from the north. It contains seventy houses, supplied with water from several rudely-formed wells. There is also a large shallow tank, the water of which ceases to be drinkable two or three months after the rainy season, in consequence of becoming saturated with salt, from the nature of the soil. The road in this part of the route is level, but liable to become flooded in the rainy season. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 72° 12′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 112, 217.

BAGHPUT,[1] in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, with a population[2] of 6,494 persons. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 77° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of North-West Provinces, 55.

BAGLUNG CHAUR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Katmandoo 137 miles. Lat. 28° 23′, long. 83° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAGMUTTEE.[1] *—A river rising in Nepal,[2] and, according to Kirkpatrick, on the northern declivity of the mountain Shipuri, in lat. 27° 53′, long. 85° 29′, about eighteen miles † direct N.E. from the city of Katmandoo. Taking a winding course, but generally south-west, it passes along the east side of Katmandoo, separating it from the contiguous town of Patn, situate on the left or east bank; and in this part of its course it assumes the appearance of a "respectable stream."[3] Its meandering course in the mountain-gorges between the source and those towns, is probably double the direct distance. Con-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Kirkpatrick, Embassy to Nepal, 155.

[3] Kirkpatrick, 156.

* According to Tieffenthaler,[1] it is so denominated because the natives suppose that it issues from a rock in the shape of a tiger's head. According to Buchanan,[2] however, "the Vagwati [Bagmuttee] derives its appellation from one of the names of the spouse of Vishnu."

[1] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 305.

[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 9.

† Tieffenthaler, though well acquainted with Nepal, states[1] that the Bagmuttee rises nine days' journey N. of Katmandoo.

[1] Ut supra, 305.

tinuing its course generally southerly through the valley of Nepal for about fifteen miles, it passes into the Sub-Himalaya, or first range, about lat. 27° 22′, long. 85° 18′, across which native report states its course "lies[4] through an immensely wild and rugged country; that its channel is choked with huge rocks, and overhung by impenetrable woods, and that it falls in two or three points in very considerable cataracts." This rugged portion of its course, though very meandering, is in general south for about thirty-five miles to Khúrcot, in lat. 27° 2′, long. 85° 22′, a few miles below which it passes into the Terrai, or jungly plain, at the foot of the mountains, and thence becomes navigable. Continuing its course south for twenty-four miles, in lat. 26° 44′, long. 85° 25′, it passes from the territory of Nepal into the British district Sarun, through which it flows in a south-west direction for twenty-five miles, to the confluence of the Sakaruna, in lat. 26° 27′, long. 85° 15′, at which point it turns south-east, flows in that direction five miles, and passes into the British district Tirhoot, through which it continues to flow south-east for nearly 100 miles, to lat. 25° 41′, long. 86° 5′, where it touches on British district Mongheer, and continuing to flow south-east for forty-five miles, forms for a short distance the boundary between the districts of Mongheer and Tirhoot; when, passing from the latter, it proceeds to its confluence with the Ganges, in lat. 25° 23′, long. 86° 34′, and about eight miles below Mongheer, but on the opposite side of the river. Its total length of course is about 285 miles. In its course through the plain it receives numerous streams right and left, and among them the lesser Gunduck; whence the united stream is frequently denominated[5] the Gunduck.

[4] Kirkpatrick, 156.

[5] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 9.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAGNAN, in the British district of Hooghly, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Midnapoor, 25 miles W. of the former. Lat. 22° 28′, long. 88° 1′.

BAGNEE.—A river of Bhotan, rising to the north of the main range of the Himalayas, about lat. 28° 5′, long. 89° 31′, and flowing in a southerly direction through Bhotan for 150 miles, joins the Guddada in lat. 26° 18′, long. 89° 50′; the joint streams finally falling into the Brahmapootra.

BAGNUGGUR.—See Bakhira.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAGNUGOUR, in the British district of Goruckpore,

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpore to Bansee, 21 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 83° 8′.

BAGORE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, distant N.E. from Oodeypoor 67 miles. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 74° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAGROD,[1] in territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Saugor to Asseergurh, 39 miles[2] S.W. of former, 245 N.E. of latter. It has a bazaar, and is provided with water from wells. Lat. 23° 44′, long. 78° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 308.

BAGUL or BHAGUL.[1]—A small hill state, bounded on the north by Sooket, from which it is separated by the Sutlej; on the east by Bhugee and Dhamee, and an outlying portion of Pateeala; on the south-east by Koonear, and on the west by Hindoor, Kuhloor, and Mangul. It is about eighteen miles long from north to south, and ten in breadth from east to west; containing probably a hundred square miles.[2] The central part is situate about lat. 31° 13′, long. 77° 1′. Its surface has in general considerable elevation, especially in the west, which consists of a mountainous tract, containing the summit of Bahadurgarh, 6,233,[3] and Bara Devi, 7,003 feet above the sea. The drainage of Bhagul is principally to the southward, in which direction several small streams and torrents flow and discharge themselves into the river Gunbur. A stream, called in the trigonometrical survey the Seer, flows in a north-westerly direction, and discharges itself into the Sutlej.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. i. 37.
[2] Statistics of Native States.
[3] Trigon. Surv. Rep.

Bhagul[4] comprises twelve pergunnahs or districts, and has a population estimated at 40,000, and an annual revenue computed at 5,000*l.* sterling; out of which a tribute of 360*l.* is paid to the British government. This state was, on the expulsion of the Ghoorkas in 1815, restored by the British to the hereditary rajah, subject to the condition of maintaining 100 beegarrees,* of making roads through the district, and in case of war, of joining the British troops with his forces. His armed retainers are about 3,000.

[4] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, iii. Statistics of Native States.

BAGULKOTA, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Belgaum to Moodgul, 50 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 16° 10′, long. 75° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAGUR.[1]—A hilly tract comprising the eastern part of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Men employed to level roads, and perform other like work.

Guzerat and the western of Malwa, and containing the small states of Banswara and Doongurpoor, and their numerous petty tributaries. It is a very rough country,[2] consisting of numerous ranges running N. and S., and covered with thick jungle; yet its general elevation is inferior to that of Malwa, though greater than that of Guzerat. The boundaries are probably not very accurately defined; but this tract is laid down in Walker's Map of Western India as lying between lat. 23° 10′—24° 10′, long. 73° 45′—74° 58′.

[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa. Mem. on Central India, i. 18; ii. 479.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.

BAGURPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 23 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country open, flat, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 54′, long. 78° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAH, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, giving with Pinnahut name to the pergunnah of Bah Pinnahut. It is situate three or four miles from the right bank of the Jumna, 40 miles S.E. of Agra. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 78° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 16 miles S.W. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 77° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay. Gibson, Sketch of Province of Guzerat.

BAHADERPOOR, in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Dhuboi to Mow, six miles N.E. of former, 150 W. of latter. Lat. 22° 9′, long. 73° 34′.

BAHADERPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 14 miles N.W. of Mirzapoor, or, higher up the stream, 735[2] N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 912 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

BAHADERPOOR, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwur, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Alwur, and 11[1] miles N.E. of the latter. Supplies may be procured here, and water is plentiful. The road to the north, or towards Delhi, lies through the Kishengurh Pass, and is bad; to the south-west it is rather good. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 76° 48′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHADERPOOR.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or

territory of the Guicowar, distant S.E. from Baroda 20 miles. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 73° 30′.

BAHADOORGANJ,[1]* or BAHADOORPOOR, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, a town on the route from Ghazeepoor cantonment to that of Goruckpoor, 26[2] miles N. of the former, 75 S. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern), called in this part of its course the Surjoo; has a bazaar, and supplies and water are plentiful. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 83° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 178.

BAHADOORGANJ, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragarh, and 42 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country open, level, fertile, and well cultivated. Lat. 28° 44′, long. 79° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

BAHADOORGUNJE, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town 36 miles N.E. from Purneah, 69 miles N.W. of Dinajepore. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 87° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHADOORGURH.[1]—A jaghire, or feudal possession, under the political superintendence of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the east and south by the British district of Delhi, and on the north and west by that of Rohtuk, and extends from lat. 28° 37′ to 28° 49′, and from long. 76° 54′ to 77° 1′. The length of the estate from north to south is fourteen miles, and its breadth from east to west six miles, containing an area of forty-eight square miles. The population, if assumed at the average of the adjacent state of Rohtuk (300 to the square mile), would amount to 14,400.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

This jaghire,[2] though comprehended in the grant made by the British government to the nawaub of Jhujur in 1806, was specified in the schedule thereto annexed as the portion conferred upon Mohummud Ismael Khan, the brother of the nawaub. It now constitutes the sole possession of Bahadoor Jung Khan, the present nawaub of Bahadoorgurh; the separate pergunnah of Dadur, which was held by his father on the

[2] De Cruz, Pol. Rel. 85.

* Hero's market; from Bahadur, "a hero," and Ganj, "mart or market."

condition of military service, being retained by the nawaub of Jhujur, who has agreed to furnish the quota of horse for whose maintenance the fief had been bestowed.

[3] Statistics of Native States.

The nawaub of Bahadoorgurh is a Mahometan. His revenue[3] amounts to 13,000*l.* per annum, and the military force maintained by him consists of 150 horse and foot.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

BAHADOORGURH, on the route from Delhi to Hansi, and 18 miles W. of the former, is a considerable walled town, the capital of the jaghire or feudal territory of the same name. Water and supplies are abundant, and the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 76° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 337* —Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

BAHADOORGURH,[1] in the Cis-Sutlej hill state of Hindoor, a fort on a ridge forming the boundary between that state and Bagul. Elevation above the sea 6,233[2] feet. Lat. 31° 13′, long. 76° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.

[3] Mundy, Sketches, ii. 53.

BAHADOORPOOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a fortified village on the route from Etawah to Gwalior fort, 67 miles[2] S.W. of former, 17 N.E. of latter. It is of small extent,[3] but its defences are lofty, and one of its flanks overhangs the right edge of the Oomrar, a small but rapid torrent, undermining the wall, and likely soon to bring it down. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 78° 23′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

BAHADOORPOOR, in the British district of Budayon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur to Moradabad, and 33 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 29′, long. 78° 28′.

BAHAR.—See BEHAR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHAR.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant S. from Lucknow 41 miles. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 80° 52′.

BAHAWULPORE, a state of Western India, is bounded on the north-west for a short distance by Sinde, and for the rest of the long frontier in that direction by the Punjaub; on the east, south-east, and part of the south, by the British district of Bhutteeana and the Rajpoot states of Bickaneer and Jessulmere; and on the south-west angle by Sinde. It is a long narrow tract, of shape approaching to that of an elongated oval, lying between lat. 27° 41′—30° 25′, long. 69° 30′—73° 58′. It is 310 miles in length from north-east to south-

west; 110 in breadth at the widest part, measured at right angles to the line of its length; and 22,000 square miles in superficial extent; of which, however, only about a sixth part is capable of cultivation, or of supporting any considerable population. This fertile tract, extending along the rivers Ghara and Indus, and having a completely alluvial soil, bears a strong resemblance to Sinde, both in climate and aspect. The remainder, though in many parts exhibiting signs of former cultivation and population, is now, from want of water, irreclaimable desert, either of hard dry clay or of loose shifting sands. The north-western frontier is formed by a river-line, consisting in its successive parts of the Ghara, the Punjnud, and the Indus. The Ghara, constituting the most northern portion, is the great stream of the united waters of the Sutlej and Beas, the confluence of which is at some distance above the northern extremity of this frontier. The Ghara flows in a direction from north-east to south-west, a distance of 200 miles, to its confluence with the Chenaub; after which, the united stream is called the Punjnud, which forms the frontier of Bahawulpore until its confluence with the Indus at Mittunkote, a distance of fifty miles. The Indus is then the boundary for fifty miles, until it flows southward into Sinde. This perfects a continuous river-line of 300 miles in length, and, allowing for sinuosities, about 350.

Bahawulpore is a remarkably level country, there being no considerable eminence within its limits, as the occasional sandhills, seldom exceeding fifty or sixty feet in height, cannot be considered exceptions.[1] The cultivable part extends along the river-line for a distance of about ten miles in breadth, from the left or eastern bank. In the sandy parts of the desert beyond this strip of fertility, both men and beasts, leaving the beaten path, sink as if in loose snow. Here, too, the sand is raised into ever-changing hills by the force of the winds sweeping over it.[2] In those parts of the desert which have a hard level soil of clay, a few stunted mimosas, acacias, and other shrubs are produced, together with rue, various bitter and aromatic plants, and occasionally tufts of grass. The mirage or sirraub, that strange illusive vision of lakes or sheets of water, mocking the sufferings of the wretched traveller over the more parched and scorched portions of desert lands, is here of frequent occur-

[1] Journ. As. Soc. 1837, p. 198—Mackeson, Journ. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlaj.

[2] Elph. Caubul, Introd. 6.

rence, and the deceptive effect is rendered complete by the reflection of men and animals passing along the plain, as if from the surface of an unrippled pool. Illusive appearances of battlements and turrets have also been witnessed. Much of the soil of the desert appears to be alluvial; there are numerous traces of streams having formerly passed over it,[3] and still, where irrigation is at all practicable, fertility in the clayey tracts follows; but the rains are scanty, the wells few, and generally 100 feet deep, or more.

[3] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 19.

The transition from the desert to the cultivated tract is very abrupt and striking.[4] In the course of half a mile, or less, the country changes from a howling wilderness to a scene where thick and verdant groves, green fields, and luxuriant crops delight the eye, and offer supplies for all the wants of man. In this fine tract, if water cannot be distributed by means of canals, it is found everywhere at a little depth, and raised in abundant quantities by the Persian wheel. But by far the greater part of the water required for irrigation is obtained from the river, and conducted to the crops by innumerable artificial channels. In the season of inundation, the surface is, for a great extent, completely flooded, the banks being in general low. The Ghara[5] is here a sluggish, muddy stream, and as the soil along its banks is a rich alluvial and tenacious mud, the moisture of the inundation is long retained. This circumstance, while conducing to the most luxuriant fertility, has a very unfavourable effect on the health of the inhabitants. The water also of the wells is impure and rather nauseous, having a taste as if decayed vegetable matter were steeped in it. From these causes result intermittents and disordered state of the bowels, producing inflammation, passing into induration of the abdominal viscera, and terminating in incurable dropsy. In the hot weather, catarrh or influenza is universal, no one escaping at least one attack. The chief crops are wheat, rice, and various other grains; indigo, sugar, cotton, opium; together with the finest fruits[6] (including dates and mangoes, oranges and apples), and a profusion of esculent vegetables. Just before harvest the country exhibits a surface of fine grain and esculents, broken only by groves of fruit-trees.

[4] Mackeson, ut supra, 198. Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 282.

[5] Lord, Medical Mem. on the Plains of the Indus, 66.

[6] Hough, Narr. of Exp. into Afg. 12.

The wild animals are tigers[7] (which, however, though nume-

[7] Havelock, War in Afg. i. 110.

rous,[8] are timid, seldom attacking man), wild hogs, various kinds of deer, aquatic fowl, and winged game in great abundance. The domestic animals are camels, very numerous, and fine cows, buffaloes, broad-tailed sheep, and goats, besides vast quantities of the finest poultry. The milch cattle yield great quantities of ghee, or butter; that of the buffalo is most prized; that of the cow holds the next place; after which ranks the produce of the goat and sheep. The flesh of the buffalo is preferred to any other. Wild fowl are so abundant that a wild goose, it is said, may be purchased for the value of a halfpenny. In few countries are provisions finer, more abundant, or cheaper,[9] and great quantities are sent to the less-productive tracts eastward.

[8] Mackeson, ut supra, 180.

[9] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 21.

The principal exports are cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, ghee, and various sorts of provision; drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, and coarse cotton cloths. The imports are not considerable, as the country is rich in natural productions, the inhabitants simple in their habits, and having themselves some manufacturing ingenuity. The principal imports are the wares of Britain and Hindostan.

There are three principal routes through the state of Bahawulpore: first, that from east to west, across the desert from Beekanair to the town of Bahawulpore, and across the Indus, forming one of the chief lines of communication from Hindostan to Khorasan; second, that proceeding north-west from Jessulmair to Khanpoor, where it intersects the next-described line, and then crosses the Indus at Mittunkote, so passing westward into Afghanistan; third, that running in a north-easterly direction from Sinde to Bahawulpore, through Khanpoor, and parallel to the river frontier.

The population of Bahawulpore consists chiefly of Jets of Hindoo descent; of Hindoos of more recent settlement in the country; of Beloochees, and Afghans. The large admixture of the blood of the hardy mountaineers of the west causes the people to differ widely in appearance and constitution from the more eastern Hindoos. They are bulky,[1] strong, dark-complexioned, and harsh-featured, with long hair and beards. The upper classes use the dress and language of Persia. The language of the bulk of the people is a *patois*[2] of Hindostani, mixed with Pushtoo and Belooche, and is rendered disagreeable to strangers by the nasal drawling tone in which it is

[1] Elph. Introd. 23.

[2] Leech, Gram. of Punjabee, 117 Mackeson, ut supra, 189.

uttered. The khan and a great majority of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, but Hindoos are treated with much toleration. The dominant race is that generally known in the country by the name of Daudputrees,[3] or sons of David; having been first collected, as is supposed, by David, a man of note, though of the weaver caste, at Shikarpoor, in Sinde,[4] who, being driven thence, found refuge in the present location of those who bear his name. Bhawl Khan, one of his descendants, founded the capital, and called it after himself, Bahawulpore. The present khan is the lineal descendant of the founder of the race. The annual revenue is about a million and a half of rupees.

[3] Leech, Report on Sindh Army, 80-82. Masson, i. 26.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. 1838, p. 27—Mohun Lal, Orig. of Daud Putrees.

The rulers of Bahawulpore were, during the flourishing state of the Durani monarchy, nawaubs, or deputy-governors, for that power. On its dismemberment, consequent on the expulsion of Shah Shoojah, the nawaub of that time, without a struggle, became independent, and assumed the title of khan. On the rise of Runjeet Singh, the late ruler Mahomed Bhawl Khan, in alarm for his own safety, tendered his allegiance to the British, and solicited their protection. It being the policy of the British government to make the Sutlej the boundary of Runjeet Singh's dominions, the khan's request was complied with as regarded his Cis-Sutlej territories. In 1838, upon the proposed restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabool, it became expedient to fix the future relations of the nawaub, both with respect to the British and the restored king; and a treaty was accordingly concluded, by the terms of which Bahawulpore was released from allegiance to Cabool, and placed under the protection of the British government. The khan invariably acted as the steady friend of the British, and the support given by him to their troops in the wars in Sinde and Afghanistan was rewarded in February, 1843, by the annexation to his territories of a portion of the northern part of Sinde, including Subzulcote[5] and the fertile district of Bhoong Bara. At the commencement of the Mooltan rebellion in 1848, the khan volunteered to the British government the services of the whole of his military force. At the latter end of May, his troops, amounting to about 9,000 horse and foot, crossed the Sutlej, and effecting a junction with Capt. Edwardes and General Courtlandt, sustained an attack at the village of

Corresp. relative to Sinde, 507.

Kineyree from the army of Moolraj, amounting to 8,000 men with ten guns, which resulted in the complete discomfiture of the latter. For this service the khan, in addition to the reimbursement of his military expenditure, received a pension for life of 10,000*l*. per annum.[6] In 1844 the nawaub readily ceded a strip of land on the Sutlej which was essential to the British for the continuance of a frontier customs-line to that river. Bhawl Khan died in 1852, and his eldest son Hajee Khan having been disinherited and imprisoned, the vacant throne fell to a younger son, Sadik Khan. Hajee subsequently escaped from prison, and being joined by many of the chiefs and people, and ultimately by the troops, succeeded in possessing himself of the country, and of the person of his brother. No part was taken in the contest by the British government. Upon its termination in favour of Hajee, they recognised the title of the candidate who, it appeared, was most acceptable to the population, and interfered no further than to obtain for the deposed nawaub a fitting stipend, with permission to reside within the British dominions.[7]

[6] Edwardes, Year in the Punjab, 730.

[7] India Pol. Disp. 6 July, 1853.

The regular troops consist of several regiments of infantry, each containing 350 men, and having six field-pieces: the latter are worked by 400 artillery-men.[8] Besides this and the irregular infantry, 3,000 irregular horsemen are retained, making a total of 13,000 men; but in a popular cause the ruler could draw out the whole of the armed men of the country, probably 20,000: the Jets alone are reputed to amount to 12,000. The total population of Bahawulpore has been rated at 600,000, but this estimate probably errs in excess. The principal towns are Bahawulpore the capital, Ahmedpoor, Ooch, and Khanpoor.

[8] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 26.

BAHAWULPORE,[1] the capital of the state of the same name, is situate on a branch of the Ghara, about two miles from the main stream, and fifty miles above its confluence with the Chenaub. It is surrounded by a ruinous wall of mud, which is about four miles in circuit; but part of the inclosed space is occupied by groves of trees. The houses are built, some of burnt, some of sun-dried bricks, but they are in general mean. The residence of the khan, like the rest, is in a very plain style of architecture.[2] Bahawulpore is celebrated for the manufacture of loongees, for scarfs and turbans,

[1] Leech, Commercial Information on Bhawlpoor, 60.

[2] Mohun Lal, Trade of Bhawlp. 71. Elph. Acc. of Caubul, Introd. 26. Havelock, i. 109.

made by Hindoo weavers, who are numerous here. There are also manufactures of chintzes and other cottons. Its commerce is considerable, the town being situate on the junction of three routes, from the east, south-east, and south. The Hindoo merchants,[3] who are very enterprising, send wares to Central Asia, and even as far as Astracan. The country about Bahawulpore is remarkably fertile, producing in great abundance grain, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and butter; and abundance of mangoes, oranges, apples, and other fruits in perfection. Population about 20,000.[4] A good road has been recently constructed from this town through the territory of Bikaneer to Sirsu, in Bhutteana.[5] Lat. 29° 24′, long. 71° 47′.

[3] Burnes' Bokh. iii. 293. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj.

[4] Hough, Narr. Exp. into Afg. 12. Atkinson, Exp. into Afg.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 26 March, 1851.

BAHILI, in the native state of Bussahir, a mountain-ridge proceeding in a north-westerly direction to the left bank of the Sutlej from Moral-ke-kanda, a lofty range stretching southwestward from the Himalaya. On the summit is situate a fort, which, at the time of Fraser's visit,[1] was a square redoubt, surrounded by an excellent stockade. It was neatly built, and consisted of one square building inclosing another. The interior serves for a magazine, the outer as a residence for the troops. Its supply of water was stored in rude cisterns, made of hollowed trees, as there was no spring within the ramparts. It was loopholed all round for musketry, but must presently fall before artillery. Below it, but at a great depth, runs the Nowgurreekhola, a considerable stream, flowing from the east, and falling into the Sutlej on the left side. The descent from the fort to the Sutlej is fully three miles, and, according to Fraser, "very little of it, if any, could be at an angle of less than forty-five degrees." Though this statement is doubtless an exaggeration, as it would assign to the fort an elevation of more than two miles above the Sutlej, or more than 13,000 feet above the sea, the real amount must be very considerable, and probably not less than 7,000 feet. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 77° 42′.

[1] Tours in Himalaya, 251.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHMEIR, in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, a town 92 miles E. from Surat, 40 miles N.W. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 4′, long. 74° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHMINGAWN.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Khatmandoo 240 miles. Lat. 29° 7′, long. 81° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHNSDI, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieute-

nant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town six miles S.W. of the right bank of the river Ghogra, 47 N.E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 84° 12′.

Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 355.

BAHR.[1]—A village in the petty hill state of Beja, at the base of the range of hills bounding the Pinjor Dun on the north-east, and consisting in this part of slate, clay, sandstone, and trap. It is situate on the route from Pinjor to Subathu, and six or eight miles north of the former place. When visited by Lloyd, in 1822, it was a small hamlet, with one shop and a storehouse. It is now, however, more considerable, being the station where, in the road from the plains to Subathu, Simla, and Kotgurh, wheeled carriages, tents, and similar bulky articles are deposited, previously to resuming the journey with the aid of jampans, or mountain-sedans. The ascent to Bahr from Pinjor commences about three miles from the former place, and is very gradual and by a good road. From Bahr, in the direction of Subathu, there is an excellent road, originally made for military purposes. It is impracticable, however, for beasts of burthen loaded as in the plains; yet even camels, which are those least suited for hill-service, can proceed as far as Subathu[2] with half-loads. Bahr is supplied with water by means of a small artificial channel cut from a mountain-stream. Elevation above the sea 2,500 feet.* Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,060 miles.[3] Lat. 30° 53′, long. 77°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 1045—Jameson, Geology of Country between Bhar and Simla. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 130.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 221, 222.

[3] Id. ib.

BAHREH.—See Bara River.

BAHUL, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Beekaneer to Hansee, 40 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 38′, long. 75° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAICULL,[1] † in South Canara, within the territories subject to the presidency of Madras, a town and fort, the latter situate[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, Canara, iii. 12.

* This elevation, stated by Lloyd,[1] is probably greater than the true one, as Garden[2] states the ascent to Bahr from Pinjor, only eight miles distant, as "very gradual;" and Pinjor is situate in the low Dún which bears its name, and probably little above the plain of Sirhind, where Munimajra, at the base of the first or most southern of the Sub-Himalayan ranges, has an elevation of only 1,200 feet.[3] The statement of 3,910 feet as the elevation of Munimajra by Hodgson and Herbert,[4] appears to be an error, probably typographical.

† Beacul of Buchanan.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 130.
[2] Ut supra, 221.
[3] As. Res. xv. 475—Gerard on Climate of Subathu.
[4] As. Res. xiv. 334*—Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

on a high point projecting southwards into the sea. The town, which stands to the northward of the fort, is very small and irregularly built. The tract within which this place is situate, is supposed at the remotest period of its history to have formed part of the realm ruled by the Cadumba dynasty, which was overthrown,[3] it has been conjectured, in the second century of the Christian era. It subsequently became part of the great realm of Vijâyanagar, on the destruction of which by the Mussulman confederacy at the battle of Telikot,[4] in 1565, it was seized by the rajah of Bednor. On the conquest of that state by Hyder Ali, in 1763, it fell to that adventurer, and on the overthrow of his son Tippoo, in 1799, was incorporated with the dominions of the East-India Company. The town of Baicull is distant S.E. from Mangalore 37 miles; S.E. from Bombay 480; W. from Bangalore 177; W. from Madras 358. Lat. 12° 24′, long. 75° 6′.

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 12.

[4] Ferishta, iii. 127, 130.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIJNATH.—A town of the Punjaub, in the native state of Mundi, one of the hill states north of the Sutlej, distant N.W. from Mundi 29 miles. Lat. 32°, long. 76° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAILA.—A town in the native state of Berar, or the dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S. from Berar 25 miles. Lat. 20° 48′, long. 79° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAILA,[1] or BYLA, in the British district of Jaunsar, a village on a high mountain close to the left bank of the Tons. Here was a secondary station during the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 6,318 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 45′, long. 77° 47′.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 334*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAILAMAN.—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge, situate on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant W. from Midnapoor 85 miles. Lat. 22° 29′, long. 86° 4′.

BAILEY ISLAND.—One of the group of islands forming the Mergui archipelago, off the Tenasserim coast. Lat. 12° 9′, long. 97° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAILGAON.—A town in the native state of Berar, or the dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Nagpore 91 miles. Lat. 21° 58′, long. 80° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIMLEY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Sholapoor 40 miles. Lat. 18° 9′, long. 76° 16′.

BAING, a river of the Tavoy district of the Tenasserim

provinces, rises in lat. 13° 27′, long. 98° 51′, and flowing in a northerly direction for sixty-five miles, falls into the river Tenasserim in lat. 14° 14′, long. 98° 35′.

BAINPORE, in the British district of Midnapore, presidency of Bengal, a town 29 miles N.W. from Midnapore, 46 miles S. of Bancoora. Lat. 22° 35′, long. 87°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAINROH,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansi[2] to Loodiana, and 45 miles S. of the latter town. The road in this part of the route is firm, but narrow and winding, being confined by cultivation and inclosures. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,067[3] miles. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 75° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 196.
[3] Id. ib.

BAINSWARA, an extensive district of the native state of Oude, is bounded on the north-west and north-east by the district of Lucknow; on the south-east by the districts of Sultanpoor, Salon, and Ahladganj; on the south-west by the Ganges, dividing it from the British districts Allahabad, Futtehpore, Cawnpore, and Furrukhabad—lies between lat. 25° 55′—26° 48′, long. 80° 20′—81° 35′, and is about seventy-five miles in length from east to west, and fifty-eight in breadth. It contains the following pergunnahs or subdivisions:—1. Ranjit Purua; 2. Harha; 3. Ateha; 4. Mauhranwa; 5. Kumranwa; 6. Daundia-khera; 7. Hasnganj; 8. Majranow; 9. Haidargarh; 10. Rae Bareli; 11. Dalamau; 12. Sarendi; 13. Bardar. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAINTGHUR, in the British district of Hijellee, presidency of Bengal, a town on the river Russoolpoor, 43 miles S.E. of Midnapoor. Lat. 21° 55′, long. 87° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIRAT,[1] in the British district of Jaunsar, North-Western Provinces, a fort on a summit of the range between the Tons and Jumna, and near the right bank of the latter river. It was a station of the large series of triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. The formation of the rock is of clay-slate veined with quartz. Elevation above the sea 7,599 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 35′, long. 78°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 322—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

BAIRCHUE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of the Scindia family, distant E. from Oojein 34 miles. Lat. 23° 14′, long. 76° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIREA or BYRIAH,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, six miles by water S. of Ghazeepoor cantonment, N.W. of Calcutta 607[2] by water,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide 1841, vol. ii. part i. 355.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

or 784 taking the Soonderbund channel. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 83° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIRKAIRA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the river Nerbudda, 39 miles W. of Jubbulpoor. Lat. 23° 6′, long. 79° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIROOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Hyderabad 71 miles. Lat. 16° 46′, long. 79° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIRSEAH.[1]—A district in Central India, bounded on the north, north-east, and east by Scindia's territory; on the south by Bhopal, and on the west by Omutwarra. It extends from lat. 23° 26′ to 23° 52′, and from long. 77° 10′ to 77° 40′, and has an area of 456 square miles. It was formerly a dependency of Dhar, but overrun by the Pindarries previously to the dispersion of those plunderers by the British government under the administration of the marquis of Hastings. At the termination of the war it was ostensibly restored to Dhar by the treaty of 1819,[2] but was to remain in the possession of the British for a term of five years, for the purpose of liquidating a loan; after which period it was still to continue under the management of the British government, which was thenceforward to account to the Dhar state for the revenue and produce of the district. This arrangement was probably suggested by the remoteness of Bairseah from the territory of Dhar and the seat of its government. In 1821 the district was ceded[3] to the British government on condition of the annual payment of a lac of rupees; but the bargain being found a losing one, the state of Dhar was prevailed upon to take it back.[4] This step was not approved by the home authorities, who expressed an opinion that Dhar had not been liberally dealt with. In consequence, the former relations were reverted to, and Bairseah is now a British possession, subject to the payment above mentioned.[5] The face of the country, in the time of Sir John Malcolm,[6] was represented as very unpromising; and more recent accounts[7] do not seem to indicate much improvement.

[2] Treaties, Calcutta, 1845, i. 626.
[3] Ibid. 628.
[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[5] India Pol. Disp. 19 Jan. 1838. Id. 4 Aug. 1841. Id. 13 Feb. 1850.
[6] Memoir of Central India, ii. 482.
[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Malcolm, Mem. of Central India, ii. 482.

BAIRSEAH.—A town in Malwa, the chief place of the British district of the same name. Lat. 23° 37′, long. 77° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAITMUNGALUM.—A town in the native state of

Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 110 miles. Lat. 13°, long. 78° 16′.

BAITOOL or BEITOOL,[1] in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Nagpore to Mhow, 112 miles[2] N.W. of former, 185 S.E. of latter. It is situate on the small river Machna,[3] a tributary of the Towa, and in a pleasant valley at the south base of the Satpoora range. There is a fort here. The pergunnah of Baitool contains seams of coal,[4] but of no very good quality. The river Taptee rises about twenty miles S.E. of the town, and taking a direction west, falls into the Indian Ocean. The population[5] of the pergunnah, by the last returns, was 93,441. The Hindoos greatly predominate; being, agricultural, 49,364; non-agricultural, 42,229: total 91,593; while those of all other denominations amount only to 1,848. The town of Baitool, originally under the dominion of the Goond rajah of Kherla, appears to have been subjugated[6] about a century ago by the Bhonsla rajah of Nagpore or Berar; and in 1818 was, with the rest of Saugor and Nerbudda territory, ceded[7] to the British government. Distant S.E. from Saugor 150 miles; S. from Agra 370; S.W. from Allahabad 356; W. from Calcutta 677; N.E. from Bombay 390. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 77° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 64, 66.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 71 —Finnis, Geol. of Country between Hoshungabad and Nagpore.
[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 435.
[5] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 178.
[6] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 106.
[7] Treaties with Native Powers, 603.

BAJAROW or BUGREE,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a large village[2] with a fort built on a rock, 50 miles S.E. of the city of Jeypoor. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 76° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 343.

BAJEE,[1] in Bussahir, a ruined fort on a summit of a ridge stretching north-eastward from the peak of Whartoo to the outer Himalaya. It, notwithstanding the elevation of its site, is commanded on all sides, and consequently is unimportant in a military point of view. Elevation above the sea 9,105 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 15′, long. 77° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 208.

BAJETPORE, in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, a town 46 miles N.E. of Dacca, and 75 miles S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 12′, long. 90° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAJPOOR, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar, a town on the right bank of the river Taptee, distance from the city of Surat, N.E., 60 miles Lat. 21° 22′, long. 73° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 39.

BAJUNI, in the hill state of Hindoor, a village on the route from Subathu to Bilaspoor, and 22 miles N.W. of the former town. It is situate near the Gamrara river, at the eastern base of the ridge of Malown; the fortress of which is built on the summit, 2,000 feet above it. Lat. 31° 12′, long. 76° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAKAH.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Napore, distant E. from Nagpore 104 miles. Lat. 21° 2′, long. 80° 47′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Survey of Eastern India, ii. 394.

BAKHIRA, or BAGNUGGUR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the western bank of the Bukra lake. Buchanan,[2] describing its condition nearly fifty years ago, states, "Bakhira contains 250 houses, surrounded by a ditch, rampart, and bamboo hedge, still very inaccessible, although not in repair." Allowing six persons to each house, the population may be estimated at 1,500 persons. It has a market. Distance N.W. from Goruckpoor cantonment 19 miles. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 83° 4′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Survey of Eastern India, ii. 394.

BAKHIRA JHIL, or BUDANCH TAL,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, so called from the small town of Bakhira, situate on its western bank, is thus described by Buchanan.[2] "It is certainly the finest piece of fresh water that I have seen in India, but it will not bear a comparison in beauty with European lakes; for, being fed chiefly by the rains, it suffers a great diminution in the dry season; and although a large space is always free from weeds, the water becomes very dirty and rather offensive, from the immense flocks of aquatic birds by which it is covered in winter. The whole, in December (dry season), may be about seven miles long and three broad; but a large part, on the north side especially, is shallow, and covered by reeds and other aquatic plants, through which a canoe can pass only in certain narrow crooked lanes, as it were. Towards Bakhira, however, there is a very large space so deep that few weeds reach the surface; and the plantations on the bank are uncommonly fine and numerous, so that the appearance from thence is very beautiful, and is enlivened by numerous fishing-canoes and vast flocks of various water-fowl." He adds, that though generally known to Europeans

by the name of Bakhira Jhil, the natives generally call it Barachi; and a nawaub of Oude, accustomed to hunt on its bank, called it Moti Jhil,* or "Pearl of Lakes." Distant 13 miles N.W. of the cantonment of Goruckpore. Lat. 26° 53′, long. 83° 5′.

BAKRA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant N.W. from Joudpore 73 miles. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 72° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAKROO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 83 miles. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 72° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAKUH.—A town in the native state of Berar, or possessions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Nagpore 74 miles. Lat. 22° 12′, long. 79° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAKUL, or PAKUL,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate at the eastern base of a low rocky range of hills, partly of sandstone,[2] partly of quartzose[3] formation. Distance S. from Delhi 20 miles. Lat. 28° 21′, long. 77° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Transacts. of Geo. Soc. 2nd ser. 143, 144—Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay.
[3] Jacquemont, vi. 337.

BALA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant E. from Joudpore 35 miles. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 73° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALABET.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, distant N.W. from Saugor 40 miles. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 78° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAGHAT DISTRICTS.—This name designates a large tract of elevated country in the south of India, extending from the rivers Toombuddra and Krishna in the north, to the extremity of Mysore in the opposite direction. The area, excluding that part which forms the state of Mysore, is 28,669 square miles. A large portion of this country is fertile; but from the misgovernment and oppression prevailing under native rule, and the contests of petty chieftains for dominion, the inhabitants were subjected to intolerable suffering, which, after the establishment of a better system, was prolonged by severe droughts occurring in the earlier years of the present century. Since then the country has improved, and cultivation has been extended. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The name Balaghat implies "above the ghauts," as Payenghat indicates "below the ghauts." The district formed part of the ancient Hindoo kingdom of Bijyanagar, or Carnata. It

* From Moti, "pearl," and Jhil, "lake."

was conquered by the Mahomedans, and upon the fall of the Mogul empire was split into various states, more or less powerful and independent; some of them originating in the claims of official rank, some in local possession, and others in undisguised usurpation. The notorious Hyder Ali conquered, but did not tranquillize the country; the petty chiefs, called poligars, continuing to disturb it; these men, while exacting from the cultivators all that they could, being engaged in constant struggles with the government, to evade or withhold any payment on their own part. Hyder was succeeded by his son Tippoo Sultan, whose headstrong perverseness led him into hostilities with the British, which subjected him in the first instance to the deprivation of half his dominions, and ultimately to the loss of the whole. On his defeat and death, the country was partitioned. The chief of Kurnool was permitted to retain his patrimony, which was of ancient tenure. The remainder was shared among the rajah of Mysore (restored by the conquerors), the British, and the Nizam; but the whole is now either nominally or actually British. In 1800 the Nizam ceded his portion in commutation of subsidy. In 1841, the nawaub of Kurnool, by misconduct, incurred the penalty of forfeiture; and Mysore, though not formally British territory, has long been under British management. Excluding Mysore, the country is divided into three districts, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. Under the above heads more detailed information will be found.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAGUTCH, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Mongheer to Hajepoor, 50 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 85° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 2. Heber, Narr. of Journ. i. 620. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 160.

[3] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 336.

BALAHARA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a village with a fort, on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 78 miles W. of former,[2] 150 E. of latter. It is situate close to a pass through a chain of rocky hills* running north and south. At the close of the last century the fort was bombarded,[3] and partially demolished by Duboigne, the general of Scindia. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 76° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAN.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, dis-

* According to Heber, of granite.

tant S.E. from Beekaneer 51 miles. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 73° 44′.

BALANA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a town in the desert, 35 miles N.E. of the city of Jessulmer. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 71° 29′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 32, 187.

BALAONEE, in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town 45 miles S.E. from Sattara, 29 miles N.W. of Meeruj. Lat. 17° 11′, long. 74° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Hyderabad four miles. Lat. 17° 18′, long. 78° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALARAMPOOR.—See BULRAMPOOR.

BALASINORE.—A petty native state or jaghire in the province of Guzerat, politically connected with the government of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Myhee Caunta; on the south-east by the Rewa Caunta; on the south-west and west by the British district of Kaira. It extends from lat. 22° 53′ to 23° 17′, and from long. 73° 17′ to 73° 40′, and contains an area of about 258 square miles. The jaghire is held by a Mussulman nawaub,[1] a scion of the powerful family of Babi. Joonaghur, in the peninsula of Kattywar, and Theraud, in Guzerat, are in the possession of other branches of the same family. The nawaub of Balasinore has an income of 4,154*l.*, out of which he pays annually a tribute of 1,000*l.* to the British government. The population is about 19,000.[2] The jaghire was originally a grant from the government of Delhi, but in 1768 it became tributary to the Peishwa, by whose fall, in 1818, the claim passed to the British government. The estate was some years ago placed under attachment,[3] in consequence of the murder of a state creditor, whose debt had been guaranteed by the British government, and was retained under British management pending the minority of the rajah, but restored to him in a flourishing condition in the year 1846, upon his attaining the age of nineteen.[4] The nawaub maintains a small military force, consisting of fifty peons and eight horsemen, who are employed indiscriminately in revenue, police, and miscellaneous duties.

[1] Clunes, Appendix to Itinerary of Western India, 49.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[3] Political Disp. to Bombay, dated 13 Oct. 1841.

[4] Id. 30 March, 1847.

BALASINORE.—A town the chief place of the petty state bearing the same name. It lies on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, and supplies and water are abundant. It

is surrounded by a wall, and is rather a thriving place. Distant from Neemuch, S.W., 147 miles; from Baroda, N., 49; from Ahmedabad, E., 49; from Mhow, W., 160; from Bombay, N., 280. Lat. 22° 58', long. 73° 20'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALASORE,[1] in the British district of Cuttack, within the presidency of Bengal, a town situate near the Boorahbullung, a small river[2] falling into the Bay of Bengal a short distance to the eastward. The sea rises on the bar[3] from twelve to fifteen feet in common spring tides, but there is not more than a depth of two or three feet on the bar at low water in the dry season. Balasore is provided with dry docks, to which vessels can be floated during the spring tides.[4] It is frequented chiefly by vessels from the Maldives, and by craft engaged in taking rice and salt to Calcutta. The situation of the town is unfavourable, being on a low dreary plain, deformed by numerous unsightly ridges and sandhills. The trade of the place was formerly extensive and important, but is now much decayed. The Portuguese and Dutch, in the early period of European intercourse, held possessions here, and a factory belonging to the Danes, with adjoining lands, was ceded to the British government in 1846 for a pecuniary consideration.[5] As large ships cannot enter the river, they must be anchored in Balasore Roads, where they are in some degree sheltered, and may lie over good holding-ground five or six miles off shore. Balasore Roads[6] form an extensive bay, which stretches from Point Palmyras to the south-westernmost banks at the mouths of the Hooghly. This town is the locality of the civil establishment of the northern division of Cuttack. Distance from Madras, N.E., 730 miles; Cuttack, N.E., 100; Nagpore, E., 507; Calcutta, S.W., 116. Lat. 21° 30', long. 87°.

[2] As. Res. xv. 191—Stirling, on Orissa Proper.
[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 612.
[4] As. Res. ut supra.
[5] India Pol. Disp. 2 July, 1845. Id. 28 May, 1846. Bengal Judicial Disp. 21 March, 1849.
[6] Horsburgh, ut supra.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALBEEGA, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Shergotty, 15 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 24° 30', long. 85° 6'.

BALCHA, a pass on the frontier separating Gurwhal from Bussahir, lies over a crest of the ridge dividing the valleys of the rivers Tons and Pabur. This ridge is covered with lofty and dense forests, abounding in the celebrated deodar, considered identical with the cedar of Lebanon. Elevation of the pass above the sea 8,898 feet.[1] Lat. 31° 4', long. 78°.

[1] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 143.

BALCHORAH.—See Balzorah.

BALCONDAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 100 miles. Lat. 18° 51′, long. 78° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc

BALDHI, in Thibet, a town on the northern shore of the great lake of Yarbrough Youmtso, distant N. from Durrung 191 miles. Lat. 29° 3′, long. 91° 14′.

BALDOOM CHITTY, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town 95 miles E. from Sirgoojah, and 63 miles S.E. of Palamow. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 84° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALEHBA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant W. from Joudpore 139 miles. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 71°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALIBANG.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W. from Khatmandoo 120 miles. Lat. 27° 49′, long. 83° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAILING, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the river Dhouli, in the Bhotia subdivision of Dharma, on the route from Askot to south-western Thibet by the Noe Pass, 25 miles S. of Noe; 33 N.E. of Askot. Elevation above the sea 11,000 feet. Lat. 30° 12′, long. 80° 35′. E.I.C. MS. Doc.

BALIYA,[1] in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a town 87 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 22 S. of Sultanpoor cantonment, 45 N. of Allahabad. It is situate in an extensive jungle, seven miles north of the left bank of the river Sai. Butter[2] estimates the population at 6,000, all Hindoos and cultivators. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 82° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 116.

BALKISSEN, in the British district of Burdwan, presidency of Bengal, a town 11 miles N. from Burdwan, and 27 miles W. of Nuddya. Lat. 23° 22′, long. 87° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLAIRAI DROOG.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 100 miles. Lat. 13° 9′, long. 75° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLAMGARH.—See BULUBGURH.

BALLAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N. from Bangalore 23 miles. Lat. 13° 17′, long. 77° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 99 miles. Lat. 13° 26′, long. 77° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 311.

BALLAPOOR,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Cheetapoor to Sekrora, 30 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 50 N.W. of the latter, 35 N. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 81° 6′.

BALLARY.—See BELLARY.

BALLASAR.—See ATTREE.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLAVEDDER.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 152 miles. Lat. 14° 27′, long. 75° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLEABERA, in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, a town situate to the south of the route from Midnapore to Sumbulpore, 27 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 16′, long. 87°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLIAPUDDA, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the river Mahanuddy, 24 miles E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 27′, long. 86° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLIAREE, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Sinde, a town on the northern boundary of the great western Runn of Cutch, 108 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 21′, long. 69° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 189, 311.

BALLPOOR,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Sekrora to that of Sultanpore, seven[2] miles S.E. of the former, 76 N.W. of the latter, 50 N.E. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 81° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.
[2] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 110.
[3] Bombay Military Disp. 19 Nov. 1845.

BALMER,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a town of about six hundred houses,[2] built principally of stone, with a small fort occupying the summit of a conical hill three hundred feet high, at the foot of which is the town. It was some time since a military station, and a cattle-establishment was maintained here by the British government.[3] Distant S.W. from Joudpore 119 miles. Lat. 25° 47′, long. 71° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALOAMOODRUM, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town 31 miles W. from Dindigul, 54 miles N.W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 25′, long. 77° 34′.

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 117, 218.

BALOTRA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a town on the route from Balmer to the city of Joudpore, and 62 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Loonee, and on the high road from Joudpore to Dwarka, a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the western extremity of Guzerat. There is, consequently, a great thoroughfare of

pilgrims and other devotees, and of those requisite to minister to their wants; so that the bazaar is crowded with passengers, and filled with goods of various kinds. The dyeing and printing of calicoes is carried to some extent, and employs seventy or eighty small establishments; and embroidered velvet shoes are made in large quantities. The turnery in ivory and wood is remarkably neat. The inhabitants have 2,000 camels,[2] employed principally in carrying to market the salt made at the neighbouring saline lake of Puchbudra. The surrounding country is fertile, having water everywhere at the depth of fifteen feet from the surface, besides that derived from the river Loonee, which in the rainy season has extensive inundations. The town is supplied with good water from 125 wells, lined with masonry. The population consists of 6,750 Hindoos and 525 Mussulmans.[3] Lat. 25° 52′, long. 72° 21′.

[2] Boileau, ut supra, 225.

[3] Id. 225.

BALOUN.—A river rising in lat. 26° 41′, long. 86° 22′, in the Terai or marshy lands at the base of the Sub-Himalaya range. At the distance of eight miles from its source, it flows over the northern boundary of the British district of Tirhoot, and holding a course southerly for sixty miles, falls into the Gogaree in lat. 25° 50′, long. 86° 16′.

BALOWAL, in the Sungurh district of the Damaun division of the Punjab, a town 60 miles N. of Dera Ghazee Khan, 70 miles S.W. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 30° 53′, long. 70° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALUMBA, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the north-eastern quarter of the district of Hallar, and eight miles from the coast of the Gulf of Cutch. Distance from Ahmedabad, W., 139 miles; Baroda, W., 180. Lat. 22° 42′, long. 70° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALUNG.—A town of Bonei, one of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant N.E. from Sambulpoor 50 miles. Lat. 21° 42′, long. 84° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALWA.—See Bautwa.

BALZORA, or BALCHORAH,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a fort and trading station in the sequestered and ill-explored tract near the northern frontier, towards Nepal. It is situate E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

in a low swampy island, formed by the great river* of Nepal, which a short distance above the fort divides into two branches, discharging themselves about thrty miles lower down, or farther south, into the Ghoghra. The fort is about ten miles south of the first mountain-range forming the southern boundary of Nepal, and the river is described as rushing down the steep brow with vast violence[2] and roaring, and in time of inundation hurrying along uprooted trees and large stones. For two months every summer a mart is held at Balzora, the mountaineers bringing their native products to exchange for the wares of the plains. Distant N. from Lucknow 120 miles. Lat. 28° 34′, long. 81° 12′.

[2] Tieffenthaler, i. 203.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

BAMANWALA,[1] or BUNYAWALA.—A village, with a Hindoo temple, in the British district of Dehra Doon. Here was one of the stations for the series of small triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 2,220 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 19′, long. 78° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 20.

BAMBHOLA,[1] or BOMBOLA, in the native state of Kishengurh, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad, 195 miles[2] S.W. of former, 28 N.E. of latter. It has a bazaar, and water is abundant. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 75° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 337*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

BAMBHORA, or BHANIBORA, in Bussahir, a fort in the district of Chooara, on a lofty summit rising about two miles north of the right bank of the Pabur. Elevation above the sea 9,844 feet. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 77° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAMINGOLAH, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town 36 miles S.W. from Dinajepore, 15 miles N.E. of Maldah. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 88° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAMNEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Jaulnah 49 miles. Lat. 19° 47′, long. 76° 41′.

BAMO MYO, in Burmah, a town situated on the left or eastern bank of the Irawaddy river, 174 miles N.E. of Ava. Lat. 24° 14′, long. 97°.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 265.

BAMOULLI, or BAMBOLEE, in the Rajpoot state of Alwur, a village on the route from Muttra to the town of

[1] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 290.
[2] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 203.

* Conjectured by Buchanan to be the Setiganga,[1] or White River; and called by Tieffenthaler[2] the Renar.

Alwur, and 12 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 76° 48′.

BAMOURI, or BUMBOUREE,[1] in the British district of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a police and trading-station on the route from Bareilly to Almora, and 42 miles south of the latter. It is situate near the right bank of the Goula, or Bullea, which here passes from the mountains to the plain by an extensive ravine described by Heber[2] as "the gorge of a delightful valley, with woody mountains on either side, and a considerable river running through it, dashing over a rocky bottom with great noise and violence." The road, though a much-frequented channel of communication between the district of Kumaon and the plains, is, according to Heber,[3] so difficult as not to be passable for horses accustomed only to the plain; and this unquestionable evidence is corroborated by that of Garden,[4] stating the road to be indifferent, and intersected by several small streams. It is consequently viewed rather too favourably in the following passage in Hamilton:[5] "An excellent road, twelve feet wide, having been constructed with great labour and expense, between Bamori and the fortress of Almora. This road is in some places cut out of the solid rock, in others supported by parapet walls, winding round the face of a hill." Bamouri has an elevation above the sea of upwards of 1,700 feet.[6] Lat. 29° 13′, long. 79° 35′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xvi. 141—Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

2 Journ. in India, i. 471.

3 Ut supra, 475.

4 Tables of Routes, 50.

5 East-India Gazetteer, i. 127.

6 As. Res. xv. App. ii. p. x.—Prinsep's Meteorological Journal.

BAMRA.—See BOMBRA.

BAMSARU,[1] in Gurwhal, a pass over a mountain proceeding from the cluster of the Jumnotri peaks, separating the Ganges from the Jumna. Its summit enters within the limit of perpetual congelation, as a British party, which crossed it at the end of August, found it then covered with deep snow.[2] Elevation above the sea 15,447 feet. Lat. 30° 56′, long. 78° 36′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

2 As. Res. xiv. 334*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

BAMUNGAON.—A town in the native state of Indore, or the possessions of the family of Holkar, distant S.W. from Mhow 41 miles. Lat. 22° 6′, long. 75° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAMUNGAON.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee, distant N.E. from Boondee 33 miles. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 76° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAMUNHATEE.—A town of Mohurbunge, one of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

under the political superintendence of the government of India. Distant W. from Midnapore 80 miles. Lat. 22° 16′, long. 86° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 21.

BAMUNWAS,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nusserabad, 102 miles[2] S.W. of former, 118 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazaar, and water and supplies, except firewood, are abundant. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 76° 37′.

BANAAR, an offset of the Brahmapootra river, leaving the parent stream opposite the town of Jumalpoor, in lat. 24° 51′, long. 90° 4′, and flowing in a southerly direction for 120 miles, to lat. 23° 37′, long. 90° 31′, where it falls into the Dulasseree river, about seven miles above its junction with the Megna.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANAGANPILLY, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Bellary to Guntoor, 90 miles E. of the former. Lat. 15° 19′, long. 78° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANAIRA.—A town of Rajpootana, in the native state of Oodeypoor, distant N.E. from Oodeypoor 88 miles. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 74° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or possessions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Nagpore 92 miles. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 78° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xviii. part iii. 77—Hardie, Geology of Central India.
[2] Tod, Travels in Western India, 23.
[3] Tod, ut supra, 24.
[4] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 655.
[5] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, in v. Beeruch, 37.

BANAS[1] (Eastern).—A river of Rajpootana, rising on the western frontier of Mewar, amidst a cluster of summits of the Aravulli range, five miles S.W. of the station or encamping-ground of Saimur,[2] and in lat. 24° 47′, long. 73° 28′. The word is significant in Sanscrit, and means "Hope of the forest;" having been, according to the local legend, originally the name[3] of a "chaste shepherdess, who, while disporting in the waters of this natural fountain, espied to her horror an intruder gazing on her charms," and praying for aid to the guardian divinity of the place, was metamorphosed into the stream. Holding its course through Mewar, a little north of eastward for 120 miles, it is joined on the right side, and in lat. 25° 18′, long. 75° 6′, by the river Beris,[4] * or Beruch,[5] which rises in the Udaisagar, or lake of Oodeypoor, or at least

[1] Voyage, vi. 406.
[2] Journ. in India, ii. 57.

* Jacquemont,[1] mistaking this river (Beris) for the Banas, states erroneously that the latter has its source in the lakes of Udaipur. Heber[2] also mistakes the Beris for the Banas.

issues from it. As this lake is 2,046 feet[6] above the sea, and the Beris is little inferior in length to the Banas above the confluence, it may be concluded, on the supposition that the declivities of their respective channels do not vary, that the elevation of the latter is equal to that of the former, or about 2,000 feet above the sea. The route[7] from Neemuch to Deesa, by Sirohi, ascends to the source along its course. Close to Nathdwara the river finally leaves the Aravulli range for the more depressed country of Mewar. Tod,[8] who visited it here, found "the stream clear as crystal, and of great depth; the banks low and verdant, and fringed with wood. It was a lovely, lonely spot, and well deserved to be consecrated by legendary tales. In ancient times, ere these valleys were trod by the infidel Tartar, cocoanuts were here presented to the genius of the river, whose arm appeared above the waters to receive them; but ever since some unhallowed hand threw a stone instead of a cocoanut, the arm has been withdrawn." Having received the Beris on the right, and a few miles beyond that confluence the Botaseri on the left, it continues its north-easterly course, receiving on the left, in lat. 25° 57′, long. 75° 35′, the river of Ajmer, and subsequently several torrents flowing from the territory of Jeypore in the rainy season. At the town of Tonk, in lat. 26° 12′, long. 75° 55′, and about 235 miles from its source, its direction changes, first to south-east, and sweeping round the hills in which are situate the stronghold of Rintambor,[9] it falls into the Chumbul on the right side, and in lat. 25° 54′, long. 76° 50′, after a total course of about 320 miles. At Tonk its bed is about a mile wide,[1] of heavy sand, with a shallow narrow stream in the dry season. The route[2] of the British army under Monson, flying before Holkar, in 1804, lay across the river in this part of its course; and on the 22nd of August the stream was so swollen from flood as to be for two days impassable for the army.

[6] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa (Oodeypoor), 313. Dangerfield, in App. to Malcolm's Central India, ii. 349.

[7] Garden, Tables of Routes, 279.

[8] Rajasthan, i. 664.

[9] Translator of Baber, Mem. 313, Note.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 306.

[2] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iii. 434.

BANASA,[1] in Gurwhal, a village in the valley of the Jumna, and seven miles below the source of that river. It is situate on the left bank of the Jumna, at the confluence of the Banasa torrent, and on a natural ledge of rock, a series of which, in that part of the valley, rise over each other on the side of the mountain. According to Skinner,[2] the site is picturesque and sublime in the highest degree:—"The scenery around is of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 80.

[2] Excursions in India, i. 286.

wildest description. A sort of basin is formed between two mountains, about a hundred yards behind my tent, and from a cleft in one of them, from a height of eighty feet, falls a tremendous body of water, without anything to break it: the river which it forms runs with great rapidity into the Jumna. This is the most magnificent spot imaginable." The Banasa [3] is at the confluence about two-thirds the size of the Jumna. In 1816, half the village of Banasa was overwhelmed and destroyed by the fall of a precipice. In the vicinity are numerous thermal springs, the waters of which are too hot to be borne by the touch. Lat. 30° 56′, long. 78° 27′.

[3] As. Res. xiv. 141 —Hodgson, Surv. of the Ganges and Jumna.

BANAWARAM,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a town situate in a fine open country on the side of a large tank,[2] which, when visited by Buchanan, was dry. Fevers are rife here, arising from causes not apparent, seeing that the soil is dry and sandy. Here is a mud fort, which has at all times defied the hostilities of the Mahrattas, who repeatedly ravaged the surrounding country. It formerly belonged to a polygar or feudatory of the Jain persuasion, and the ruins of his palace still occupy a considerable space, surrounded by a very high wall in good repair. After various vicissitudes, it was, in 1694,[3] taken in a night assault by Chika Deo, rajah of Mysore. Hyder Ali, in establishing his ascendancy over the posterity of that prince, made himself master of Banawaram in the latter part of the eighteenth century. At the time of his making this acquisition, it is said there were about two thousand houses[4] in the place, but most of the inhabitants were removed, with those of five other towns, to Nagapuri, which Hyder had recently founded in the vicinity. The new town, however, being found extremely unhealthy, the surviving inhabitants, who had been drawn from Banawaram, were allowed to return home. Distance from Seringapatam, N.W., 76 miles; Bangalore, N.W., 100; Madras, W., 280. Lat. 13° 24′, long. 76° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 383, 385.
[3] Wilks, i. 212
[4] Buchanan, iii. 384, 385.

BANÇANEER.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of the Scindia family, distant S.W. from Mhow 40 miles. Lat. 22° 13′, long. 75° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

BANCOORAH,[1] a British district within the territories subject to the presidency of Bengal, and having its name in

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Baunavaram of Wilks.[1]

[1] Hist. Sketches, i. 212.

common with its principal place. It is also called West Burdwan. It is bounded on the north by the British district Beerbhoom, on the east by the British district Burdwan, on the south by the British district Midnapore, and on the west by the British districts Pooralia and Pachete. It lies between lat. 22° 53′—23° 46′, long. 87°—87° 39′, is 60 miles in length from N. to S., and 42 in breadth. The area[2] is 1,476 square miles. It is generally a level tract, yet with gentle undulations, and inclining[3] gradually towards the south-east, the streams all flowing in that direction. In the south and south-west parts the soil is a disintegrated granite, forming a coarse earth, resting on a slaty gneiss, which it covers to such a depth that the rock rarely appears. Under the surface, clay-ironstone, with laterite, is common; and in such parts traces of a volcanic[4] action may be observed. At Chatna, on the western frontier, is an insulated group of granite hills, and from them is a gradual descent northwards to the valley of the Damoodah, where is the great carboniferous and iron-ore tract, the most valuable part of which, at Raneegunje, in the north-western part of the district, is now worked. The country in that part is in general of no great fertility, jungly and neglected. The surface having but a slight average elevation above the sea, and the situation being intertropical, the mean[5] of temperature is high. From observations made in 1833, it appears that the lowest degree of the thermometer in January was 62°, the highest 67°; the lowest in June 93°, the highest 97°. The amount of rain in the same year was 54 inches; in 1831 it was 69; in 1811 73 inches. The Hadjee river, a considerable torrent, touches on the district at its north-west corner, in lat. 23° 45′, long. 87° 11′, and flows in a south-easterly direction for thirty-five miles, to Ilambazar, lat. 23° 36′, long. 87° 36′, forming the boundary between Bancoorah and Beerbhoom. The Damoodah, running a course nearly parallel to that of the Hadjee, flows from the British district of Pachete, and entering this in lat. 23° 42′, long. 87° 11′, holds through it a south-eastern course for twenty-five miles, and subsequently following the same direction for twelve miles more, it forms the boundary between this district and that of Burdwan, into which latter it passes in lat. 23° 15′, long. 87° 38′. Both streams are navigable for about ten weeks during the periodical rains of autumn, and are

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[3] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, iii 129—Everest, Geological Observations.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, pp. 724, 725—Homfray, Descript. of Coal-field of the Damoodah Valley; and 1838, p. 481—Everest, Geol. Remarks.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 190—McRitchie, Meteorological Register for 1833.

then the channels[6] for the conveyance of iron and coal to Calcutta and its vicinity. The communication, however, though quick, is precarious and difficult, and will shortly be superseded by a branch from the Calcutta railway, diverging from the main line in the vicinity of Burdwan, and proceeding to Raneegunje. The Dalkisore, flowing from the British district Pachete, crosses the western boundary of Bancoorah in lat. 23° 16′, long. 87°, and flowing by the town of that name, holds through the district a course in a direction easterly, or south-easterly, for forty-five miles, to a point in lat. 23° 8′, long. 87° 34′, where it passes the eastern frontier into the British district Burdwan.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 728 —Homfray, Descript. of Coal-fields of the Damoodah Valley; and 1843, p. 550—Heatly, on Mineral Resources of India.

The most important forest-trees enumerated as found in the district, are sal (Shorea robusta), and the mowah (Bassia latifolia), the petals of the flowers of which form a palatable, and to some extent important article of diet, and distilled yield an ardent spirit, drunk to great excess by the lower orders of the people.

Of wild animals there are tigers, leopards, bears, hyænas, jackals, foxes, wild swine, and some others of less importance.

The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, gram (Cicer arietinum), and some other sorts of pulse, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton. Many of the esculent vegetables of Europe are, during the cool season, successfully cultivated by the European residents. A considerable portion of the territory, however, is covered by a growth of unprofitable jungle.

The population is stated at 480,000. Bancoorah contains some Mussulmans, but the great majority are Brahminists, divided into numerous castes and classes.

The town of Bancoorah, the principal place, also Sunamuki, Bishenpore, Ranneegunje, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The only important educational establishment appears to be the government English school at the town of Bancoorah. The number[7] of pupils, by the latest returns, amounted to seventy-six.

[7] App. to Report from Commons' Committee on Indian Territories, 1852, p. 327.

Two great military routes traverse the district from south-east to north-west, from Calcutta to the upper provinces; one through Bishenpore, Oondah, and the town of Bancoorah; the other running in some measure parallel to the last-mentioned, but about twenty miles more to the north-east, and passing

through Burdwan, Caksa, and Mongolpore. There are also roads connecting the town of Bancoorah with Burdwan, Barrackpore, Midnapore, and Berhampore.

This district was formerly part of Burdwan. The northern part was obtained by the British from Meer Cossim, in 1760,[8] the cession being confirmed by Shah Alum in 1765, at which time the southern part was also acquired from the last-named authority.

[8] Treaties with the Native Powers, 132.

BANCOORAH.[1]—A town, the principal place of the district of the same name, on the route from Calcutta to Benares, 101 miles[2] N.W. of the former, and 327 S.E. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Dalkisore, has a bazaar and a spacious public building for the accommodation of travellers. There is also a government English school, for the purpose of which a large airy building has been provided. It is under the management of a local committee, consisting of eight members. The courses are English and Bengalee,[3] comprising writing, arithmetic, history, algebra, geometry, and general literature.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 165, 166.

[3] Report on Public Instruction, 1850, p. 209.

Bancoorah is the sudder or principal station of the civil establishment, which consists of the ordinary European functionaries, judicial and revenue, with a considerable staff of native officials. There are a well-built gaol and hospital. The lines for the military are situate rather low, and hence are rendered damp. Formerly a regiment of native infantry was stationed here, but of late there have been only two companies. Distant S.W. from Berhampore 115 miles.[4] Lat. 23° 14′, long. 87° 6′.

[4] Garden, Routes, p. iv.

BAND.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Tehree, distant E. from Tehree 15 miles. Lat. 24° 44′, long. 79° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANDA.[1]—A British district in Bundlecund, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Futtehpoor; on the north-east by the British districts Futtehpoor and Allahabad; on the south-east by the territory of Rewah; on the south and south-west by some of the petty native states of Bundlecund; and on the west and north-west by the British district of Humeerpoor. It lies between lat. 24° 53′—25° 54′, long. 80° 3′—81° 35′, and has an

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

area of 2,878 square miles. The Jumna divides the district from the Doab, and forms its northern and north-eastern boundary for 130 miles, through the whole of which distance it is navigable[2] for craft of considerable burthen.* It first touches the district in lat. 25° 54′, long. 80° 21′, and leaves it in lat. 25° 17′, long. 81° 32′. The Cane or Keyn either traverses or bounds the western part of the district. It passes to the westward of the town of Banda, and, proceeding northward, falls into the Jumna on the right side at Chilla Tara Ghat. Its total length of course from the point where it first touches the district to its confluence with the Jumna is about ninety-five miles, in no part of which is it navigable throughout the year,[3] though in the rainy season small craft may proceed from the Jumna as high up as the town of Banda.[4] The Runj or Baghin holds a course in some degree parallel to the Cane, but to the south-east of it, and like it falls into the Jumna. The Pysunnee, flowing on an average fifteen miles more to the south-east, has a similar course and termination. The bank of the Jumna, though of no great elevation, is bold,[5] consisting in many parts of the calcareous substance known throughout India as kunker. The elevation of the waterway of the Jumna at the north-western extremity, where it is highest, does not appear to have been determined.† The country extending west and south-west from the Jumna is an extensive alluvial plain, rising gradually towards the south-west and south, and terminated in those directions by the Bindachal range, in which is situate the celebrated hill-fort of Kalleenjur, having a considerable elevation, but far inferior to that of some parts of the highest summits, which are 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.[6] They generally are of primitive formation,[7] —granite, syenite, or granitoid overlaid by trap or sandstone.

[2] Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, sect. ii. 18. Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 417-421.

[3] Transacts. of Royal As. Soc. i. 273—Franklin, Mem. of Bundelkund.

[4] Id. 274.

[5] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 442. Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 413. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 394—Adam, Geology of Bundelcund.

[6] Franklin, ut supra, 275. Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 399—Adam, Geology of Bundelcund.

[7] Jacquemont, iii. 427, 431, 432. Adam, ut supra, 401-403.

* Davidson mentions[1] that the boats in which, during the season of low water, he navigated the Jumna downwards from Calpee, were of 1,000 maunds, or about thirty-five tons burthen.

[1] Travels and Adventures, i. 311.

† The elevation of Cawnpore on the Ganges, forty miles to the north of this place, and at the other side of the Doab, is stated by Prinsep[1] at 403 feet above the sea. The general elevation of the bed of the Jumna bounding the Doab is perhaps greater than that of corresponding parts of the Ganges.

[1] As. Res. xv. Appendix, p. x.—Meteorological Journal.

The hills about Kalleenjur abound in iron-ore,[8] so easily reducible, that, notwithstanding the rudeness of the means employed by the native workmen, the metal in its earliest stage is sold at the mines for about three shillings and sixpence per maund of 80 lbs.[9] It requires some further process, however, before it is fit for the general market. The soil of the level tract, which constitutes the greater part of the district, is a black friable earth, considered to be formed mainly of the disintegrated basaltic rocks,[1] the remains of which may still be observed in the hills. With this is mixed much decayed vegetable matter, perhaps the accumulation of a long course of years from the debris of forests which formerly overspread this part of the country. "At present there are no forests,[2] nor any timber which could be turned to use on an enlarged scale; the jungle of the low lands, of which indeed there is too much, particularly in the native states, consists generally of the wild jujube (Zizyphus jujuba) and wild carandas (Carissa carandas), with much gigantic swallow-wort (Asclepias gigantea), and other brushwood, which is convertible into no other use than to burn as manure or fuel." Among the hills, however, the bamboo abounds, and teak and most other Indian timber-trees grow, though but to a small size, and to no great extent. Much catechu is collected, the species of mimosa which yield it being abundant. The climate is productive of ague to Europeans, who sometimes can be freed from its attacks only by removal to purer air; but the natives enjoy at least the usual average of health. The black soil of the plains is noted for fertility,[3] producing in great abundance and perfection wheat, barley, maize, millet of various sorts, and pulse. Sugar also, and indigo, are successfully cultivated; but of commercial crops by far the most important is cotton, for which the district is so celebrated[4] that the produce is distinguished in commerce by the prefix of its name. It is mostly exported in its raw state by way of Calpee and Chilatara,[5] on the Jumna, there being scarcely any manufacture, except of coarse cloth, dyed red with a colour obtained from the root of a plant called, al (Morinda multiflora).[6]

Though part of the extensive tract called Bundlecund, the district of Banda contains few Boondelas. The inhabitants

[8] India Rev. Disp. 29 Dec. 1848.

[9] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. ut supra, 277.

[1] Journ. As Soc. Beng. 1842, pp. 394, 401, 402.

[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 276.

[3] Id. 278.

[4] Report on the Culture of Cotton in India, 159, 368, 419. Report of Select Committee of House of Commons on East-India Produce, 573. Royle, Productive Resources of India, 331-335.

[5] Spry, Modern India, i. 139.

[6] Royle, Bot. of Himalaya, 238.

formerly had the character of "desperate thieves,"[7] illustrating in this respect the proverb,[8] that "one native of Bundlecund commits as much fraud as one hundred Weighmen."

Hence, too, the name of Dangaya, or Thiefland, as the district is popularly denominated.[9] The ordinary dialect of the country "is a mixture[1] of corrupt Sanscrit and perverted Persian, a kind of slurred and slovenly Oordoo."

The population is officially stated to be 552,526.[2] Of this number 375,777[3] are returned as Hindoo agricultural, 142,309 Hindoo non-agricultural, 16,007 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 18,433 of the like classes non-agricultural. The towns and villages are classed as follows: Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 982; more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 131; more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, one; * making a total of 1,114.

Under the recent revenue-settlement of the North-West Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until the year 1874.[4]

Notices of Banda and Kalleenjur will be found in the proper places under the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes through the district are—1. From north to south, from Cawnpore, crossing the Jumna at Humeerpore, to the town of Banda, and continued thence in the same direction by a route which about twenty miles south of the town divides, one branch proceeding south-east to Kalleenjur, the other south-west to Adjyghur. 2. From Cawnpore to Banda town, nearly parallel to the former route, but a little east of it, crossing the Jumna at Chilatara. 3. From east to west, from Allahabad to the town of Banda, and thence continuing in the same direction to Kitha, and subsequently to Jhansi. 4. From north-west to south-east, from Calpee to the town of Banda. 5. From north to south, from Banda to Panna, and thence in the same direction to Jubbulpore. 6. From north-west to south-east, from Banda to Rewa. 7. From north-east to south-west, from Banda to Saugor.

Possession of the tract comprised within this district appears to have been much contested in the struggles for dominion in Hindostan. In 1023 Kalleenjur was in vain besieged[5] by

* Banda, in the pergunnah of the same name, 33,464 inhabitants.

[7] Franklin, ut supra, 280.
[8] Elliott, Supplement to Glossary, 99.
[9] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 172.
[1] Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 1086 — Leechon Dialect of Bundelkund.
[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 1848, p. 169.
[4] Act of the Government of India, No. 8. of 1846.
[5] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 36. Ferishta, i. 66. Bird, Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, 35-54. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 556.

Mahmood of Ghizni; but in 1196 it was taken[6] by Kotb-ood-deen, an officer of Mohammed Sultan of Ghor. It seems to have been partially retained by the Patans, when most other parts of the possessions of Delhi had submitted to Baber, or his son Humaion; as the latter besieged[7] Kalleenjur in 1532 without success. Its rajah probably aimed at independence; as in 1545 he defended Kalleenjur against Humaion's Patan rival, the renowned Shir Shah, who succeeded in taking it, though mortally wounded in the attack; breathing his last at the moment of its capture.[8] About 1735 the rajah of this part of Bundlecund transferred[9] it by will to Bajee Rao, the Peishwa; and by the treaty[1] of Bassein in 1802, and the supplementary treaty of 1803, it was ceded to the East-India Company.

[6] Ferishta, i. 180.

[7] Ferishta, ii. 72. Price, Mahomedan History, iii. 713.

[8] Ferishta, ii. 124. Elphinstone, ii. 151, Price, iii. 824.

[9] Duff, History of Mahrattas, i. 515. Franklin, ut supra, 266, 267.

[1] Treaties with Native Princes.

BANDA,[1] the principal town of the district (North-West Provinces), and also of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the right side of the river Cane, or Keyn, which here is described as having "steep banks,[2] sandy bottom, and usual depth of water from November to June from one and a half to two feet." Its situation is rather striking at the foot of a hill[3] of red granite, attaining an elevation of three or four hundred feet above the plain; the figure being pyramidal, and divided at the top into smaller elevations, of which the central alone terminates with a pointed summit. "The appearance[4] of the hill from below is singular and fantastic; huge masses of stone presenting themselves in every position, and seeming quite unconnected the one with the other; while the few shrubs growing out from between them serve as a contrast to the nakedness of the rock." The town is of considerable size, but straggling and ill built; the houses being of mud,[5] though there is abundance of excellent building-stone procurable. The habitation of the nawaub, or titular prince of the place, is an exception; being at the time of Jacquemont's visit, in 1830, new, spacious, and built with solidity; but in vile taste, partly Indian, partly European; wretchedly furnished, and having a profusion of gross sculptures. This nominal prince* has, how-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 73.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, p. 394—Adam, Geology of Bundelcund.

[4] Adam, ut supra, 394.

[5] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 338.

* There seems great obscurity respecting his creed. The name Zoolficar Ally, as well as the title of nawaub, are both of Arabic origin, and consequently savour of Islam; and by a writer,[1] usually trustworthy, the late nawaub was styled an "orthodox Islamite." He was, however,

[1] Mundy, Sketches, ii. 127, 131.

ever, an annual income equal to 40,000*l*., which his father, the late nawaub, is said to have expended in conviviality[6] and genial enjoyment. This provision is secured to the family by an engagement[7] with the East-India Company, concluded in 1812. He has an armed force* of 440 men, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, dressed and equipped in imitation of the British troops. The cantonments of the latter are on the east or right bank of the river Cane; and though the site[8] would appear *primâ facie* to be judiciously chosen on a calcareous ground, well drained, it is found to be exceedingly unhealthy; so that few escape fever.

[6] Jacquemont, iii. 439.

[7] D'Cruz, 287.

[8] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 300.

In a commercial point of view, Banda is considered a thriving place, being a great mart for cotton. The population amounted in 1847 to 33,464.[9] Distant S.W. from Allahabad 95 miles; N.W. from Calcutta 560; S.E. from Agra 190. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 80° 23′.

[9] Shakespear, Statistics of North-West Provinces, 133.

BANDA CHHOTA, or BANDA THE LESS,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Rewa, six miles[2] S. of the former. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 80° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 80.

BANDAIR.—A range of hills to the northward of the valley of the Nerbudda, commencing about lat. 24° 30′, long. 80° 48′, in a south-westerly direction. Its termination does not appear to be very precisely ascertained. The formation of the range is, according to Franklin, altogether of sandstone, horizontally stratified.

As. Res. xviii. 24-39. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 321.

BANDAJAN.—A pass over the range of the Himalaya, forming the southern boundary of Koonawar. It consists of gneiss, and is covered with perennial snow, which extends in an unbroken sheet to the river Sipun, a depth of 1,200 feet. The summit of the pass is 14,854 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 78° 4′.

Gerard, Koonawur, table iii. at end of volume. Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 347—Colebrook on the Setlej. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 27.

BANDE.—A town in the native state of Sawunt Warree, under the administration and control of the government of

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

a reputed descendant[2] of the Peishwa, a Mahratta; and consequently, it may be inferred, a Brahminist.

[2] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 60.

* Upon the occurrence of the death of Zoolficar Ally in 1850, and the succession of this son, it was determined that the privilege of maintaining a military force should cease, and that the new rajah should be allowed to retain only a suitable retinue.[1]

[1] India Pol. Disp. 26 June, 1850.

Bombay, distant E. from Vingorla 15 miles. Lat. 15° 49′, long. 73° 56′.

BANDERPOOR,[1] * in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 869 miles[2] from Calcutta by the river; 61 miles[2] above Allahabad; 32 miles S.E. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 81° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

BANDHUA HASNPOOR,[1] in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a village with a fort five miles W. of Sultanpoor cantonment; 78 S.E. of Lucknow; 104 E. of Cawnpore; situate five miles S.W. of the right bank of the river Goomtee. A chief or petty rajah resides there, and, including his armed followers, Butter estimates[2] the population at 600, of whom 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 82° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 117.

BANDOOGURH, in the territory of Rewa, in Baghelcund, a fortified post near the south-west frontier, and 60 miles S. of the town of Rewah. In the great MS. map of Bundlecund by Franklin, who had the most ample means of information, it is set down as situate on an eminence, having on the west a jhil or small lake, and on the north-east and south another, of horse-shoe shape. Lat. 23° 41′, long. 81° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANDORA.—A town of the island of Salsette, situate at the southern point, where the island is connected with that of Bombay by the causeway and arched stone bridge constructed by the local government from funds principally contributed by the Parsee merchant Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.[1] Distant N. of Bombay fort nine miles. Lat. 19° 1′, long. 72° 55′.

[1] Bombay Public Disp. 23 Aug. 1843. Id. 13 Oct. 1847.

BANDRA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village two miles N. of the route from Balmer to the town of Joudpore, and 10 miles N.E. of the former place. It contains 150 houses. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 71° 28′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 217.

BANGA BAZAR, in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, a town 22 miles W. of Silchar, and 41 miles E. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 92° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANGALORE,[1] † in the territory of Mysore, a town, the principal place of the district of the same name, and the chief station of the British military force in the territory, is situate

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc,
[1] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 187. Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 246. Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 55.

* "Monkey's town;" from Bandar, "monkey," and Pur, "town;" or perhaps "port town;" Bandar signifying also a "port."

† Bangaluru of Buchanan; Bangalore generally of the British writers.[1]

on a high ridge of primary formation, the rock being generally granite[2] or gneiss. The fort, of an oval ground-plan, constructed of strong masonry, with round towers and powerful cavaliers, was nearly dismantled[3] by Tippoo Sultan, on his finding it incapable of resisting the assault of a British army; but in 1802 it was put in thorough repair by Purneah, the minister of the rajah of Mysore.[4] The palace of Tippoo Sultan, within the fort, is a large building of mud, yet not ill constructed. After the overthrow of that chief, it was occupied for the purpose of barracks until the cantonments were laid down in 1809. The town is tolerably well built, has a good bazaar, and is inclosed by a wall, a ditch, and a broad fence of thorns and bamboos. There is a manufacture of silk here; but that of cotton is the most important, having been calculated at one period to employ 5,000 looms.[5] There are numerous Brahminical temples, many of them in a splendid though peculiar style of architecture, of which no technical account appears to have been anywhere given; but their general aspect is admirably depicted by Daniell.[6] The present importance of the place results from its being the locality of the great British military establishment for the territory of Mysore. The cantonment, on an elevated ridge of ground, running longitudinally east and west, and sloping north and south, is nearly two miles and a half in length, and one mile in breadth. It is two miles east of the fort. The dragoon barracks consist of eight ranges of buildings, parallel to each other, and one hundred and twenty-six feet apart, each extending two hundred and twenty-four feet in length, forty-three in breadth, and being twelve in height, all tiled, and built of brick, and the whole inclosed by a wall of the same material, nine feet high. The European infantry barracks are sufficient for eight hundred men. The native troops live in huts; the officers in detached bungalows or lodges, the compounds or inclosures of which are separated from each other by hedges of aloes or euphorbia; and the profusion of planting, though perhaps carried to an insalubrious excess, gives a delightful appearance to the cantonment, strikingly contrasted with the bare aspect of the surrounding country. The gardens produce the usual vegetables of Europe in great abundance, and the products of the flower-garden are remarkably varied, vivid, and luxuriant.

[2] Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 48.
[3] Buchanan, Narrat. of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 44.
[4] Report, ut supra, 52.
[5] Heyne, Tracts on India, 85.
[6] Antiquities of India, part ii. Nos. 5, 6.

Water is good and abundant, there being eight large tanks in and about the place, besides several of smaller dimensions. "Bangalore[7] may be considered one of the finest climates in India, being cool and pleasant throughout the greater part of the year. The sun is generally powerful; but in the shade and in the house it is always cool. The mornings and evenings during the months of October, November, December, January, and part of February, are cold, and blankets are indispensably necessary at night. The mornings in these months, particularly December and January, are often moist and chilly; there is generally much fog, or the clouds approach so near as to rest on the surface of the earth; and there are likewise heavy dews. March, April, and May, are somewhat disagreeable, in consequence of the prevalence of strong dry winds, which raise clouds of dust; but the nights are seldom oppressive, even in the hottest seasons. In April and May there are sometimes what are called mango-showers; but these are very uncertain, and frequently fail altogether. About June the south-west monsoon commences, the approach of which is known by clouds collecting for some time before the rains commence. June, July, and August constitute the wet season. The monsoon months are very agreeable when the sun is obscured; but should the sky be but partially overcast, the heat often becomes intense, from the refraction and concentration of the sun's rays." The temperature, as compared with the latitude, is wonderfully moderate, as, during six years, from 1820 to 1825 inclusive, the maximum of heat[8] in but two instances exceeded 90°: those were in April, when it reached to 92°, and in May of the same year, 93°. The minimum during the same number of years was 61°, which occurred in December, 1824. Such equability of temperature is perhaps surpassed nowhere on the globe, except in some elevated parts of equinoctial America; and results probably from the influence of the vast oceans on the east, south, and west. The low maximum of temperature must mainly depend on the considerable elevation, which is estimated at 3,000 feet* above the level of the sea. The race-

[7] Report, ut supra, 59.

[8] Id. 63, 64.

* According to official report, Savendroog, eighteen miles west of Bangalore, is 4,004 feet[1] above the sea; Bonnairgotta,[2] twelve miles south of Bangalore, 3,305; so that there is no improbability in assigning to the cantonment an elevation of 3,000 feet.

[1] As. Res. x. 382—Lambton, Trigon. Operations in Peninsula.

[2] Id. 383.

course on the south-east side of the cantonments is an elevated piece of ground, a mile and a half round. Of European places of worship, there are the Episcopal church,[9] a Wesleyan chapel, and a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society.

[9] Madras Eccles. Disp. 19 March, 1844.

Bangalore, from time immemorial, was a place of importance; but the foundation of the present fort was laid by a descendant[1] of Kempe-Goud, a husbandman of the neighbouring country, who, probably in the sixteenth century, had left his native village to avoid the tyranny of the wadeyar of that place, and settled on a spot a few miles to the north of Bangalore. To the peaceful occupation of a farmer he added that of a warrior, and his first exploit was the conquest of this place, where, and at Savendroog, his family subsequently erected fortresses. Bangalore, with other possessions, was, however, wrested from them by Beejapore. Somewhat later we find it enumerated among the jaghires of Shahjee,[2] father of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta sway; and at an early period of his career in the service of the Beejapore state, that adventurer seems to have fixed his residence there.[3] It appears to have passed into the possession of Vencojee, one of the sons of Shahjee; but he having occupied Tanjore, deemed Bangalore too distant, especially under the circumstances of the times, to be safe. He accordingly, in 1687, entered into a bargain for its sale[4] to Chick Deo, rajah of Mysore, for three lacs of rupees; but before it could be completed, Kasim Khan, commander of the forces of Aurungzebe, marched upon the place, and entered it almost without resistance. This event, however, had no other result than to transfer the stipulated price from one vender to another; for that general, not coveting the possession, immediately delivered it over to Chick Deo, on payment of the three lacs. In 1758, Nunjeraj, the powerful minister of the rajah, caused Bangalore to be granted, as a jaghire or fief, to Hyder Ali, afterwards usurper of Mysore, who greatly enlarged and strengthened the fort, which, in 1760, on his expulsion from Seringapatam, served as his refuge from destruction.[5] In 1791 it was stormed[6] by a British army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis. Distance direct from Seringapatam, N.E., 71 miles; Mangalore, E., 185; Bellary, S., 155; Madras, W., 185. Lat. 12° 58′, long. 77° 38′.

[1] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 55.

[2] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 281.

[3] Wilks, ut supra, i. 72.

[4] Id. i. 91, 92.

[5] Id. i. 420.

[6] Id. iii. 129.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANGAON, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor,

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 29 miles S.W. from Shahjehanpoor, 18 miles N. of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 79° 38′.

BANGAON, in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Jessore, 39 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 23°, long. 88° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANGARAH, one of the numerous outlets by which the Ganges discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 89° 42′.

BANGERMOW,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Nanamow Ghat, 43 miles W. of the former, four E. of the left bank of the Ganges. Lord Valentia[2] describes it, at the beginning of the present century, as "prettily situated on a small rise, surrounded with mango-topes [groves], and a nullah [rivulet] running close to it;" and adds, "this place has the appearance of having formerly been more considerable than it now is." Tieffenthaler,[3] who saw it about thirty years earlier, describes it as a place of some extent, having many houses of brick, built on sandhills, mostly deserted and falling to pieces, and a quadrangular mud fort, of no strength, situate on the south-west of the town. He mentions that the rivulet which flows by it bears the name of Caliani; but probaby confounds it with the Kali Nadi, the course of which lies on the other side of the Ganges. Baber[4] represents it as situated on the banks of a pool. Distant N. from Cawnpore, by Nanamow Ghat, 47 miles. Lat. 26° 53′, long. 80° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Travels, i. 184.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 192.
[4] Memoirs, 380, 381.

BANGHEYA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Khatmandoo 230 miles. Lat. 28° 55′, long. 81° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANGSEE.—See Bansee.

BANGUNGA,[1] * a river rising in the territory of Nepal, from a source which, though as yet unexplored, is probably in about lat. 27° 43′, long. 82° 55′. It takes a southerly course, and in lat. 27° 25′, long. 83°, crosses the northern frontier of the British district of Goruckpore, through which it continues its southerly course for twenty-three miles, and joins the Booree Rapti on the left side of the latter. It is probably the greater

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* According to Buchanan,[1] "arrow river;" probably from Ban, "arrow," and Ganga, "river."

[1] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 310.

of the two; and hence the united stream often bears the name of Bangunga. The confluence is in lat. 27° 13′, long. 83° 3′; and below it the united stream has a channel[2] a hundred yards wide, with a considerable volume of water, scarcely fordable even in the dry season. Above the confluence the Bangunga is navigable, and a considerable quantity of timber is floated down by it.

[2] Buchanan, ii. 310.

BANGUNGA.[1] *—A river rising near the north-western frontier of the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, in about lat. 27° 30′, long. 76° 10′. For a considerable distance it is merely a channel for water in the rainy season, and quite dry at other times. Jacquemont,[2] who crossed it thirty miles east of its commencement, found it totally without water in February. Near the same place it is crossed[3] on the route from Muttra to Nusseerabad, and is found to become dry soon after the cessation of the rains. At Maunpoor, eighty miles from its source, it is described by Boileau,[4] after the commencement of the rainy season in August, "with a channel 600 yards wide, and nearly dry." Forty miles lower down, the same traveller,[5] a few days later, found it, after heavy rains, fordable for camels. Twenty miles beyond this point it is joined by the torrent Gumbeer, and thence is called generally by the latter name. Thirty-three miles to the east of the junction, and 173 from its source, it is crossed on the route from Agra to Gwalior, and even at that point has only a small rill of clear water in the dry season; but its sandy bed, 130 yards wide, indicates that the body of water may be considerable during the rains.[6] Its final discharge is into the Jumna, on the right side, in lat. 27°, long. 78° 32′; the total length of channel being about 220 miles. It is sometimes called the Ootungun.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Voyage, vi. 365.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 269.

[4] Rajwarra, 160. Garden, ut supra, 268.

[5] Rajwarra, 161.

[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

BANGURSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a village on the route from Bahawulpoor to Bap, and 120 miles S.E. of the former. It is situate two or three miles from the eastern frontier, towards Bikaneer, and contains about eighty dwellings, dispersed around a small defence, which can be scarcely deemed a fort, consisting merely of a house on a small eminence,

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 80.

* According to Wilford, describing an old bed of the Ganges, and now deserted by the stream, "Bansganga,[1] or the Reed River; because when the Ganges, or any other river, forsakes its old bed, this old bed and its banks are soon overrun with bana, or reeds, which form numberless thickets."

[1] As. Res. xiv. 456—Wilford on the Ancient Geography of India.

inclosed with a wall of mud and bushes, and having a gateway and two bastions. The heat at this place is very great before the setting in of the periodical rains at midsummer. Boileau gives the following memorandum on this point: "Thermometer on the table in my tent on Saturday, 9th May, 1835, at nine A.M., 101°; at noon, 120°; at one P.M., 123°; at two P.M., 119°; at three P.M., 116°; at four P.M., 113°; at five P.M., 111°, and at six P.M., 105°; so that the average heat for nine successive hours was nearly 113°; the minimum being 101°, and the maximum 123°." Bangursir is in lat. 27° 59′, long. 72° 34′.

BANIA CHUNG, in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, a town 83 miles N.E. from Dacca, and 40 miles S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 32′, long. 91° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANIHAL, in the Northern Punjab, is a pass over the mountains of the same name, bounding Kashmir on the south. The formation is a mygdoidal trap. The ascent is much more considerable on the southern than on the northern side, where it descends into Kashmir, which country has a greater elevation than that part of the Punjab lying to the south. Though by no means the highest, being but 8,500 feet above the sea, it is one of the most difficult passes into Kashmir, and is seldom attempted with horses, though Vigne[1] passed it in that way. Forster[2] entered Kashmir on foot through this pass. The pergunnah, or district, also bears the name of Banihal. Lat. 33° 21′, long. 75° 20′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 334. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, ii. 169, 172.
[2] Journey Beng. Eng. i. 318.

BANKEE.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 93 miles. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 81° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANKOTE,[1] in the British district of Rutnagherry, presidency of Bombay, a town with a small haven, at the mouth of the river Savitree. Fort Victoria, situate on a high barren hill of red colour, is on the south side of the entrance. On the north side is Harissa Hill. The anchorage is in five[2] fathoms low water, abreast of the fort. Bankote is 68 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 17° 58′, long. 73° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 500.

BANKY, one of the native mehals in the district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, paying an annual tribute of 4,162[1] rupees to the British government. Its centre is in lat. 20° 18′, long. 85° 35′.

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

BANMOWTEE, or BUROTI, in the British district of E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 39 miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, with a sandy soil partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 59′, long. 77° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 230.

BANNAWASSI,[1] in North Canara, within the territory subject to the presidency of Madras, a town once of much celebrity, but subsequently greatly decayed, and represented by Buchanan,[2] at the period of his visit half a century ago, as containing not more than three hundred houses, with a population of about two thousand. Here is a temple of Siva or Mahadeva, which had formerly very large endowments, and although a very mean building, was kept in good repair and very much frequented. Distance (direct) from Soonda, S.E., 20 miles; from Bombay, S.E., 340; Madras, N.W., 370. Lat. 14° 33′, long. 75° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANOULI.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 109 miles. Lat. 18° 50′, long. 78° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

BANS,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Petoragarh, and 43[2] miles N.E. of the former. There is encamping-ground near the village, but supplies must be collected from the neighbouring country. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 80° 13′.

[1] Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 15 May, 1850. Id. 11 Aug. 1852.

BANSDA, or BAUNSDA.—A petty native state, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay, through the governor's agent at Surat. It is bounded on the west and north by the British collectorate of Surat; on the east by the Daung; and on the south by the native state of Dhurrumpore. It extends from lat. 20° 35′ to 21°, long. 73° 8′ to 73° 28′, and contains an area of 325 square miles, and a population of 24,050. During the minority of the young chief, the management of the district was assumed by the British government, and under its auspices considerable improvement[1] has taken place, both in regard to the increase of revenue and the diminution of crime. The British officer in charge was also assiduous in training the young rajah to such habits of business as might fit him for the administration of his affairs, when it should become expedient to intrust it to him. The

present amount of revenue[2] is 47,000 rupees, or 4,700*l.* per annum, subject to the deduction of 780*l.* per annum for chouth, or tribute, to the British government, which was transferred to it by the Peishwa in 1802, under the treaty[3] of Bassein. A small military force is kept at the cost of the chief, but it is not superintended or controlled as to discipline by the British government. The town of Bansda, distant from Surat, S.E. 45 miles, is in lat. 22° 44′, long. 73° 25′.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Stat. of Native States.

[3] Clune, Itinerary 43. Treaties with Native Princes, i. 402.

BANSEE, or BANGSI,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the river Raptee, having there a channel 200[2] yards wide, with low banks, inundated to great extent during the rainy season. Buchanan,[3] describing the town at the time of his survey, forty years ago, mentions that the rajah, or petty native chief, occupied the northern bank, and the officers of government the southern, and adds,—"The rajah's present abode consists of several mud-walled quadrangular towers of two stories, and covered with roofs somewhat after the Italian fashion. These towers are joined by huts of one story, with windows towards the interior. Before the principal gate is an area through which the street passes. It is surrounded by mud buildings, some of them two stories high." The rajah had formerly his residence[4] on the south side of the river, and extensive ruins of the buildings are still there; but he was frightened from it by some superstitious terror respecting the imagined ghost of a Brahmin. Buchanan[5] styles Bangsi a very sorry place.[6] It has, however, a market, and 600 houses, and allowing six persons to each, the population may consequently be estimated at 3,600. Distant N. from Benares 130 miles, N.E. from Allahabad 136. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 82° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 307.

[3] ii. 396.

[4] Buchanan, ii. 398.

[5] Id. ib.

[6] Ut supra, 396.

BANSEE, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 23 miles S. of Allahabad, 51 miles E. of Mirzapoor. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 81° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANSKERA.—See BAUSHKERA.

BANSRORE, or BYNSRORE,[1] in the territory of Kota, in Rajpootana, a fort situate[2] in the angle of confluence where the river Bhamuni falls into the Chumbul. Its site is the summit of a great rock, from 300 to 700 feet above the average

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 650.

height of the surface of the water in the river, which is here 500 yards wide, and even in the dry season forty feet deep. The stream is very rapid and violent, there being a fall of between thirty and forty feet above the fort, and another of equal depth below. The base of the rock is washed on all sides except the north, and is there only accessible; but the rock has been artificially scarped. The fort, however, could without much difficulty be reduced by shells; and even before the introduction of artillery, was taken by Alauddin, the Patan sovereign of Delhi, who reigned from 1295 to 1316. Distant direct from Kota, S.W., 22 miles; from Oojein, N., 127. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 75° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANSWADDY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 81 miles. Lat. 18° 23′, long. 77° 57′.

BANSWARRA.—A petty Rajpoot state in the western quarter of Malwa, bordering on the province of Guzerat, and politically under the Governor-General. It is bounded on the north by Dongurpoor and Oodeypoor, or Mewar; on the north-east and east by Pertaubgurh; on the south by the dominions of Holkar and Jabooa; and on the west by the Rewa Caunta. It extends from lat. 23° 10′ to 23° 48′, and from long. 74° 2′ to 74° 41′; it is about forty-five miles in length from north to south, and thirty-three in breadth from east to west, and has an area of 1,440 square miles.[1] The population may be assumed at 144,000.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 490.

The ruling family of this petty state is a branch of that of Oodeypoor.[2] It was dependent on the empire of Delhi until the ascendancy of the Mahrattas, by whom it was fearfully oppressed. In 1812 the ruler of this principality made overtures to the British government, and sent an agent to Baroda with the draft of a treaty, offering to become tributary, on condition of the expulsion of the Mahrattas. The agent was referred to the British authorities at Delhi, to whom he was subsequently accredited by his master; but the negotiation seems to have slumbered, for it was not till 1818 that a treaty was concluded. With the treaty thus negotiated the chief was dissatisfied, and about two months afterwards it was replaced by another. Most of the articles in this, the existing treaty, are of the usual character; but the advice of the British

[2] Treaties and Engagements with Native Powers of Asia—Calcutta, 1845, i. 695. Sutherland, Sketches, 108, 109.

government was to be followed in settling the affairs of the principality: the British government was not only to defend the country from external attacks, but also, if necessary, to afford to the chief aid in reducing his refractory connections and relations to obedience. The chief stipulated to pay tribute to the British government, increasing annually as the territory should recover its prosperity, till it should attain the amount deemed by that government adequate to the charge of protecting the country, provided that it should never exceed three-eighths of the revenue. In 1819 the tribute of the first year was fixed at 7,000 rupees; that of the second at 20,000 rupees; and that of the third at 25,000 rupees. The revenue of the country was in the year following estimated at 207,860 rupees,[3] of which rather more than 100,000 rupees were appropriated to the rajah; something less than that sum fell to the thakoors or nobles, and the remainder was applied to purposes considered religious. In 1824 the tranquillity of the country was secured by the suppression of the Bheels and other plunderers by whom it was infested; a measure of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the country. In 1825[4] the revenue had reached 300,000 rupees, and according to the report of the political agent, would have been much greater but for the vices and misconduct of the ruler and his favourite minister, whose attainments in profligacy were so nicely poised that the British representative found it difficult to say which was the more unworthy. The amount of tribute paid in 1824 was 33,000 rupees; for 1825 it was fixed at 34,000 rupees; and for 1826 at 35,000 rupees, which was the amount formerly paid to the Mahrattas. No increase was to take place until 1832. In 1829 Captain Spears proceeded to Banswarra to effect certain necessary reforms, in the course of which a certain officer of police was dismissed. After repeatedly importuning the good offices of the British agent, which that functionary deemed it proper to withhold, the wretch formed the design of destroying the man who stood, as he believed, between him and profitable employment; and the crime was effected through the instrumentality of a Mahomedan servant. No doubt, it is said, existed as to the guilt of the accused parties, yet they were sentenced only to transportation; probably because the evidence against them was altogether circumstantial. Even this

[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 27.

[4] Sutherland, ut supra, 108.

lenient punishment the principal criminal found means to elude, having succeeded in making his escape on the way to Bombay. In 1831 the tribute was fixed for a period of five years at 25,000 rupees, a sum falling far short of the three-eighth share to which, under the treaty, the British government was entitled if it should be deemed necessary to require it. Moderate, however, as was this charge, it was not paid with regularity. Neither the rawul nor his minister paid the slightest attention to anything but sensual enjoyment. The Bheels and other marauding classes, now totally unrestrained, again indulged their lawless habits, not only within Banswarra, but by committing the grossest acts of outrage in the neighbouring states. In 1835,[5] a large balance was due to the British government for tribute, nearly the whole of the revenues of the country having been expended by the chief and his minister in wasteful extravagance and shameless debauchery. The reiterated exhortations of the British agent, Colonel Spiers,* for a reform of the administration, had been wholly disregarded, and his demands for the restoration of plundered property were in the same manner unheeded. Strong remonstrances on the part of the British government were made, and the consequences which must follow perseverance in the reckless course pursued by the rawul and his minister, distinctly pointed out. Some effect was thereby produced; part of the arrears of tribute were paid; the minister was dismissed, and an arrangement was made with the rajah of Pertaubghur for co-operation in the suppression of plunderers. The career of the prince whose misconduct had given rise to the evils thus sought to be abated, was not long protracted; and his death raised the question, often productive of confusion in Oriental states, of the right to the succession. He left no direct male heirs; and females in Rajpoot states have no claim to succeed. The difficulty, however, was happily got over without disturbance. The chiefs were called together, with the sanction of the political agent, and proceeded in conformity with usage, as was understood, to an election. The result[6] was the installa-

[5] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 24 Jan. 1838, No. 7.

[6] Id. 13 Jan. 1840.

* It is scarcely necessary to caution the reader against being misled by the similarity of the name of this officer to that of another, whose tragical fate is related a few lines previously. The dates will show that they were two persons.

tion of Bahadoor Singh, a member of the family, who it appeared had in all respects the best claim.

The tributary thakoors of this state are thirty-three in number, and their forces, with those of the state, amount to about 525,[7] inclusive of the military police establishment.

The practice of suttee[8] has been recently abolished in Banswarra.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of N. States.
[8] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 21 Feb. 1849.

BANSWARRA,[1]* on the route from Mhow to Deesa, 123 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 178 S.E. of the latter, a town the principal place of the small Rajpoot state of the same name. It is situate eight miles west of the left bank of the river Mahye, and has a rampart[3] inclosing a considerable area; much, however, of the inclosed space being occupied by gardens. The palace, or residence of the rawul or chief, is a large, turreted, battlemented building, on a rising ground overlooking the town, and near a beautiful tank overhung with trees, access to the water being gained by a fine ghaut, or flight of steps. Within the town are some handsome Hindoo temples and an extensive bazaar. The majority of the inhabitants are Brahminists, but there is a considerable number of Mussulmans. Distance direct from Neemuch, S.W., 76 miles; from Nusserabad, S., 200; from Oojien, N.W., 91; from Bombay, N.E., 330; from Agra, S.W., 350. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 74° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 251.
[3] Heber, Narr. of Journey, ii. 89.

BANTER,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town five miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, eight miles E. of Cawnpore, 38 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates the population at 5,000, of whom 150 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 80° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 117.

BAONEE,[1] or BOWNEE, in Bundelcund, a jaghire or feudal possession held under the East-India Company. It is inclosed on all sides by the British territories, except on the south-eastern corner, where it adjoins the small state of Behree, and lies between lat. 25° 54′—26° 7′, long. 79° 44′—80° 1′. Its length from north to south is about fifteen miles, and its breadth is of similar extent. Its area is stated to be 127 miles, and it "is estimated to contain fifty-two villages,[2] with a population of 18,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of one lac of rupees (10,000*l.*) per annum." It was originally granted about the middle of the last century to Ghaziud din Khan, at

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] De Cruz, Sketch of Pol. Relations, 39.

* Banswala of Briggs's Index; Branswarah of Ali Mohamed Khan.[1]

[1] Hist. of Gujarat, translated by Bird, p. iii.

[3] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 627. Scott, Hist. of Successors of Aurungzebe, in Appendix to Hist. of Deckan, ii. 230.
[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Stat. of Native States.
[5] Sect. 69.

one time the vizier[3] of Alumgir II., emperor of Delhi, by the Peishwa. The grant was confirmed by the British government on obtaining possession in 1802, and the Mahomedan descendant of the original grantee still holds the jaghire. He resides at Calpee, and maintains fifty horse and 300 foot.[4] In the large map[5] of India published by Horsburgh, 1827, it is denominated "Bownie of Calpie."

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 30, 196.

BAP, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a small town close to the eastern frontier towards Joudpore, on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmere, and 100 miles N.E. of the latter. It is an important place in this arid country, in consequence of a very fine tank of water close to the town to the south-east, and several wells of fresh water about three furlongs to the southward. On the west edge of the tank is a small shrine of great sanctity, being supposed to have the power of conferring children on those who are not blessed with offspring. There are 130 houses, containing probably a population of about 700 persons. The surrounding country is open. Bap is in lat. 27° 22′, long. 71° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAPIOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, distant S.E. from Beekaneer 48 miles. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 74° 8′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. 1836, p. 478—Court, Mem. of a Map of Peshawur; and 1839, p. 771—Irwin, Mem. of Afg. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 165; iii. 233.

BARA.[1]—A small but highly-important river of Afghanistan, in the province of Peshawur. It rises in Tirah, or the hilly tract lying between Sufeid Koh and the Salt Range. From the benefits which it confers on the country through which it flows, it has, in conformity with oriental feelings, become an object of veneration. The Afreedies, who possess the highlands through which the Bara flows, can stop its stream, and during the occupation of Peshawur by the Sikhs, caused the latter much vexation and injury, by frequently cutting off the supply. The Sikhs lost many troops in conflicts with these mountaineers, originating in their attempts to restrict the flow of the river. On one occasion the Afreedies, by allowing the water to accumulate and then cutting the mound, caused so great an inundation that Runjeet Singh's camp was nearly swept away, and those alert freebooters, who had watched the opportunity, secured great plunder. The length of the river is about sixty miles. It enters the plain of Peshawur in lat. 33° 53′, long. 71° 30′. The rice grown in this plain is considered superior to any other, and so highly

esteemed, that in the tripartite treaty of 1838, Runjeet Singh stipulated to supply a certain quantity of it yearly to Shah Shoojah.[2]

[2] Article viii.

BARA,[1] or BAREH, in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Chupra to Ghazeepore, 17 miles E. of the latter. It contains a population of 7,042.[2] Lat. 25° 30′, long. 83° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of North-West Provinces, 165.

BARABUTTEE.—A fort in the province of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, situate about a mile from the town of Cuttack. It was stormed in October, 1803, by a British force under Colonel Harcourt, and its capture was followed by the submission of the province. Lat. 20° 29′, long. 85° 56′.

BARA DEVI,[1] in the hill state of Hindoor, a peak, ten miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej, of the lofty range of mountains extending from north-west to south-east through the western part of that state. On the summit is a small temple. Elevation above the sea 7,003 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 11′, long. 76° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As.Res. xiv. 332*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trig. Sur. of Himalaya.

BARAGHEE.—A town in the raj of Odeipoor, one of the petty states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant N. from Odeipoor seven miles. Lat. 22° 44′, long. 83° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAGU POINT.—The southernmost point of land on the coast of Pegu. Lat. 15° 44′, long. 95° 30′.

BARAH,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 26 miles[2] N.E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water. The road[3] in this part of the route is excellent; the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 80° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.
[3] Statistical Papers.

BARAH, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bandah to Mirzapoor, 90 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 81° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAHAUT,[1] in the native state of Gurwhal, on the right bank of the Bhagerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. The houses are built of large stones, and covered with slabs or coarse slates laid on strong timbers. At the time of Raper's[2] visit, in 1808, they were generally ruinous, having suffered much from an earthquake in 1803; on which occasion between two and three hundred persons were killed,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xi. 476—Surv. of Ganges

besides great numbers of cattle. From the central position of this place, there are lines of communication with various parts of Gurwhal. The distance to Gangotri is estimated at seven days' journey; to Jumnotri, at five; to Kedarnath, at twelve; to Srinagar, at six. Here travellers proceeding to Gangotri lay in provisions, as no supplies can be obtained higher up in the route. Near the village is a remarkable trisul, or trident, no doubt set up in honour of Siva, of whom it is, according to Hindoo mythology, the proper equipment.[3] The base or pedestal, made of copper, is about three feet in circumference, and supports a shaft of brass twelve feet long, surmounted by a trident, having prongs each six feet long. By whom, or at what time, it was constructed, is unknown; and though it bears an inscription in legible characters, no one has yet succeeded in deciphering any part of it. The natives have a notion that the Chinese formerly held this country, and attribute to them the construction of this relic. The Brahmins maintain that this lofty trident is miraculously maintained perpendicular on its narrow base, and defy any one to overthrow it; but it is in fact fixed into the ground by an iron bar. There was formerly a temple over it, but this was destroyed by earthquake in 1803. Barahaut is in lat. 30° 43′, long. 78° 29′.

[3] As. Res. i. 251—Jones, on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAHULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 111 miles. Lat. 18° 34′, long. 77° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAI, in the Punjab, a town situate in the Jetch Dooab, 106 miles N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 30′, long. 72° 40′.

BARAK.—A considerable feeder of the Megna river, and an offset from the Jeeree, which it leaves in lat. 24° 43′, long. 93° 13′, and flowing first westerly through Cachar and Silhet for ninety miles, and then south-westerly for 110 miles, falls into the Megna in lat. 24°, long. 90° 59′.

BARA LACHA PASS, in the Punjab, a pass leading over the Himalaya mountains from the British district of Lahul, into the dominions of Gholab Singh. The crown of the pass is about lat. 32° 44′, long. 77° 31′.

BARA LOHAKUR, in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Delhi, and

40 miles[1] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, having cultivation in some places, in others patches of jungle. Lat. 28° 22′, long. 77° 49′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

BARAMAHAL.—A subdivision of southern India, situate within the presidency of Madras. The tract was annexed to the dominions of Mysore by Hyder Ali. It was ceded to the British in 1792 by Tippoo Sultan, under the treaty of Seringapatam, and now constitutes the northern portion of the British district of Salem. Its centre is in lat. 12° 30′, long. 78° 20′.

BARAMULA, in Kashmir, is a gorge in the mountains forming the south-western boundary of the valley. Through this aperture the Jhelum flows, draining the whole of this extensive basin. The Hindoos attribute its formation to Vishnu;[1] some give the credit to a saint called Kasyapa[2] by the Hindoos, and Kashib by the Mahometans. This remarkable opening, according to Vigne[3] and Bermier,[4] has been caused by the gradual operation of the river Jhelum wearing away the inclosing barrier, or by earthquake. The soil and hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Baramula are alluvial, but below the town the Jhelum enters into a channel in the rock, the sides of which are from 500 to 1,000 feet high.[5] In one place this river passes through an opening only fifteen yards wide. The scenery[6] in the pass is described as singularly beautiful. The town is situate on the west or right bank of the river, here crossed by a bridge of eight piers. There are about 300 houses and a small fort, garrisoned by the Sikhs. This is the most practicable pass for an army invading Kashmir, and that by which the Sikhs themselves entered it, carrying a six-pounder, their only artillery, slung on a pole.[7] Near this place the river ceases to be navigable, and does not again become so until it reaches Oin, in lat. 33° 46′, long. 73° 29′. It holds a rapid course until it enters the plain of the Punjab, near the town of Jhelum. Baramula is in lat. 34° 10′, long. 74° 30′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 377.
[2] As. Res. xv. 9—Wilson, Hist. of Cashmir.
[3] i. 286. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 359. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 280.
[4] Voy. aux Indes Orientales, ii. 268.
[5] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 278.
[6] Id. i. 279.
[7] Moorcr. ii. 316.

BARAMUTTEE, in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, a town 55 miles S.E. from Poonah, and 50 miles N.E. of Sattara. Lat. 18° 10′, long. 74° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARANDA.—See Burenda Pass.

BARASET.—A British district under the presidency of Bengal. It is named from its principal place. On the north

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

it is bounded by the British district of Nuddea; on the east by the British district of Jessore; on the south by the Sunderbunds; on the south-west by the Twenty-four Pergunnahs; and on the west by the river Hooghly, separating it from the British district Hooghly. It lies between lat. 22° 16′—22° 59′, long. 88° 25′—89° 22′; is about sixty-three miles in length from south-east to north-west; and in breadth about thirty-one. The area is about 1,424 square miles. The population has been returned at 522,000. The Hooghly forms for fifteen miles the western boundary of this district towards the British district Hooghly. The Jaboona creek parts from the Hooghly at the north-western corner of the district; forms its northern boundary towards the district Nuddea for about forty miles, and falls into the Isamuttee or Jaboona river, a considerable offset of the Ganges, which, flowing in a southerly direction, crosses the northern frontier of this district, through which it meanders in a direction generally southerly, and passing the southern frontier, is lost in the Sunderbunds; its total length of course through the district being about seventy miles, throughout which it is, during the rainy season, navigable for large river-craft. The Kubbuduk, also an offset from the Ganges, and flowing southerly from it, touches this district at its north-east corner; and holding a course very sinuous, but generally southerly for about eighty miles, forms the eastern boundary between this district and the district of Jessore, and beyond the southern frontier is lost in the Sunderbunds. A great number of other streams and watercourses, offsets of the Ganges, traverse the country in various directions, especially during the periodical rains, and in many places lay the surface extensively under water, particularly in the south-eastern part, where the Baira jhil or lake extends over about a fifth of the district during the rains, and is at other times a mere swamp. This redundant moisture, and the pestilential atmosphere resulting from its action on the alluvial soil and decayed vegetation, appear to have prevented the full development of the natural resources of the district, which, under adequate culture, might be expected to yield more abundantly sugar, cotton, indigo, and rice. The district is traversed by the road from Calcutta to Dacca.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARASET.[1]—A town the principal place of a district of the

same name, under the presidency of Bengal, is situate three miles north-east of an offset from the Hooghly to the Sunderbunds, and eight miles east of the main stream. It is an insignificant place, little deserving notice, but as the locality of the civil establishment, consisting of a magistrate and collector, with other European and native officials. Baraset is on the road[2] from Calcutta to Dacca, 15 miles N.E. of the former, 172 S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is well made and good. Lat. 22° 43′, long. 88° 33′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 163.

BARASHEE.—The name given to one of the numerous streams intersecting the delta of the Ganges. In the upper part of its course it bears the name of Koomar, and in lat. 23° 28′, long. 89° 38′, separates into two channels, the eastern branch receiving the name of Barashee, which it retains until it divaricates into the Attara Banka and the Balissore.

BARATHOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Khatmandoo 94 miles. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 84° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAUNSA,[1] in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a village five miles E. of Sultanpoor cantonment; 80 S.E. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates the population at 300, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 82° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topog. of Oudh, 117.

BARCOOR,[1] or BARKURU.—A town, the principal place[2] of a subdivision of the same name, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras. It is situate in a fertile well-watered country. The town is now much ruined, as is the fortress, which, according to Buchanan,[3] was founded by Hari Hara, rajah of Vijayanagar, who reigned from 1367[4] to 1391. The subdivision of which it is the principal place comprises a portion of the western declivity of the Ghauts, and is consequently very hilly, and traversed by numerous mountain-torrents, which, on entering the low country along the seashore, become sluggish streams, affected by the tide, and generally terminate in broad shallow estuaries communicating with the North Indian Ocean. Though in many places sandy, the soil is productive of rice[5] and cocoa-nuts, which are extensively cultivated. The less fertile parts are carefully planted, to yield building-timber and fuel. The population consists principally of Brahmins, who speak the Canarese, or language of Carnata; but the Mussulmans use Oordoo or Hindostanee, the dialect

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Travels from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, iii. 101, 102.
[3] iii. 101.
[4] Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 122.
[5] Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, iii. 104.

compounded of Persian and Hindee. The tract, within the remotest known period, formed part of an ancient realm, ruled by a dynasty named Cadumba, and overthrown in the second century[6] of the Christian era. It subsequently was comprised within the vast realm of Vijayanagar; on the overthrow of which by a Mussulman confederation, at the great battle of Talikot, in the year 1564,[7] it became part of the dominions of the rajah of Bednore; on whose overthrow by Hyder Ali, in the year 1763, it was subjugated by that adventurer; and on the overthrow and death of his son Tippoo, in the year 1799, was incorporated with the territory of the East-India Company. Distant from Mangalore, N., 42 miles; Bombay, S.E., 400; Bangalore, W., 195; Madras, W., 378. Lat. 13° 28′, long. 74° 49′.

[6] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 12.

[7] Ferishta, iii. 127, 130.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARDOLEE.—A town of Wusravee, one of the petty native states of the Rewa Caunta, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant E. from Surat 20 miles. Lat. 21° 4′, long. 73° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 78. As. Res. xiv. 141—Hodgson and Herbert, Survey of Ganges and Jumna.

[2] Excursions in India, i. 284.

BAREE,[1] in the native state of Gurwhal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, has belonging to it a few fertile patches of soil, yielding good crops of grain and of potatoes, the cultivation of which has recently been introduced here from the British settlements. There is here a petty manufacture of woollen cloth, the material being supplied by the native flocks and worked up by the men, the women being otherwise employed. "It is strange," as Skinner[2] observes, "to meet in these wild passes with men, each sturdy enough to make a Hercules, armed with a distaff and a work-basket." Baree is in lat. 30° 55′, long. 78° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Baber, Mem. 314, 373.

[3] Sutherland, Sketches of Pol. Relations, 139.

[4] Treaties with the Native Powers, 582.

BAREE,[1] in the native state of Dholpoor, a town, the principal place of a small district of the same name, situate among hills[2] in the south-west part of the territory. The rana of Gohud having by treaty, in 1805, relinquished[3] Gohud and some other districts to the East-India Company, was granted[4] the districts of Dholpoor, of Baree, and of Rajakhera, which he now holds with the title of rana of Dholpoor. It appears to have been* little visited by Europeans. Distant W. of

[1] Gazetteer, i. 136.

* Hamilton[1] states, "The streets are narrow; but many of the houses, built of red stone, are two stories high, and have a comfortable appearance.

Dholpoor 18 miles, S.W. of Agra 44. Lat. 26° 38', long. 77° 42'.

BAREE,[1] in the territory of Bhopal, a large town, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is situate in a mountainous country on the north or left bank[2] of the river Jamneer. The pergunnah of which it is the principal place contains 140 khalsa villages, or such as belong to the government, and 81 in jaghire, or granted as fiefs. The town was taken[3] from a Hindoo zemindar, about the year 1725, by Dost Muhammed Khan, first nawaub of Bhopal. Distant S.E. of the town of Bhopal 46 miles, S.W. of Saugor 70. Lat. 23° 3', long. 78° 4'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 87.

[3] Malcolm, Central India, i. 351.

BAREE, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank* of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Karamnasa. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by water, 576 miles, or if the Sunderbund passage be taken, 753; by land, by the new line of road passing through Sasseram and Buxar, 400; E. from Ghazeepoor cantonment 18. Lat. 25° 32', long. 83° 52'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAREE.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N. from Lucknow 29 miles. Lat. 27° 15', long. 80° 53'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAREE DOOAB.—One of the natural sections into which the Punjab is divided. It lies between the river Ravee on the north-west, and the Ghara or Sutlej, and the Beas rivers, on the south-east. Its length is 370 miles, and its average breadth about forty-five. Though not the most extensive, this dooab is one of the most important of those of the Punjab, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view. It contains the towns of Lahore, Mooltan, and Amritsir, and is traversed from north-east to south-west by the great canal (now under construction), which, diverging from the Ravee at Mahadeopoor, proceeds to Tibri, a distance of twenty-seven miles, whence, throwing out branches at various intervals for the supply of the adjacent districts, it pursues its course to the vicinity of Chichawutni, where it rejoins the parent stream. Its total length, inclusive of its branches, will be about 480 miles. The cost is estimated at 527,697*l*.[1]

[1] India Revenue Disp. 23 March, 1853.

It is chiefly inhabited by Patans, and contains several handsome Mahomedan tombs."

* Garden[1] states erroneously on the left.

[1] Tables of Routes, 161.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc

BAREILLY.[1]—A British district within the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces. The portion of country now included within it, was formerly divided into two districts; one bearing the name of Bareilly, the other called Pillibeet. The district, as at present constituted, is bounded on the north by Kumaon; on the east by Oude and the British district of Shahjehanpore; on the south by Shahjehanpore and Budaon; and on the west by Budaon, the Rampoor territory, and the British district of Moradabad. It lies between lat. 28° 2′ and 29° 19′, long. 79° 4′ and 80° 12′; contains twenty-three pergunnahs, and has an area of 2,937 square miles.[2] It is a level country,[3] watered by the Western Ramgunga, the Goulah, the Gurrah or Deoha, and the Gogra or Surju, which latter for a short distance forms the north-eastern boundary towards Oude. The general slope of the surface is towards the south, as is indicated by the descent of the rivers in that direction, as well as by actual measurement; Birindeo, at the northern frontier, where the Gogra passes from the mountains to the plain, having an elevation of 798 feet above the sea; Rodurpoor, on the north-west frontier, 629 feet; the town of Pillibeet, farther south, 517 feet; while that of the city of Bareilly, twenty miles more south, is only 470. The climate is fine, suffering little from the hot winds,[4] though colder in winter than might be expected from the latitude and elevation. The soil is fertile, and, except in a part of the northern division, highly cultivated, producing excellent wheat, the original seed of which was brought from England,[5] very fine rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, barley, maize, millet, pulse, plantains, dates, walnuts, grapes, strawberries, apples, and pears. The country is spotted with groves of noble trees of various kinds, and abounds with neat villages and cottages. The extreme northern section is part of the Terai, a tract of jungle, forest, and marsh produced by redundant moisture, arising from numerous small streams oozing from the bases and sides of the Sub-Himalaya. The forest[6] comprises a prodigious assemblage of fine trees, interwoven with gigantic creepers, and encumbered above with air-plants, below with underwood and the most luxuriant herbage. Those parts devoid of forest are generally overrun with rank grass and other herbage of enormous growth, which are annually fired, to allow fresh pasture

[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.
[3] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 14. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 437, 439.
[4] Heber, i 429, 437.
[5] Heber, ut supra, 435.
[6] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1832, p. 335—Hodgson on Mammalia of Nepal.

to spring up. Those wild and gloomy coverts are tenanted in great numbers by the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, lion,[7] panther, cheta or hunting-leopard, bear, jackal, fox, wild dog, various small feline quadrupeds, the monkey, stag-deer, antelope, wild hog, hare, and porcupine. Wolves commit great depredations, and are so numerous as to call for the interposition of government, who offer rewards for their destruction.[8] The boa-constrictor, and some other reptiles, attain a great size. In most parts of this tract the air is highly pestilential, and almost inevitably produces agues and fevers of the most fatal kind in such strangers as venture to encounter its influence from April to October; and though some of the indigenous population remain throughout the year, the pernicious effects of malaria are indicated by their stunted meagre forms, sallow complexions, and listless temperament. Even domestic animals perish,[9] if brought from healthier regions into the Terai during the pestilential season. This appalling character is, however, principally applicable to the western part of the tract, which is the most swampy. The route from Birindeo to Pillibeet, which lies farther east, is frequented[1] with impunity even in June. There is considerable trade[2] driven in the timber of the Terai, that selected for the purpose being chiefly sal (Shorea robusta) and sisu (Dalbergia sisu); and the transit trade[3] between Chinese Tartary and the mountains on one side, and the plains on the other, is also considerable.

A writer, quoted above,[4] thus describes this traffic in operation :—" The place [Burindeo] was crowded with native traders in borax, drugs, &c., and substantial four and six-bullock hackeries. The Nepal merchants were encamped on the opposite side of the Sahda or Kalee, and a brisk traffic was being carried on. Strings of hackeries could be seen wending their way downwards to Pilibhit, as well as on their way up."

The population, according to official return, is 1,143,657.[5] Of this number, 668,074 are Hindoos occupied in agriculture; 215,721 Hindoos following other pursuits; 113,594 Mahomedans and others, agricultural; and 146,268 persons not Hindoos, and engaged in other avocations than the tillage of the land. The number of towns containing less than 1,000 inhabitants is 3,298; more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 107;

[7] Heber, i. 448.

[8] India Jud. Disp. 15 March, 1848.

[9] Hodgson, ut supra, 336.

[1] Delhi Gazette, 1843, p. 406.

[2] As.Res.xvi.196—Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

[3] Id. 226.

[4] Delhi Gaz. 1843, p. 406.

[5] Mem. on Statistics of North-West Provinces, 1848, p. 169.

more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, 2 ;* more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, 1 ;† more than 50,000, 1 :‡ making a total of 3,409. The union of the district of Pillibeet with Bareilly was arranged in 1842. In 1846 the incorporation of the two was complete,[6] and under the existing settlement of the North-West Provinces, the government demand on account of the land revenue has been fixed, and is not liable to increase until the year 1867.[7]

[6] Mem. on Stats. of North-West Provinces, 84. India Jud. Disp. 31 Jan. 1844.
[7] Act of the Gov. of India, viii. of 1846.

The Rohilla Patans, formerly the ruling race, are numerous, and are easily distinguished by their superior stature and fairer complexions, as well as by their arrogant air.[8] They are stated to be a clever animated race, but devoid of principle, false and ferocious, like their Afghan forefathers ; and in consequence, crimes, both of fraud and violence, are very numerous : perjury is said to be almost universal. The picture given of these people by Heber is very unfavourable. " The country[9] is burdened with a crowd of lazy, profligate, self-called suwarrs (cavaliers), who, though many of them are not worth a rupee, conceive it derogatory to their gentility and Patan blood to apply themselves to any honest industry, and obtain for the most part a precarious livelihood by spunging on the industrious tradesmen and farmers, on whom they levy a sort of blackmail, or as hangers on to the few wealthy and noble families yet remaining in the province. Of these men, who have no visible means of maintenance at all, and no visible occupation except that of lounging up and down with their swords and shields like the ancient Highlanders, whom in many respects they much resemble, the number is rated at, perhaps, taking all Rohilcund together, not fewer than 100,000." These are hostile to the British government, the power of which, enforcing tranquillity, restrains their insubordinate habits, and precludes them from maintaining themselves by predatory warfare. In 1815 a serious riot, fomented, if not originally excited, by the more fanatical Mahometans, endangered the safety of the city of Bareilly, and was suppressed only by resorting to strong military measures. In this disturbance the Patan portion of the population were the chief actors. Akin to the Rohillas in feelings and pursuits are the Moguls, Arabians, and other

[8] Mundy, Sketches in India, ii. 4.
[9] Heber, ut supra, i. 440.

* Aoulah, 7,649 ; Beesulpoor, 7,245. † Pillibeet, 25,157.
‡ Bareilly, 92,208.

Mahomedans. The Hindoo portion of the people are said to be better affected, having by the change of rule been rescued from Mahomedan oppression and rapacity. The condition of the population, with the exception of a small proportion constituting the higher order, is poor; and in former times they have occasionally been so straitened for food,[1] that the more scrupulous castes have had recourse to wild roots, herbs, and insects; and the outcasts to vermin, dead fish, and carrion.

[1] Transactions of Royal As. Soc.—Glyn on Population of Bareilly, 483.

The principal routes are that proceeding northwards from Bareilly, by Bamouri, to Almora, in Kumaon; another, also from south to north, but east of the former, proceeding from Bareilly, by the town of Pillibeet and the Birindeo Pass, to Petoragarh, in Kumaon; another, in a direction from south-east to north-west, from the town of Pillibeet to Nugina; another, in a direction from west to east, and leading from Roodurpore to Birindeo.

The Bareilly district forms part of the country called Rohilcund, deriving its name from the Rohilla Patans, sprung from the Yusufzai Afghans, who settled in the tract about 1720,[2] and the character of whose descendants has been adverted to in the course of this article. Though often obliged to struggle against the supremacy of the sovereigns of Delhi, they maintained a precarious and ill-defined independence until 1774, when a body of British troops, under the command of Colonel Champion, acting in co-operation with Shujah ud Dowlah, the nawaub vizier of Oude,[3] totally defeated the confederated Rohillas at Tessunah, a short distance from the town of Bareilly, and hence named Futtygunge, or "Place of Victory." In 1796, a disputed succession to a Rohilla jaghire again called for the interference of the British, whose army, under the command of Sir Robert Abercrombie,[4] defeated the Rohillas close to the village of Betoura, a few miles from Bareilly. A village, now situate on the field of battle, also bears the name of Futtygunge, from the result.[5] By these events a large tract of territory, of which Bareilly formed part, passed into the hands of the nawaub vizier. In 1801, both Bareilly and Pillibeet were included in the cessions made by that prince, in commutation of subsidy, to the East-India Company.[6]

[2] Forster, Journ. Beng. Eng. i. 115.

[3] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 46. Forster, ut supra, i. 196.

[4] Thornton, ut supra, 560. Mundy, Sketches in India, ii. 12.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

[6] Treaties with Native Princes.

BAREILLY,[1] the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate in a pleasant and well-wooded

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

[3] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 439.

[4] Mundy, Sketches in India, ii. 14.

[5] Id. ib.

[6] Transacts. of Royal As. Soc. vol. i. part ii. 471 —Glyn on Population in Bareilly.

country on the left bank[2] of the Jooa, a tributary of the Western Ramgunga. It is a considerable town,* and though somewhat ruinous,[3] has a brisk and lucrative commerce,[4] and some manufactures, of which the principal is that of house-furniture,[5] more particularly of chairs and tables, which, though wrought, painted, and gilt very handsomely, are sold remarkably cheap. Besides the hands engaged in this branch of handicraft, there are cotton-weavers,[6] dressers, and twisters, manufacturers of muslins, and also of silks and brocades, dyers and colour-makers, linen and cloth-plaiters, gold and silver lace-makers, jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and tinmen, cutlers, armourers, seal-makers and engravers, turners, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, and various workers in leather, perfumers, distillers, printers, stampers, carpenters, and some other trades of less importance.

Much the greater part of the manufacturing business is in the hands of the Hindoos, who are far more industrious, persevering, and frugal than the Mahomedans.

[7] Memoir on Stats. of N.W. Provinces, 90.

The total population in 1848[7] was stated to be 92,208.†

The most numerous and important class of Mahomedans are the Rohillas, of Affghan origin; besides whom are Sayyids, who claim to be the offspring of Mahomedan sheikhs of Arab descent, Moguls, and Kunbohs, which last are a mixed race between Hindoos and Mahomedans, who regard them with contempt. The cantonment for the troops is at the south side

[1] East-India Gazetteer, i. 188.

* Hamilton[1] says, "The principal street or bazar is nearly two miles long, and tolerably well built, consisting, however, almost entirely of booths only one story high. One mosque, from its style of architecture and high position, has a striking appearance; and there are several other tolerable buildings of the same class. The old fort, situated at the western extremity of the main street, is crumbling to ruin; but after the insurrection of 1816, government judged it advisable to erect a small regular citadel on the plain to the south of the town, for the eventual protection of the European inhabitants, should any similar commotion again occur. It is of a quadrangular form, has a good ditch, and two bastions projecting from opposite angles, an arrangement which gives the whole rather an odd appearance; but it is quite of sufficient strength for the object contemplated."

† The mode of conducting the census was as follows:—certain houses were selected in various parts of the city and outskirts, in such manner as to embrace every variety of situation, construction, and population. The number of persons in these houses was ascertained by actual enumeration; and upon this basis an estimate was formed of the whole.

of the town, near the new fort. It is the head-quarters for the division of Rohilcund. Elevation above the sea 470 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 788 miles, E. from Delhi 152.[8] Lat. 28° 23′, long. 79° 28′.

[8] Garden, Routes, p. iv.

BARENGEE, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town 40 miles W. of Point Palmyras, and 40 miles N.E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 40′, long. 86° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAREWELLEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 95 miles. Lat. 16° 4′, long. 78°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARGA, in Koonawur, a pass leading across the range of the Himalaya, bounding that district on the south. This, with three other passes, occurs in a space of little more than a mile. Of these Barga is the lowest, and probably has not an elevation of more than 15,000[1] feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 16′, long. 78° 19′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, 45.

BARGAUT, in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ruttunpoor to Jubbulpoor, 60 miles W. of the former. Lat. 22° 29′, long. 81° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARIPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, close to the frontier towards the British district of Benares, distant N.W. from Calcutta, by the river, 749[2] miles; S.E. from the city of Allahabad, by the same course, 77. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

BARKALOOR,[1] in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town once of great celebrity, but now so ruined that its name has disappeared from the maps* of India. Faria y Sousa, in his Annals for A.D. 1581—1584, observes:[2]—"Bracalor, a city seated on the coast of Canara, in almost 14 degrees of latitude, was once one of the most noted places of trade in India, in the form of a commonwealth, but much decayed since the Portuguese built a fort there." It is not given in the accurate aud comprehensive Trigonometrical Survey Map of India; but in that work, the name of "Colloor" is set down in a site corresponding to that of the ancient town. Horsburgh[3] mentions, "Barsalor Peak, in lat. 13° 50′, long. 74° 54′, is a round mountain, about three and a quarter

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] iii. 13.

[3] India Directory, i. 508.

* It is the Barcalore of Wilks;[1] Barcelore of Rennell and of Hamilton.

[1] Historical Sketches, i. 61.

leagues inland, having the high chain of Bednore mountains for its base." This site corresponds almost exactly with that of Colloor in the trigonometrical survey; so that it may be concluded that Colloor of the present maps is identical with Barkalur or Barcelor of the earlier. Colloor is distant (direct) from Mangalore, N., 68 miles; Bombay, S.E., 380; Bangalore, N.W., 195; Madras, W., 370.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARKAROONDEE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 90 miles. Lat. 20° 27′, long. 80° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, ii. 287.

BARODA,[1]* a city of Guzerat, and the capital of the territory of the prince called the Guicowar, is situate near the river Biswamintri, which is there crossed by a stone bridge,[2] consisting of two ranges of arches, one over the other. The town is surrounded by numerous luxuriant and dense groves, containing great numbers of mosques, mausolea, and tombs of Mussulmans, giving an impressive solemnity to the scene. Interspersed are numerous baolis or wells, with architectural decorations, having grand flights of steps descending to the water through rows of stone pillars and pilasters. Of these, the finest is that called the Baoli of Suliman, made in the year 1413, by a Patan governor of the city, of that name. It is as remarkable for the excellence of the water as for its architectural splendour. The fortifications of the town are of no great strength, consisting of slight walls, with towers at irregular intervals, and several double gateways. The town is intersected and divided into four equal quarters, by two spacious streets, meeting in the centre, at a market-place, containing a square pavilion, with three bold arches on each side, and a flat roof, adorned with seats and fountains. The houses are in general very high, and built of wood, with sloping tiled roofs. The palace, or residence of the Guicowar, is a building of the same sort, having wooden galleries projecting one over another; and though the edifice is large, it is but of mean appearance. The house of the British resident may be characterized in like terms. The British cantonment is outside the town, and consists of "a number[3] of small brick houses, with trellis, wooden verandahs, sloping tiled roofs, and upper stories, each surrounded by a garden with a high green hedge of the

[3] Heber, Narrat. of Journey, ii. 127.

* Brodera of Forbes.

milk-bush." "The church is a small, but convenient and elegant Gothic building, accommodating about 400 persons extremely well, and raised at an expense of not more than 12,000 Bombay rupees, or 1,000*l*." The population[4] some years since was reported at 140,000.

The dominions of the Guicowar, over which the government of India exercise political superintendence,[5] are described in the article on Guzerat. His annual revenue is estimated at 66,87,443 rupees (668,744*l*.).[6] The military establishment of this prince, in addition to his regular troops, amounting to 6,059 cavalry and infantry, comprises also the subsidiary force at the disposal of the British government, which consists of five regiments of infantry, completed to 800 men each, two regiments of cavalry, and a company of artillery. He also maintains a contingent force of 3,000 cavalry, paid and equipped agreeably to the suggestions of the British government, and a corps of irregulars, known as the Guzerat Irregular Horse, commanded by British officers.

The state of Baroda was a branch of the great Mahratta confederacy, and its ruler the Guicowar, one of the princes who acknowledged the puppet rajah of Sattara, the descendant of Sevajee, as their chief. Palajee Guicowar succeeded his uncle Dunnajee Guicowar as second in command of the Mahratta armies in 1721. In 1725 he obtained by treacherous dealing a share in the chouth of Surat, and from the hill-fort of Soneghur, which he built on the south bank of the Taptee, fifty miles east of that city, he made predatory excursions, by which he gradually extended his authority over Guzerat. The Mahratta power in that province had been established chiefly by Dabari Senaputtee, the hereditary commander-in-chief of the Mahratta nation. Dabari being slain in battle with the Peishwa, was succeeded in 1731 by his son Yeswunt Rao; but this prince never possessed any real authority, it being usurped in Guzerat by Pelajee, on whom Bajee Rao, the first Peishwa, conferred the title of "Leader of the royal troops." Pelajee was murdered in 1732 by the rajah of Joudpore, and succeeded by his son Damajee, who still further extended the authority of his family, obtained a share of the revenue and customs of the town and port of Broach, and levied tribute annually from Kattiwar, and contributions from Surat. Damajee then threw off allegiance to the Peishwa, and

[4] Trans. of Medical and Physical Soc. of Bombay, 1838, i. 47—Gibson, Sketch of the Province of Guzerat.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 8 June, 1853.

[6] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

joined a conspiracy in favour of his rival; but being treacherously made prisoner, he was not allowed to obtain his liberty but at the sacrifice of half his possessions, and under acknowledgment that he held the other half in fief to the Peishwa. Subsequently, in 1753, Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, was besieged and captured from the Moguls by the joint armies of the Peishwa and the Guicowar. Damajee dying in 1768, the succession was disputed by two of his sons, and finally decided in favour of Syajee, a prince of weak intellect, to the exclusion of Govind Rao, his elder brother. This result had been brought about through the intrigues of a younger brother, Futteh Sing, who had bribed the Peishwa to recognise the supersession, he (Futteh Sing) being acknowledged as regent. Syajee died without issue in 1792, and was succeeded by his elder brother, Govind Rao, whom he had supplanted in 1768. In 1800 the government devolved upon Annund Rao, a prince of weak intellect. His illegitimate brother Canojee usurped the administration, but was speedily ejected by Rawajee, the minister of the late Govind Rao. Shortly afterwards Rawajee solicited the assistance of the British government, for the purpose of reducing Mulhar Row, a relative of the late prince, who, advancing with a force in support of Canojee, had commenced hostilities against the Guicowar. A body of troops was detached by the government of Bombay, to prevent the subversion of Annund Rao's authority, and Mulhar Rao professed submission; but while negotiation was in progress, he availed himself of an opportunity to make a treacherous attack upon the British detachment, which was, however, successfully repelled, and on the arrival of reinforcements under Sir William Clark, Mulhar Rao was entirely defeated, and compelled to surrender at discretion. During these proceedings, a convention was concluded between the government of Bombay and Rawajee, on behalf of Annund Rao. This was signed on the 15th March, 1802. Thus the British government, by treating with the Guicowar as a substantive state, secured his independence of the Peishwa. Under the treaty, the Guicowar had agreed to receive a British subsidiary force; and the Arab soldiers in his service being no longer required, it was resolved to disband them. These foreign mercenaries had for some time ruled at Baroda; and, alarmed at the prospect of reduction, they placed the Guicowar in con-

finement, and refused to release him till their claims were satisfied. They permitted Canojee to escape from Baroda, and serious disorders were apprehended. Major Walker called in the aid of an European regiment from Bombay, which, with the subsidiary force under Colonel Woodington, invested the town of Baroda, and after a siege of ten days, a practicable breach having been made, the garrison surrendered. The arrears of the Arab mercenaries, amounting to 175,000*l.*, were duly discharged. Most of the Arab chiefs adhered to the conditions, and left the country; those who forfeited their pledge, and joined Canojee, were pursued and defeated by Major Holmes, at the village of Sauree, and finally dispersed near Kupperwing, in the zillah of Kaira. Mulhar Rao had been pensioned, and provided with a residence at Nerriad, in the zillah of Kaira. During the siege of Baroda he disappeared from Nerriad, but was subsequently captured, and treated as a prisoner at large at Bombay, where he died. Canojee's repeated treasons led to his being finally conveyed to Bombay as a state prisoner.

Other engagements between the Guicowar and the British government followed, dated respectively the 6th June and the 29th July, 1802; and on the 21st April, 1805, the stipulations of the existing agreements were consolidated in a definitive treaty of general defensive alliance. The Guicowar thereby agreed to receive a permanent subsidiary force of not less than three thousand regular native infantry, and to provide funds for their payment, as well as the liquidation of certain advances of money made for the benefit of the Guicowar state, and the interest thereon. The usual articles were inserted against either of the two governments entertaining the services of any subjects of the other without consent, and against the native government retaining any European or American. Henceforward there is little to notice in the history of the Guicowar state till disputes between the Guicowar and the Peishwa, in regard to certain territorial claims, gave rise to a series of events which dissolved the great Mahratta confederacy, and hurled its leader from sovereignty to captivity. To enter minutely into these disputes is here neither necessary nor practicable. It may suffice to state, that with a view to their termination, Gungadhur Shastry, an able and upright

servant of the Guicowar, proceeded to Poona, whence he was seduced to Punderpore, under pretence of devotion, and there treacherously murdered by the contrivance of a wretch named Trimbuckjee Dainglia, a prime favourite of the Peishwa. This led to a succession of hostile operations between the British government and the Peishwa, terminating first in the humiliation of the latter, and ultimately in the destruction of his state and power. When, as a result of his first discomfiture, the Peishwa yielded to the British government his rights in Guzerat, the Guicowar received an accession of territory; and a new treaty, supplemental to the former, was concluded by the resident, Captain Carnac. Under this treaty, the subsidiary force was increased by a battalion of native infantry, of not less than one thousand men, and two regiments of native cavalry, the expense of which was provided for by the cession to the British government of the Guicowar's rights, under the Peishwa, in the perpetual farm of Ahmedabad. Certain exchanges were made between the contracting parties, and the Guicowar undertook to raise and maintain three thousand horse to act with the subsidiary force. Annund Rao died in 1819, and was succeeded by Syajee Rao, when the commission established in consequence of the incapacity of the former prince was discontinued. But the violations of faith with creditors of which Syajee was guilty, compelled the Bombay government to interfere (the claims of the creditors being guaranteed by the Company), and to sequester a portion of the territory for the payment of the debts. Some further sequestrations took place, to provide for the payment of the contingent of three thousand men; but in 1832 the Guicowar made arrangements for the discharge of the guaranteed debts, and gave security for the regular payment of the contingent, whereupon the sequestered districts were restored. Further differences, however, remained to be adjusted, which not being satisfactorily effected, the Bombay government, in 1837, under the order of the Court of Directors, sequestered certain tribute collected by the government of the Guicowar.

From the earliest period of our connection with the Guicowar state, a system prevailed of granting the British guarantee to officers of state, bankers on raising loans, and others, to insure them against the violence or want of faith of

their prince; and thus an influence was exercised over the families of many of the principal persons in Baroda, which placed them rather in the position of subjects of the British government than of the Guicowar. The hostile feeling of the Baroda durbar had for some time been manifest, from the outrages committed on several persons thus guaranteed, and other acts of an unjustifiable nature. After frequent and ineffectual remonstrances, the resident, in September, 1838, was instructed to reduce the demands of the British government to writing, to present them to the prince in person, and to warn him of the danger of refusing compliance with the just claims of the British government. In the event of the Guicowar failing to give an unqualified assent on or before the 1st November following, the resident was authorized to despatch a force, and place the province of Pitlad under sequestration, and to acquaint the Guicowar, that should he fail within two months from the attachment of Pitlad to accede to all the demands brought to his notice, the sequestration would be declared permanent. Among the demands were the dismissal of the Guicowar's minister Veneeran Aditram, and the nomination of another dewan, to be approved by the British government;* the surrender of a Guicowar's officer who had instigated various piracies on British commerce, and of others who had been guilty of injustice and oppression; satisfaction for the past in regard to complaints received from almost every British authority in Guzerat against the Guicowar government of a systematic want of co-operation in matters of police, and the prevention of the occurrence of the like conduct in future.

The sequestration of Pitlad was carried into effect on the 1st November, 1838, and two months passed without any alteration in the conduct of Syajee. It was not till the 28th November, 1839, that he tendered at the residency his submission to the demands of the British government. Through the

* This was strongly objected to by the Guicowar. But while the necessity of the approval by the British government of any individual nominated to that office has been maintained, the requisition was made less unpalatable upon the occasion of Sir James Carnac's visit to Baroda, when governor of Bombay, by an intimation that so long as the British relations with the Guicowar continued in their then satisfactory state, he would not be required to appoint a minister, and that the resident might continue to transact business with himself personally.[1]

[1] Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 21 Dec. 1842.

able and persevering exertions of the resident, most of the demands of the British government had been complied with in the early part of 1840. The rite of suttee was abolished throughout the Guicowar's dominions, by proclamation dated the 12th February in that year; the obnoxious minister Veneeran was dismissed; certain criminals were given up for punishment, and the parties protected by British guarantees were respected in their persons and property. In 1841 Syajee agreed to pay into the British treasury the annual sum of three lacs of rupees* to maintain the Guzerat Irregular Horse, a corps which was originally raised by the British government on their occupation of Pitlad, and paid out of the revenues of that province. His highness was left the option of dismissing a portion of the 3,000 horse he was bound by treaty to maintain; but of this he declined to avail himself, and the province of Pitlad was restored to him in consideration of his full though tardy submission. The Guicowar has it in contemplation to connect his capital by railway[7] with Tunkaria, on the coast of the Gulf of Cambay, a distance of about forty miles.

[7] Bombay Pol. Disp. 20 Oct. 1852.

The city of Baroda is distant from Ahmedabad, S.E., 68 miles; from Surat, N., 81; from Bombay, N., 231; from Poona, N., 263; from Mhow, W., 166; from Calcutta, W., 980. Lat. 22° 16′, long. 73° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARODA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant S.W. from Gwalior 103 miles. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 76° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARONDA.—A town in the native state of Rewah, in the province of Bundlecund, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant S. from Rewah 30 miles. Lat. 24° 6′, long. 81° 18′.

Boileau, Tours in Rajwara, 31.

BAROO, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village 71

* The sum actually expended on the Guzerat Irregular Horse, up to the year 1846, fell short of the assignment of three lacs, by an annual average balance of 30,500 rupees, which was saved to the Guicowar. On a representation in that year of the insufficient strength of the corps for the duties assigned to it, an increase was sanctioned at an annual expense of 12,000 rupees, still leaving the cost of the corps short of the assignment by 18,500 rupees annually.[1] The corps is under the exclusive control of the resident, with the reservation that any detachment, when on service with troops of the line, becomes subject to the orders of the senior officer in command.[2]

[1] Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 3rd Feb. 1847.

[2] Id. 5 Feb. 1845.

miles N.E. of the town of Jessulmeer. Its inhabitants are notorious for their marauding expeditions to plunder all whom they may be able to master. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 71° 59′.

BAROO BARYE, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 75 miles S. from Saugor, 70 miles E. of Hoshungabad. Lat. 22° 46′, long. 78° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAROWNDA,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Mirzapoor to Rewa, and 25 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate on a plateau of sandstone formation,[2] slightly elevated above the valley of the Ganges, and bounded in that direction, or to the north and north-east, by the small range of the Tara hills. The road in this part of the route is excellent,[3] having been laid down under the superintendence of the East-India Company's engineers; the country barren, yet not totally devoid of cultivation. Elevation above the sea 500 feet.[4] Lat. 24° 57′, long. 82° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jacquemont, Voyages dans l'Inde, i. 375.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.
[4] As. Res. xviii. 42 —Franklin, Geol. Section of Bundelkhand.

BARR,[1] in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route[2] from Berhampore to Dinapore, 246 miles N.W. of former, 44 E. of latter. The houses are scattered over a considerable extent, and their number is estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000;[3] from which number, according to the usually admitted average of inmates to dwellings, the number of inhabitants would appear to be about 25,000, which seems enormous for a rather insignificant place, though stated by Buchanan[4] to have a considerable trade. It is the principal place of the thana or police division, the area of which is estimated at 166 square miles, and number of inhabitants at 96,950,[5] of whom 24,237 are Mussulmans, and 72,713 Brahminists. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 85° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Heber, Narr. of Journ. i. 234. Valentia, Travels, i. 218.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 98.
[3] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, i. 84.
[4] Ut supra, i. 9.
[5] Buchanan, i. Append. 2, 4.

BARRA, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the river Vyturna, 30 miles N. of Callianee. Lat. 19° 40′, long. 73° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARRABHOOM,* a British district within that part of the presidency of Bengal which is under the political agent for the south-west frontier, and named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Pachete; E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Burraboom of Rennell.[1]

[1] Index to Atlas.

on the east and south by that of Pooralia; and on the west by Singboom and the British district of Pachete: it lies between lat. 22° 48′—23° 10′, long. 86° 9′—86° 52′; is forty-six miles in length from east to west, and thirty-five in breadth. The area is 860 square miles. The information respecting the district is scanty and obscure in the extreme. There is no account of its population except in connection with the larger district of Pachete, the united numbers of the two being supposed to be about 772,000. Barrabhoom appears to be less than one-fifth of the size of its associate district, and its proportion of population may be presumed to be in the same ratio.

E.I.C. Ms. Do c.

BARRACKPOOR.[1]—A town with military contonment in the British district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, presidency of Bengal, on the left bank of the river Hooghly, here about three quarters of a mile in width. Several regiments of native infantry are usually stationed at this place, hutted in commodious lines, and adjoining are the bungalows or lodges of their European officers. There are also other lodges, the residences of European families, "attracted[2] hither by the salubrity of the air, the vicinity of the Governor-General's residence, or the beauty and convenience of the river." The house of the Governor-General is handsome and commodious, but not very spacious.[3] It is situate in a park of about 250 acres, laid out with great taste and picturesque effect, the surface being artificially varied in elevation with much judgment, and "offering as beautiful a display of turf, tree, and flowering shrub, as any scene in the world can produce."[4] Here was formerly a menagerie, containing several curious animals, but the collection was nearly broken up during the rule of Lord William Bentinck. From an oral tradition still prevalent among the natives of Barrackpoor, it appears that the founder of Calcutta, Mr. Job Charnock, built a bungalow here in 1689, and that a flourishing bazaar arose under his patronage, before the site of Calcutta had been selected for the new settlement.[5] Distance N. from Calcutta 16 miles. Lat. 22° 46′, long. 88° 26′.

[2] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 31.

[3] Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 192.

[4] Heber, ut supra, 29.

[5] Topography of Calcutta, 4.

BARRACKUR.—A river of Bengal, rising in lat. 24° 4′, long. 85° 27′, in the British district of Ramgurh, through which it flows in a circuitous course for 120 miles, and, passing into the district of Beerbhoom, which it traverses for thirty-five miles, falls into the Dammoodah in lat. 23° 40′, long. 86° 51′.

BARRAH,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, a town on the route from Calpee to the city of Kotah, 275[2] miles S.W. of former, 46 E. of latter. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 76° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 117.

BARREEAH,[1] or DEOGHUR BARREEAH.—A petty Rajpoot state of the Rewa Caunta, in the province of Guzerat, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. The tract of country composing it stretches from lat. 22° 21′ to lat. 22° 58′, and from long. 73° 41′ to long. 74° 18′. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Loonawarra and Soauth; on the south by Oodepoor; on the east by Dohud and Jabboah; and on the west by Godra and Champaneer. The area is 870 square miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The climate[2] of Barreeah is considered peculiarly unhealthy, and even noxious. This is principally to be attributed to the greater part of the country being covered with dense jungle, which preventing a speedy evaporation of the water, unwholesome exhalations are the result. The bad quality of the water, strongly impregnated as it becomes with vegetable matter in its course through these jungles, is another cause of unhealthiness. The fact of the principal food of the inhabitants of the country being Indian corn, which is reckoned by the natives to be cold and indigestible, may be assumed as a third. From these causes combined, a variety of diseases prevail; the most fatal of which is called Mubarakee. In this disease the abdomen swells to an immense size, and the whole body becomes of a bilious yellow colour, a symptom more manifest in the eyes. After the monsoon, fevers of a bad description generally prevail throughout the country. No stranger, therefore, would visit Barreeah from choice, and but little intercourse would subsist between it and other places during a great part of the year, did not one of the principal commercial roads between the provinces of Hindostan, Guzerat, and Malwa, lead through it.

[2] Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 21 Jan. 1846.

The chief rivers of Barreeah are the Panum, the Gomaun, the Kurar, the Horb, the Goraukar, the Vankree, and the Kubootree. These principally have their source in the country itself, and are mostly tributaries to the river Myhee. The first four become formidable streams in the rainy season, but their channels are either wholly or partially dry during at least one half of the year.

The forests of Barreeah belong exclusively to the government, and constitute one of the sources of its revenue, the privilege of cutting the timber being annually farmed to the highest bidder. From this quarter Baroda and other parts of Guzerat derive the greater portion of the timber required for building purposes.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The connection[3] existing between the British government and the Barreeah state commenced in 1803, when Scindia's districts in Guzerat were taken possession of by a British force under Colonel Murray. The success of that campaign appears to have been materially facilitated by the good-will displayed towards the British by the rajah of Barreeah, whose conduct throughout called forth the warmest praises of the commanding officer; and a treaty was entered into by the British, subsidizing a detachment of the Barreeah Bheels at a monthly expense of eighteen hundred rupees. This secured the friendship and co-operation of this tribe, and enabled our troops to pass through the country without molestation.

[4] Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 25 Jan. 1843. Id. 21 Jan. 1846.

The Barreeah principality was one among the few independent petty states not only exempted from the payment of tribute to any Mahratta superior, but levying chouth[4] on those of the districts composing the Pownaghur Punch Mahals, now commuted for a money payment of 4,750 rupees, which is annually deducted from the tribute due to Scindia, and collected by the British government from Soauth and Loonawarrah.

[5] Pol. Disp. ut supra, 21 Jan. 1846. Id. 24 Dec. 1844.

In the year 1824, the sovereign of Barreeah consented to make payment of 12,000 rupees[5] to the British government in consideration of its protection, liable to a future increase in proportion to any subsequent improvement in the amount of the revenue of the state. The arrangement was ratified by the Governor-General, under date 20th April, 1824. The amount is partly appropriated to defray the expense of maintaining a chain of police thanahs from Baroda to Neemuch; and with reference to this tribute, the expense of a military force sent a few years ago to suppress the Naikra disturbances, was borne by the British government.

The revenue of the state is estimated at 57,651 rupees, or about 5,765*l*. The population, estimated at seventy-four to the square mile, would amount to 64,380. The country, as well

as the neighbouring districts of Godra, Chota Oodepoor, and Narookote, contains a great number of Naikras, who exceed even the Bheels in their predatory and lawless habits.

The military force at the disposal of the rajah, including the feudatory troops, amounts to 416 men, a small portion only being cavalry. Three field-guns constitute his artillery.

BARREEAH, in Guzerat, a town giving name to the small territory so called. Distance from Baroda, N.E., 50 miles; Ahmedabad, S.E., 81. Lat. 22° 42′, long. 73° 51′.

BARSEE.[1]—A town in an outlying section of the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, entirely surrounded by the Nizam's territories. Inconvenience having been experienced from the levy of duties by the native government on goods in transit between Barsee and the British frontier, it was proposed[2] to the Nizam to abandon his right, in consideration of a pecuniary compensation, or to cede for an equivalent a portion of territory sufficient to unite Barsee with the remainder of the collectorate. The question has been settled by the recent cessions of territory for the maintenance of the Nizam's military contingent. Distant 43 miles N. from Sholapoor, 128 miles E. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 16′, long. 75° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 10 Dec. 1845.

BARUMGULA, a town in the north of the Punjab, and on the southern slope of the Pir Panjal, which bounds Kashmir on the south, is situate in the Pir Panjal, or Nandan Sar Pass from the Punjab into Kashmir. The situation is beautiful and picturesque, at the extremity of a dark and deep defile, through which the Punch river flows. Close to the town is a small fort, garrisoned by the Sikhs. There are probably 400 or 500 inhabitants, who are employed in weaving shawls. The height above the sea is 6,800 feet. Lat. 33° 36′, long. 74° 40′.

Vigne, Kashmir, 259.

BARUT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Nandair 10 miles. Lat. 19° 14′, long. 77° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARWAH, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast, 48 miles S.W. of Ganjam, 94 miles N.E. of Vizianagrum. Lat. 18° 53′, long. 84° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASANTGANJ,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a walled town on the western boundary, towards the district of Bainswara, 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 70 S.E. of Cawnpore, 55 N.W. of Allahabad. Butter[2] estimates its population at

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 117.

6,000, of whom half are Mussulmans. Lat. 26°, long. 81° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASANTPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant S.E. from Lucknow 29 miles. Lat. 26° 42′, long. 81° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASHTA, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Chilkea, 31 miles E. of the former. Lat. 29° 3′, long. 78° 18′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 299.

BASNEE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore, and 12 miles N. of the latter. It is situate on the banks of a torrent, which in the rainy season discharges itself into the river Loni. Wells are numerous; but the water which they yield is brackish. The road in this part of the route is very good. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 73° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi. 29—Hunter, Narr. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.

[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 30.

BASODA,[1] * or BASONDA, in territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Tehree to Ougein, 78 miles[2] S.W. of former, 188 N.E. of latter. It is situate on a stream tributary to the Betwa, and is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. Population about 10,000.[3] Lat. 23° 51′, long. 77° 58′.

BASOUDEMTSO.—A large lake in Thibet, sixty miles in circumference. The centre of the lake is about lat. 29° 40′, long. 94° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASSEIN, in the recently-acquired British province of Pegu, a town the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate on the left or eastern bank of one of the main arteries by which the waters of the Irrawaddy discharge themselves into the sea. The offset, which in this part of its course is called the Bassein River, leaves the parent stream in lat. 17° 45′, long. 95° 14′, and flowing in a southerly direction for eighty-five miles, reaches the town of Bassein, where its deep channel affords a safe passage for ships of the largest burthen. Below the town the river takes the name of Negrais, and flows in the same direction for seventy-five miles, to lat. 15° 55′, long. 94° 25′, where it falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles south of Cape Negrais.

Bassein occupies an important position in the military occupation of the country, from its complete command of the navi-

* Basoda of Tassin.

gation of the river on which it is situate. It was captured by the British with trifling loss, on the 19th May, 1852, in the first campaign of the second Burmese war. Lat. 16° 45′, long. 94° 50′.

BASSEIN,* in presidency of Bombay, a town on an island separated by a narrow channel from the mainland of the Northern Concan. The island lies between lat. 19° 20′ and 19° 28′, long. 72° 48′ and 72° 54′; is about eleven miles in length from south-east to north-west, and three in breadth; and has an area probably of about thirty-five square miles. It appears to be of very irregular surface, and has some rugged eminences of considerable elevation; amongst others, "one[1] very high hill of table form, and another, not quite so elevated, rising in a conical peak."

[1] Heber, Narr. of Journ. ii. 178.

In 1840, the Court of Directors[2] sanctioned the construction of a bund or embankment across the Callian creek to the island of Bassein; the object being to prevent the encroachment of the sea, and to reclaim from it several hundred acres of land.

[2] Bombay Pub. Disp. 21 Oct. 1840.

The town of Bassein was of considerable size,[3] and surrounded by a regular fortification of rampart and bastions. At the time of Heber's visit in 1825, the place was uninhabited, and though containing a great number of streets and houses, it was overrun with jungle and other wild vegetation. There were then seven churches, some convents, and a Brahminical temple; but all were desolate. Bassein early attracted the notice of the Portuguese, as the river or strait separating the island from the mainland was a convenient rendezvous[4] for shipping† engaged in hostile operations in the neighbouring quarters. In 1534 it was ceded to the Portuguese by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat.‡ The Portuguese, who were bound to have ceded it to the English authorities, as part of the

[3] Heber, ut supra, 188.

[4] Faria y Sousa.

* Basain of Tassin; Bassai of the Oordoo and Persian writers; Bacaim of Faria y Sousa (translation); Bassein generally of the British writers; Basseen of Rennell, who erroneously states[1] it to be on the mainland.

† Hamilton, without specifying any authority, states[2] "the Portuguese obtained possession of Bassein by treaty with the sultan of Cambay so early as 1531;" but this appears to be incorrect, as Faria y Sousa mentions that they burned and destroyed that place in 1532.[3]

‡ Styled[4] by Faria y Sousa "king of Cambay;" but at that time Cambay was included within the realm of Guzerat.[5]

[1] Mem. of Map of Hindostan, 32.
[2] Gazetteer, i. 144.
[3] i. 356.
[4] Portuguese Asia, i. 361.
[5] Ali Mohammed Khan, Hist. of Guzerat, translated by Bird, 243.

dowry of the Infanta on her marriage with Charles II., retained it until 1765,[5] when it was invested by the forces of the Peishwa;* and, though well maintained, the defences having been rendered untenable, it was surrendered on good conditions. It was in 1780 invested by a British force commanded by General Goddard, who, "owing to the great strength of the place,"[6] made regular approaches with "a very powerful artillery, principally twenty-four pounders, and one battery of twenty mortars, at the distance of 500 yards, which did great execution;" and after a siege of twelve days the place surrendered. It was restored to the Mahrattas by the humiliating treaty of Salbye.[7] Here, in 1802, was concluded the important treaty by which the Peishwa agreed to maintain a British subsidiary force,[8] thus virtually and formally dissolving the Mahratta confederacy. On the final overthrow of the Peishwa in 1818, Bassein was incorporated with the presidency of Bombay.

A considerable extent of land on the island is cultivated with sugar. It is all of the common red variety. The Mauritius cane has not been found to answer. A small quantity is manufactured and exported to Bombay. Attempts have been made to encourage the extension both of the cultivation and manufacture, but with results little satisfactory. A grant of land was made to an European cultivator free of assessment for forty years, for the purpose of erecting a sugar-mill,[9] and carrying on the manufacture of sugar. The speculation failed, and the property was subsequently transferred to other hands, but with no better success.[1] The character of the land had been altogether mistaken. It was assumed that the soil was of the same quality as that of the gardens in which sugar-cane is grown, whereas a large proportion was little more than pure sand; and it seems to have been overlooked, that the sugar-cane does not thrive unless well sheltered from the sea-breeze. The sugar-mills consequently ceased to be worked, and the machinery was reported to be rusting from disuse. The Bassein plantains are largely exported. There is a species called "Rajela plantains" cultivated here, which are dried in

5 Duff, i. 549.
6 Id. ii. 425.
7 Treaties with Native Powers, 382.
8 Treaties with Native Princes, 394.
9 Bombay Rev. Disp. 30 April, 1834. Id. 8 Feb. 1837.
1 Id. 23 Oct. 1839.

* Hamilton[1] assigns an erroneous date, stating it to have been "captured by the Mahrattas in 1750."

1 Gazetteer, i. 145.

the sun like figs. A considerable number of plantains and other trees were planted in 1845.

The town of Bassein is distant N. from Bombay 28 miles. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 72° 52′.

BASSIM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Ellichpoor 80 miles. Lat. 20° 8′, long. 77° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASSWARAJE DROOG,[1] in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, called by the British navigators Fortified Island, from the defences erected on it by an ancient Mysorean rajah.[2] It contains cocoanut-palms, and plantain-trees, with abundance of fresh water. Though level and not much elevated, it forms on the west the shelter of Honnawar Roads, where ships may anchor[3] a mile and a half from the shore in five or six fathoms water, with a soft mud bottom. Distant direct from Mangaloor, N., 105 miles; from Bombay, S., 340. Lat. 14° 18′, long. 74° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 138.

[3] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 508.

BASTENDA, in the British district of Goalpara, in the north-east quarter of the presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Rungpore to Goalpara, 38 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 26°, long. 90° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASTI.—See Bustee.

BASUNEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant N.E. from Joudpore 98 miles. Lat 27° 16′, long. 74° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASUNEE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balotra to the town of Joudpore, and eight miles S. of the latter. It is situate in a woody plain at the south-eastern base of a low rocky ridge. The road in this part of the route is level and tolerably good, passing through a wooded tract. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 73° 7′. Boileau, Rajwara, 119, 218.

BASUNGPEER, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a village on the route from the town of Bikaneer to that of Jessulmere, and 11 miles E. of the latter. It is situate at the base of rocky hills rising above it on the north and west, and contains thirty houses, supplied with water from a tank. The road to the north-east is tolerable, that to the west, to the town of Jessulmere, is bad, over a stony and hilly country. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 71° 7′. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 33, 196.

BASUTEA, in the British district of Hijellee, presidency E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Kedjeree, nine miles N. of the latter. Lat. 22°, long. 88° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASWAPATAM.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant W. from Chittel Droog 40 miles. Lat. 14° 11′, long. 75° 52′.

BATALA.—A town of the Punjaub, in the Baree Doab division, situate on the left bank of the Kussoor Nullah, distance N.E. from Amritsur 24 miles. Lat. 31° 49′, long. 75° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, iii. 131.

BATCULL,[1] in the British district of Canara, presidency of Madras, a town situate on a small stream which a mile and a half lower down falls into the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. This stream waters a beautiful valley,[2] surrounded on every side by hills, and highly cultivated, the current being stopped by several dams, and diffused over the fields. The town has two mosques, though the majority of the inhabitants are Brahminists. The total population is estimated at 3,000. Distance direct from Mangaloor, N., 80 miles; Madras, N.W., 390. Lat. 13° 59′, long. 74° 36′.

BATE ISLAND.—See Beyt Island.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BATEL, in the Punjaub, a town in the Daman, situate 31 miles N.W. of the town of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 70° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] First Impressions, ii. 411.

BATESAR,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 35 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. It is described by Bacon[2] as "chiefly remarkable for the exceeding beauty of the scenery around it, and the broad lake-like appearance of the river as it meanders quietly through its precipitous banks." Lat. 26° 56′, long. 78° 36′.

[1] As. Res. xi. 479 — Raper, Surv. of Ganges.

BATHERI, in the native state of Gurwhal, a village on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It is situate 300 feet above the stream, and close to the confluence of the Retal Nadi,[1] a torrent falling into the Bhagirathi on the right side. There is a small temple dedicated to Mahadeva, and constructed in a conical form, of large stones piled on each other, without mortar or cement. The roof is square and sloping, and altogether the building has a great resemblance to a Chinese model. On the opposite side of the river an extraordinary cascade tumbles

from the brow of the snow-clad summit of a lofty mountain in five distinct falls, the lowest and most considerable descending in a perpendicular unbroken body of water from the height of ninety or a hundred feet. It appears to be fed by the melting of the snow on the mountain-tops. Lat. 30° 59′, long. 78° 36′.

BATINDA.—A town in the native state of Patialah, one of the protected Sikh states, distant W. from Patialah 90 miles. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 75°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAT KOOCHEE, in the British district of Durrung, in Lower Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town on the northern boundary of the district, 20 miles N. of Durrung. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 91° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BATTA,[1] or BHUTAH, in Sirmor, a stream draining the Kyarda Doon, the waters of which it discharges into the Jumna. It rises seven miles S.E. of Nahun, and in lat. 30° 30′, long. 77° 28′, and collecting the various torrents of the Doon, holds first an easterly and then a southerly course of about eighteen miles to its fall into the Jumna, in lat. 30° 26′, long. 77° 40′, close to the spot where that river commences its passage through the Sewalik range. The Bhutah for part of its course is dry in the hot season,[2] and then forms part of the route from Hurdwar to Nahun.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Clerk, Political Relations, 77.

[2] Moorcroft, Panj. Bokh. i. 27.

BATTANA, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bhewndy to Damaun, 18 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 19° 30′, long. 73°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAUG,[1] in the raj or small state of Amjherra, a town with a fort, situate on a sandstone[2] hill, in a wild, rugged, jungly tract, and at the confluence of the small rivers Wagrey and Girna. Here are furnaces for smelting the iron-ore raised in the neighbouring hills. It is surrounded by a low mud wall,[3] and is stated to contain 400 houses; from which amount, according to the usual average, the population appears to be about 2,000 persons. "Previous[3] to these last twenty years of anarchy and desolation, Baug is said to have contained between two and three thousand houses." In a range of hills extending N.E. and S.W., and in a spot about three and a quarter miles S.E. of the town, are four remarkable caves[4] excavated in the N.W. face of the rock. That most toward the north, and which is in best preservation, has an area, a regular squere, measuring eighty-four feet on each side. "Its height is fourteen feet

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trans. of Geol. Soc. 2nd series, i. 157—Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay.

[3] Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay, ii. 194, 195—Dangerfield, Account of Caves near Baug.

[4] Dangerfield ut supra, 197.

and a half; the roof is supported by four ranges of massy columns, the two centre ones being round, those on the right and left square at the base, but at the heights of five and eight feet formed into hexagons and dodecagons." Communicating with this ample area are numerous small apartments, ornamented by male and female human figures larger than life, and hewn in the rock. Another cave, of nearly equal dimensions, is similar in its arrangement to the first, and of much superior workmanship, but is much dilapidated by the falling in of the rock forming the roof. The other caves are less worthy of notice, but the paintings which remain are much superior to any similar works which could now be executed in India. Their exploration is attended with danger. According to the fabulous tradition of the Hindoos, "They were excavated[5] by the Panch Pandoos, those celebrated heroes of Hindoo mythology to whom all wonders are referred." The learned Erskine,[6] however, has determined that the temples are Buddhist. Baug is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, containing seventy-six villages, twenty-seven[7] of which are deserted. Though included within the limits of Amjherra, it appears to have fallen to the share[7] of Scindia, who granted it, with its estimated annual revenue of 9,000 rupees, to one of his relatives. Baug is situate on the road from Guzerat to Malwa by what is termed the pass of Oodeypore. Two roads[8] diverge from Baug; one the Tanda ghat, having a N.E. direction; the other the Tirrella ghat, leading to Indore and Oojein: this last is by far the best carriage-road. Distance S.W. from Mow 61 miles. Lat. 22° 23′, long. 74° 51′.

[5] Dangerfield, 201.

[6] Note on Dangerfield, in Bombay Trans. ut supra, 202.

[7] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 31.

[8] Dangerfield, in Bombay Trans. ii. 195.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAUG-CHEENEE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant N.W. from Gwalior 27 miles. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 77° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAUGDA, in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, a town 26 miles S.E. of Kishungur, and 23 miles W. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 12′, long. 88° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAUGLEE, in the territory of Gwalior, a town in Malwa, belonging to a petty rajah, tributary to the Scindia family, situate on the Kalee Sind river. It has a small well-built fort, and about 500 houses, with a population of about 3,000. Distant 54 miles S.E. from Oojein. Lat. 22° 38′, long. 76° 24′.

BAUG NUDDEE.—A small river rising in the Cuttack

Mehals, in lat. 20° 16′, long. 84° 14′, and flowing north for about sixty miles, principally through the petty state of Boad, falls into the Mahanuddy river near the town of Sonepoor, in lat. 20° 55′, long. 84° 9′.

BAUJPOOR.—A town in the native state of Wusravee, presidency of Bombay, 58 miles N.E. from Surat, and 34 miles E. from Wusravee. Lat. 21° 22′, long. 73° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAULAPOOR, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the route from Ellichpoor to Aurungabad, 65 miles S.W. of former, 102 N.E. of latter, on the river Mun, a tributary of the Taptee. Lat. 20° 43′, long. 76° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAULEA,[1] a town in the British district Rajeshahye, and the seat of the civil establishment of the district, is situate near the left bank of the Podda, or great eastern branch of the Ganges, on the route from Berhampore to Jumalpore. It has a bazaar and considerable traffic. The Baulea public school is managed by a local committee, composed of five members and a secretary, and its duties are conducted by five masters and a pundit. It was opened in 1837, and on the 30th September, 1850, the date of the latest return, the number of pupils on the books was eighty-five. The civil station of the district was formerly at Nator, but as the spot was low, and very unhealthy, the establishment was, in 1822, removed to Baulea, which is built[2] on a ridge of clay and kunkur. Distance[3] from Calcutta, N., 122 miles; from Berhampore, N.E., 47; from Jumalpoor, S.W., 136. Lat. 24° 22′, long. 88° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. viii. 7—Colebrooke on the Course of the Ganges.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 100.

BAUMEE.—A pass leading from the southern portion of Arracan into Pegu. The crown of the pass is about lat. 17° 25′, long. 94° 50′.

BAUN, or OOTUNGHUN.—A river rising in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, in lat. 27° 20′, long. 76° 3′, near the town of Munohurpoor; and flowing 215 miles, first south and afterwards west, passing in its course through the states of Bhurtpore, Dholpoor, and the British district of Agra, it falls into the Jumna on its right side, in lat. 26° 58′, long. 78° 31′.,

BAUNDA, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town 58 miles N.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 46′, long. 72° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAUNK, in the native state of Korea, on the S.W. frontier of the presidency of Bengal, a small town or village among E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the mountains of Gondwana, 44 miles N.W. of the town of Sirgooja, 108 S. of Mirzapoor, 360 W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 34′, long. 82° 42′.

BAUNSDA.—See BANSDA.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacob, Report on Kattewar, 62.

[3] Clune's Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 51.

BAUNTWA,[1] in Guzerat, a town of Kattywar, in the district of Soruth. It is the principal place of a tallook or subdivision containing fifty-four villages[2] and a population estimated at 20,000. A tribute of 1,200*l.* annually is paid to the British government. The chiefs of Bauntwa, younger branches of the family of the second nawaub of Joonagurh,[3] by whom it was alienated in 1740, have an aggregate income which has been estimated at about 100,000 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 190 miles. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 70° 10′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

BAUSHKERA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 27 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad for wheeled carriages, and passes over a level, low, open country. Lat. 29° 10′, long. 79°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAUSUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 110 miles. Lat. 18° 53′, long. 78°.

BAYPOOR.—See BEYPOOR.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

BAYTEE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village on the route by the left bank of the Ganges from Allahabad cantonment to that of Benares, 30 miles S.E. of the former,[2] 44 W. of the latter. The route in this part is an excellent made road; the country is low, flat, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 82° 22′.

BAZAAR, in the Punjaub, a town of the district of Bunnoo, situate on the right bank of the Khoorum river, 60 miles N. of Dera Ismail Khan. Lat. 32° 39′, long. 70° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAZAR, in the district of Peshawur, a division of the Punjab, a town situate 50 miles N.E. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 34° 33′, long. 72° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAZPOOR.—A town in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 9′, long. 79° 10′.

BEARA, in the native state of Wusravee, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay, a town on the route from Boorhanpoor to the city of Surat, 190 miles W. of former, 39 E. of latter. Population about 4,000. Lat. 21° 4′, long. 73° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

BEAS, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rises on the southern verge of the Rotang pass, in Lahoul, a Himalayan region north-east of the Punjab, and at a point 13,200 feet above the sea, in lat. 32° 24′, long. 77° 11′. This information is derived from the lamented Moorcroft,[1] who visited the spot, which is considered sacred by the Hindoos, like the other sources of their great rivers, and has its name from being consecrated to Beas or Vyasa, who is reputed to have compiled the Puranas, and arranged the Vedas of the Hindoos, and hence is called Beas *Rikhi*, or "the Sage." The river takes a southerly course of about eighty miles to Mundi, and being increased by the access of numerous streams, has there a considerable body of water, and a width of from 150 to 200 yards, with a depth of twelve feet. The depth, however, in the warm season constantly varies, beginning to swell in the evening, attaining its maximum by morning, and declining through the day, losing about one-third of its water. This periodical change results from the melting of the snow diurnally by the heat of the sun. From Mundi the Beas takes a course of fifty miles, chiefly westerly, to Nadaun, where Vigne[2] found it in the low season 150 yards wide, twelve feet deep, and running at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. Within this distance from its source it has been joined by numerous feeders, of which only two require notice. They are both from the north: the more eastern, the Holku,[3] having a course of about thirty miles, and joining the Beas a few miles east of Mundi; the more western, the Binoa (which is the greater), having a course of about fifty miles, and joining the Beas about twenty miles west of the same place. Forster,[4] who crossed the Beas a short distance below Nadaun, states that he found it to have a rapid stream about 100 yards wide; but the breadth frequently varies, and Moorcroft,[5] about a quarter of a mile above the town, found it only 100 feet wide, and running at the rate of five miles an hour. B. Von Hügel[6] describes it here as an unfordable clear rapid stream, running between steep and

[1] Punj. Bokh. i. 190.

[2] Kashmir, i. 132.

[3] Moorcr. i. 166.

[4] i. 260.

[5] i. 69.

[6] Kaschmir, ii. 79.

lofty banks, access being obtained to the water by large and well-constructed stairs. From Nadaun it takes a wide sweep of about eighty miles to the north-west, and having entered the plain of the Punjab, it, about lat. 32° 1′, long. 75° 39′, turns southward, a course which it holds for about eighty miles further, to its confluence with the Sutluj. A short distance below Nadaun it receives the river of Kunyar, flowing from the south.[7] Macartney measured it at the ferry of Bhyrawul, about twenty miles above the confluence, and there found it 740 yards wide, and so rapid that, in crossing, the boats were driven ten or twelve miles down the stream. This was in August, at a season when the river is at its greatest height. In the low or cold season it is fordable in most places. By the competent observer last quoted, the Beas is regarded as larger than the Sutluj, though in length of course it is greatly inferior to that river. But Burnes states, that though they have the same breadth each, about 200 yards, the Sutluj has the greater volume of water.[8] The confluence of the Beas with the Sutluj takes place at Indreesa, near the village Hurekee, and in lat. 31° 10′, long. 75° 4′, after a course by the former river of 290 miles. The Beas is considered to be identical with the Hyphasis of Arrian,[9] the Greek name being a corruption of *Beypasha*, given it by the natives. The united stream below the confluence bears the name of the Ghara until the confluence with the Chenaub.

7 F. Von Hugel, i. 77.

8 Bokh. i. 7.

9 L. vi. c. 14. Rennell, 82.

BEAWR,[1] or BEOUR, in the British district of Ajmere, a town of Mairwara, 30 miles [2] S.W. of Nusseerabad cantonment. It is situate in an extensive valley, which is likewise the site of the cantonment of the Mhair corps,[3] a force of 1,000 men[4] raised from the Mhairs, a tribe inhabiting that part of the Aravulli range. The only public building at this place is the prison, a well-regulated establishment, the expenses of which are defrayed by the labour of the prisoners. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 74° 26′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

3 Irvine, Topography of Ajmer, 4.

4 Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 395.

BECHORE.—See PICHORE.

BECTALUNG, in the British district of Sylhet, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of a small rivulet running into the river Barak, 52 miles S.W. of Sylhet. Lat. 24° 25′, long. 91° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEDER,[1] * in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a large town near the right bank of the Manjera, a considerable tributary of the river Godavery. Its site is on a table-land 2,359 feet [2] above the sea, and about 100 feet above the level of the adjacent country.[3] It is surrounded by lofty walls, and is still a large city, though greatly declined from its former state, when it was the capital of a principality and the residence of kings. It is at present chiefly noted for the manufacture called Bidari ware, used particularly for the bottoms or bowls of *hookas* or tobacco-pipes, and for vessels to hand round betel to guests. The material is an alloy, consisting of twenty-four parts of tin and one of copper. The ware is coloured black with a preparation for which this place is celebrated, and which is made by mixing equal parts of muriate of ammonia and saltpetre-earth with water, compounding them into a paste. The colour is said to be very durable; and if it become impaired, it is restored by the application of oil or butter. The sable hue of the articles thus fabricated is relieved by silver ornaments. Beder is 75 miles N.W. of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 53′, long. 77° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journal As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 401—Voysey on Geology of Haidarabad.
[3] Asiatic Journal, 1817, vol. iii. 221—Heyne, Account of Bidderyware.

BEDNOR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, distant N.W. from Oodeypoor 93 miles. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 74° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc

BEDNORE,[1] † or NUGGUR, in the native state of Mysore, under the administration of the government of India, a city, the principal place of a district of the same name, situate in the midst of a basin[2] or depression in a rugged table-land on the Western Ghats, and at an elevation estimated at more than 4,000 feet above the sea. The greater part of the surrounding country is covered with dense and luxuriant forests, nearly impenetrable from underwood, and fostered by the extraordinary moisture borne along by the prevailing winds blowing from the Indian Ocean, and condensed and precipitated by those lofty mountains. Nine months rain are expected[3] every

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 449.
[3] Wilks, ut supra, i. 449.

* Beder was enlarged and beautified by Ahmed, one of the Bahmanee sovereigns, who gave it the name of Ahmedabad. Hence the new kingdom of Beder was sometimes designated "Ahmedabad Beder."[1]

† Bidderuru of Buchanan, who states[2] that the word means "place of bamboos."

[1] Mill, Hist. of India, ii. 351.
[2] Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 261.

year, and for six of those the inhabitants lay in provisions as for a siege or voyage. The town does not appear to have been at any time fortified, its defence having been injudiciously intrusted to the line of posts[4] erected on the summits of the surrounding hills. On a bold eminence within the lines of defence are the citadel and the ruined palace of the rajah. The town is favourably situate for commerce, on the road leading from Mangalore, through Hosso Angadi, one of the best passes through the Western Ghats. Originally a village, this place in 1645 became the seat[5] of government of the rajah of Ikeri, who thenceforward was denominated rajah of Bednore, and its prosperity rapidly advanced, so that the population soon exceeded 100,000 persons. In 1763 it was taken[6] by Hyder Ali, the usurper of Mysore, who pillaged it of property of the estimated value of 12,000,000*l.*, and subsequently made it the seat of his government, and, in honour of himself, called it Hydernuggur, or Hyder's Town, subsequently abbreviated popularly into Nuggur, by which name it is at present generally known. Early in 1783 General Matthews occupied[7] this town, at the head of a considerable British force; but being soon after attacked by Tippoo with a vastly superior force, all attempts at resistance were quickly overpowered; and the British force having surrendered, General Matthews and the other principal officers were put to death, and the rest of the force imprisoned and very cruelly treated. Bednore is distant from Seringapatam, N.W., 150 miles; Bangaloor, N.W., 183; Mangaloor, N., 70; Madras, W., 360. Lat. 13° 50′, long. 75° 6′.

[4] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 261. Wilks, ii. 461.

[5] Buchanan, iii. 254.

[6] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 451.

[7] Wilks, ii. 461.

BEEANS,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a Bhoti subdivision or collection of hamlets on the upper part of the course of the river Kalee. Its limits are not very accurately defined; but it may be stated to be bounded on the north and north-east by South-Western Tibet; on the south-east by the territory of Nepal; on the south by the mehal of Choudans; and on the west and north-west by the mehal of Dharma; and as lying between lat. 30° 3′—30° 28′, long. 80° 42′—80° 57′; and having an area of about 200 square miles. The scanty habitable portion consists of a part of the valley of the Kalee and a few

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

gorges opening into it; the rest is a chaos of rocks and vast peaks, rising far above the lower limit of perpetual snow. Kuntas Great Peak has an elevation of 22,313 feet; Kuntas Less Peak, of 21,064 feet; Gula Ghur, of 21,222; Beeans Rikhi Peak, of 19,929. It contains nine villages, in which are collectively 184 houses;[2] and consequently, if six persons be assigned to each house, the population may be estimated at 1,104, or about seven to the square mile. It is altogether of Tibetan lineage, and belonging to the Mongolian variety of the human race. Notwithstanding the ungenial character of the soil and climate, the population is in general in rather good circumstances, in consequence of the active carrying-trade driven into South-Western Tibet through the two passes, the Beeans on the north, and the Tuklakot on the east. Very numerous flocks of sheep and herds of goats[3] carry grain, sugar, cotton, broadcloth, hardware, with other manufactures, and timber, from the south to Hiundes or Tibet, and bring back salt, borax, wool, gold-dust, and some other articles of less importance.

2 As. Res. xvii. 5 —Traill, Statistical Survey of Kamaom.

3 Traill, ut supra, 40.

BEEANS PASS,[1] on the northern boundary of the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, forming a communication between Beeans mehal, or subdivision, and Hiundes or South-Western Tibet. Webb, who probably approached nearer to it than any other European, thus describes it in his Field-book:—"A pass leading into Oondes [Hiundes], distant from hence three days' journey for laden goats (total about twelve miles), including the passage of the ghat." In the surveyor-general's map it is laid down in lat. 30° 28′, long. 80° 41′. The elevation is vaguely mentioned by Traill[2] as "about fifteen thousand feet," unquestionably much too low, as Webb, who in the end of June travelled the Lebong Ghat, situate about ten miles to the south of the Beeans, and having the enormous elevation of 18,907 feet above the sea, ascertained that the passage of the Beeans Ghat did not become practicable until August.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 As. Res. xvii. 2 —Bhotia Mehals of Kamaon.

BEEANS RIKHI (Peak of), in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a summit of the main range of the Himalaya, on the north-eastern frontier, toward Hiundes, in Chinese Tartary or South-Western Tibet. It rises, to the south of the Tuklakot

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Pass, to the elevation of 19,929 feet above the sea,* and far beyond the limit of perpetual snow. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 80° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEAS, in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dacca to Bograh, 26 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 24° 29′, long. 89° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEBAMEYOO, in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Etawah to Agra, 16 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 78° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.
[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 204.

BEEBEEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 32 miles N.W. of the latter.[2] The road in this part of the route is rather bad; the country level, with a soil, which, though sandy, is highly cultivated,[3] and abounds with groves of mango-trees. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 80° 8′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

BEEBREE, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and 30 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country is flat, open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 78° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEECHA KOH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S.W. from Khatmandoo 32 miles. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 85° 1′.

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 169, 187.
[2] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 203.

BEEDASIR,[1] or BIDASIR, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner, a town near the south-eastern frontier, towards Joudpore. About five miles south-east of the town, during the rainy season, is a piece of water about four miles long and half that breadth, with a depth of four or five feet. It dries up in the hot season, leaving a thick crust of salt,[2] which is taken off both for home use and exportation. The number of houses, according to Tod, is 500. The adjacent country is the least sterile part of the territory of Bikaner, in consequence of the nearness of water to the surface. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 74° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEGOH.—A town in the native state of Beekaneer, distant E. from Beekaneer 52 miles. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 74° 13′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 193.

BEEGHUR, in the British district of Hurriana, division of

* According to surveyor-general's map. Webb, however, in his Field-book, states the elevation at 19,857.

Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansi to Bhutneer, and 42 miles N.W. of the former. It is a poor place, being scantily supplied even with water. The road to the south-east is generally good, but in some places sandy and heavy; to the north-west it is firm and good. Lat. 29° 22′, long. 75° 34′.

BEEHEE, in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapoor to Benares, 39 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 84° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEHUR,[1] a river of the district of Boghelkhund, or territory of Rewah, rises in lat. 24° 15′, long. 81° 5′,[2] about 25 miles S.W. of the town of Rewah. The elevation above the sea, of its source, must considerably exceed 1,000 feet, as at the Chachye Fall, fifty miles farther north, or down the stream, the bed has an elevation of 990 feet.[3] At the Chachye Fall, the stream, passing from the plateau of Rewah to the more depressed country farther to the north-east, is precipitated down the face of the bounding ledge a depth of 200 feet.[4] Two miles below this it falls into the Tons, on the right side, in lat. 24° 48′, long. 81° 22′. At Rewah, thirty miles from its source, it is crossed by the route from Allahabad to Saugor, and at that point is fordable in the dry season, the stream being then fifteen yards wide,[5] and knee-deep: the bed is eighty yards wide. Jacquemont[6] describes it in the same place as a torrent flowing down a wide and deep channel over irregular calcareous masses.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xviii.—Franklin, Geol. Map of Bundelcund.
[3] Franklin, ut supra. Barometrical Observations in Bundelcund, 42.
[4] Id. 27.
[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.
[6] Voyages, i. 382.

BEEHUT,[1] in territory of Gwalior, a town on the route from Kalpee to the fort of Gwalior, 94 miles[2] W. of former, 30 E. of latter. There is here a fort of masonry on an eminence.[3] A small business is driven in smelting and selling the iron raised from the sandstone hills a short distance to the south. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 78° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 114.
[3] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 135. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 403.

BEEJAPOOR.*—A ruined town in Sattara, near the eastern frontier, towards Hydrabad, or the territory of the Nizam. Duff[1] gives the following account of its condition: "The walls, which are of hewn stone and very lofty, are to this day entire, and being surmounted by the cupolas and minarets of the public buildings, still present to a spectator from without the appearance of a flourishing city; but within

[1] Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 341.

* Beejapoor of Briggs's Index; Bijapur of Elphinstone and of Sydenham.

all is solitude, silence, and desolation. The deep moat, the double rampart, and the ruins of the splendid palaces in the citadel, attest the former magnificence of the court. The great mosque is a grand edifice, and the tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah is remarkable for its elegant and graceful architecture. But the chief feature in the scene is the mausoleum of Mohummud Adil Shah, the dome of which fills the eye from every point of view; and though in itself entirely devoid of ornament, its enormous dimensions and austere simplicity invest it with an air of melancholy grandeur, which harmonizes with the wreck and desolation that surround it." "When viewed as mere ruins, the remains of that city as they at present exist are exceedingly grand, and as a vast whole, far exceed anything of the kind in Europe." The fort, situate within the walls of the city, has a rampart flanked by 109 towers of different dimensions,[2] a ditch and covered way surrounding it, and a citadel in the interior. These works are very strongly built, having a revetement both inside and out, of hewn stone, carefully and skilfully laid in lime-mortar. The parapets are of the same material, and are nine feet high and three feet thick. The ground plan of each tower is semicircular, having a radius of about thirty-six feet, and the curtains, which appear to rise from the bottom of the ditch, vary from thirty to forty feet in height, their thickness being twenty-four feet. The ditch, which in many parts seems to have been sunk in rock, is from forty to fifty feet in breadth, and about eighteen in depth. A reveted counterscarp is discernible in many places, and the remains of a line of masonry running in a parallel direction, at the distance of about seventy yards in front of this, point out the boundary of the covered way. The circuit of the counterscarp is six and a half miles, and its ground plan, though somewhat irregular, deviates little from a circle. The works of the citadel, or innermost stronghold, are also of hewn stone, constructed with great regularity; "the defences consist of a rampart and fausse-braie flanked by towers,[3] and a wet ditch about 120 feet in breadth: the space between the ramparts and the wall of the fausse-braie is very broad; the ditch entirely surrounds it." "The circumference of the counterscarp of the ditch is about five furlongs. Its water is good, and contains abundance of fine fish, but no alligators, as has

[2] As. Res. xiii. 434 —Sydenham, Account of Bijapur.

[3] Sydenham ut supra, 435.

been stated by former writers." To the westward of the fort is the ruin of a vast city, which, from the innumerable tombs, mosques, seraies, and edifices of every description, may be concluded to have been one of the greatest cities in India. It was formerly divided into several quarters, one of which is six miles in circumference, and is said to have contained a hundred thousand dwellings. Within the fort is the mausoleum of Sultan Muhammad of Beejapoor,[4] who died in 1660. It is 150 feet square in the inside, and upwards of 150 feet in height to the top of the dome, which is 130 feet in diameter.* Outside the tomb is suspended from the face of the building, by an iron chain, a large aerolite, which is popularly regarded as a preservative against the effects of lightning. The Jama Masjit, or principal mosque, is a beautiful structure, but was despoiled of much of its splendour by Aurungzebe, who plundered it when he took the city. Among the various wonders of this ruined capital of the extinct kingdom of Beejapoor, not the least remarkable is the vast gun called Malik i Maidan, or "the King of the Plain," one of the largest pieces of brass ordnance in the world.[5] The muzzle is four feet eight inches in diameter,[6] the calibre two feet four inches, the length nearly fifteen feet, the weight forty tons.† Its removal to England has been suggested by the Bombay government; but as the expense of its conveyance to the coast was estimated at 30,000 rupees, the home authorities expressed an opinion, that the object proposed was not of sufficient importance to justify the expense.[7] There are numerous good wells, yielding excellent water: a still more abundant supply was formerly afforded by aqueducts from extensive tanks outside; but these were destroyed previously to the last siege, with the view of straitening the supplies of the besiegers. In the citadel is an ancient temple in a style similar to that at Ellora,[8] and it appears to

[4] Sydenham, ut supra, 436. Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 151.

[5] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 661.

[6] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 113.

[7] Bombay Pub. Disp. 3 Nov. 1852.

[8] Sydenham, ut supra, 447.

* According to Sydenham. Colonel Sykes states the diameter to be 116 feet.

† This monster gun was cast by Chulebi Rumi Khan at Ahmednuggur,[1] where the huge mould may still be seen. It was taken from the king of Ahmednuggur by Muhammud, the king of Beejapoor, who reigned from 1626 to 1660. This fact was recorded in an inscription[2] on the gun, erased by order of Arungzebe, who substituted the present inscription, stating that he conquered Beejapoor in 1685.

[1] Briggs in Note on Ferishta, iii. 239.

[2] Sydenham, ut supra, 445.

be the sole relic of the race which ruled here previously to the Mussulman conquest.

The founder of the Mussulman state of Beejapoor was, according to Ferishta,[9] a son of Murad II., the Osmanli sultan; on whose death, his successor, Muhammad II., gave orders that all his brothers should be strangled. From this fate one only, named Yusuf, escaped, by a stratagem of his mother. After many adventures, Yusuf is stated to have entered into the service of the king of Ahmedabad Bieder, in which he raised himself to the highest offices of the state. On the king's death, he withdrew from Ahmedabad to Beejapoor, and declared himself its king; the people at the same time acknowledging his claim. Yusuf reigned with great prosperity, and extending his dominions westward to the sea-coast, took Goa from the Portuguese.[1] His resources must have been great, as he built the vast citadel of Beejapoor. He died in 1510, and was succeeded by his son Ismael, who died in 1534, after a brilliant and prosperous reign. The fate of his son and successor Mulu Adil Shah was widely different, he having been deposed and blinded, after a disastrous and inglorious reign of only six months; thus making way for his younger brother Ibrahim, a profligate man, who died 1557, and was succeeded by his son Ali Adil Shah. This king confederated with the kings of Ahmednuggur and of Golconda, against Raja Ram, the rao or sovereign of Bijyanagar, and, with the exception of the padshah of Delhi, by far the greatest potentate of India. Raja Ram was, in 1564, defeated in a great battle,[2] at Talikot, on the river Krishna, and being made prisoner, was put to death in cold blood, and his capital taken and sacked. The wall of Beejapoor, the Jama Masjit or great mosque, the aqueducts, and some other great works of the city, were constructed by Ali Adil Shah, whose death occurred in 1579. The throne, on this event, passed to his nephew Ibrahim Adil II., an infant, whose interests were managed by Chaund Bibi, widow of the late king, a woman celebrated for her determination, talents, and energy. On Ibrahim arriving at years of discretion, and assuming the government, he ruled with ability; and dying in 1626, after a reign of forty-seven years, was succeeded by Muhammad Adil Shaw, under whose reign Sevajee, the notorious founder of the Mahratta

9 iii. 5.

1 Ferishta, ut supra, 31.

2 Ferishta, iii 131.

sway, rose into notice. Shahjee, the father of Sevajee, had been an officer in the service of the king of Beejapoor; and the first aggressions of Sevajee were made at the expense of that state, from which, in the interval[3] between 1646 and 1648, he wrested several forts: soon afterwards he took possession of the greater part of the Concan. Muhammad, however, had a more formidable enemy in Shah Jehan, whose son Aurungzebe, in obedience to the imperial mandate, besieged the city of Beejapoor, and was on the eve of taking it, when he precipitately marched away to Agra, whither he was drawn by intelligence of some court intrigues,[4] which he feared might end in his destruction. After his departure, the power of Sevajee rapidly increased, and that of the king of Beejapoor proportionally declined. Muhammad died in 1660, and was succeeded by Ali Adil II., who, on his decease in 1672,[5] left the kingdom, then fast descending to ruin, to his infant son Secunder Adil Shah, the last of the race who occupied the throne, as, in 1686,* Aurungzebe took Beejapoor, and put an end to its existence as an independent state. Those vast and wonderful ruins passed, with the adjoining territory, to the Mahrattas during the decline of the realm of Delhi, in the early part of the eighteenth century. On the overthrow of the Peishwa, in 1818, they passed into the hands of the British government, and were included within the territory assigned by that government to the rajah of Sattara. The late ruler of that state manifested much anxiety for the preservation of the splendid remains of Mahomedan grandeur in Beejapoor, and adopted measures for repairing and upholding them; and since its escheat, the Bombay government has acted in the same laudable spirit, having taken measures, with the approbation of the home authorities, for arresting the further progress of dilapidation in the buildings, as well as for collecting and preserving the relics of manuscripts, coins, copper-plate inscriptions, and other curious and interesting relics of the past.[6] Distance from Sattara, S.E., 130 miles; from Poona, S.E., 170; from Bombay 245. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 75° 48′.

[3] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 425-427.

[4] Duff, ut supra, i. 160.

[5] Scott, Hist. of Deccan, ii. 35. Duff, i. 256.

[6] Bombay Public Disp. 11 Sept. 1850. Id. 29 June, 1853.

* In Scott it is stated to have been taken in 1688; but Elphinstone, Duff, and Sydenham agree on the date 1686. In the inscription made on the great gun by order of Aurungzebe, the date is stated to be 1685; but Sydenham observes, "The neatness of the chronogram is a sufficient excuse for the mistake of one year."[1]

[1] p. 444.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Transactions of Medical and Physical Soc. of Bombay, i. 51—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

BEEJAPORE,[1] in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 200 miles N.W. of former, 60 S.E. of latter. Population 12,000.[2] Lat. 23° 32′, long. 72° 45′.

BEEJEE.—See BHUJEE.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEJEEPOOR.—A town of Purlahkemedy, one of the Koond states, on the north-east frontier of the Madras presidency, distant S.W. from Goomsoor 50 miles. Lat. 19° 33′, long. 84°.

BEEJUL.—A river of Baghelcund, rising in Rewah, about lat. 24° 10′, long. 82° 30′, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction for thirty miles through Rewah, and twenty-five miles through Mirzapore, falls into the river Sone on the right bank, in lat. 24° 32′, long. 83° 2′.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 145.

BEEJWAR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Alwur, a town near the left bank of the Saubie Nulla, a torrent dry from November[2] to July, but widely spreading during the rains. Distance S.W. from Delhi 65 miles. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 76° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEJWAR, in Central India, a town in the native state of Tonk, or possessions of Ameer Khan, distant N.E. from Tonk 18 miles. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 75° 44′.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Boileau, in Map annexed to Tour in Rajwara.

BEEKANEER,[1]* or BIKANEER, a state of Rajpootana, is bounded on the north by the British district of Butteeanah; on the east by that of Hurriana and by Shekawuttee; on the south-east by Shekawuttee; on the south by Joudpore; and on the west by Jessulmere and Bahawulpore. It lies between lat. 27° 30′—29° 55′, long. 72° 30′—75° 40′. It is 160 miles[2] across, in a direction from north to south, and 200 in a direc-

¹ Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 178.
² Hist. of India.
³ i. 5.
⁴ Memoir, cxxxiii.
⁵ Index to Mem.
⁶ Mahomedan Hist. iii. 721.
⁷ Ferishta, iv.
⁸ Trans. in India, ii. 367.
⁹ Rajwara, i.
¹ Mem. of G. Thomas, 128.
² East-India Gazetteer, Index.
³ Ut supra, ii. 178, 184.

* There is great diversity in the manner in which this word is spelled. It is given "Bikaner" by Tod.[1] In Elphinstone's Map of India[2] it is written "Bhicaner;" in his "Account of Cabool" it is spelled "Bikaneer;"[3] in Rennell[4] we find it "Bickaneer," and again,[5] "Bickanere;" in Price,[6] "Bikkaneir;" in Briggs's Index,[7] "Bhikanere;" in H. T. Prinsep,[8] "Beekaneer;" in Boileau,[9] "Beekaner;" in Francklin,[1] "Beykaneer;" in Hamilton,[2] "Bicanere." According to the account of Tod,[3] the town and state were founded 1459, by Beeka, a Rajpoot adventurer; and "the spot which he selected for his capital was the birthright of a Jaut, who would only concede it for this purpose, on the condition that his name should be linked in perpetuity with its surrender. Naira, or Nera, was the name of the proprietor, which Beeka added to his own; thus composing that of the future capital Bikaner."

tion at right angles with the former. The area is 17,676 square miles.[3] There is throughout the whole country probably no eminence having an elevation of five hundred feet above the average level, though in many places the whole surface is overspread with undulating sandhills, described by Elphinstone[4] as "exactly like those which are sometimes formed by the wind on the seashore, but far exceeding them in their height, which was from twenty to one hundred feet." The consistence of these is so loose, that men and quadrupeds stepping off the beaten track sink as if in snow. It does not appear that there is one permanently-running stream throughout this territory, though considerably exceeding Sicily in size. Boileau[5] states, the "country may be traversed for a hundred miles without meeting a running stream even an inch deep." The Katuri nuddy or stream flows from Shekawuttee over the eastern frontier, and is shortly lost in the sands of Beekaneer. The river Gagur, the channel of the drainage from that part of the Sub-Himalaya extending between the Sutlej and the Jumna, scarcely enters Beekaneer ere it disappears, from the effects of evaporation and absorption, though a continuation of its bed, devoid of water, may be traced westward to its communication[6] with the channel of the Ghara, at a point about twenty miles above the town of Bahawulpore. Water for the most part lies so far beneath the surface, that many of the wells are two hundred and fifty feet deep;[7] in numerous instances it is necessary to dig to the depth of from three hundred to three hundred and forty feet. When obtained, the quality of the water is brackish and unwholesome, and the supply generally so scanty, that two bullocks working for a night exhaust it.[8] The great well for supplying the fort of Beekaneer is three hundred feet deep,[9] and when the bucket is let down, the noise produced from its striking the water is represented as equal to that of a great gun. Besides the supply from those wells, a scanty and precarious resource is found in reservoirs of masonry, ten or twelve feet deep, and about half that width, replenished by the periodical rains.[1] After heavy and continued rains, there are a few shallow salt-lakes, or sirrs, as they are vernacularly termed, that on the setting in of hot weather become dried up, and leave a thick crust of salt,[2] which, though of inferior quality, is removed, and used for commercial and

3 Trigon. Surv. Report.

4 Account of Caubul, i. 6, 7.

5 Ut supra, 168.

6 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 107—Colvin, on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.

7 Boileau, ut supra, 12.

8 Elphinstone, ut supra, i. 7.

9 Id. 16.

1 Boileau, 13.

2 Tod, ii 203.

domestic purposes.* Rock formations appear to be not of frequent occurrence. Tod[3] states, without specifying localities, that "occasionally the sandstone formation rises above the surface."

[3] ii. 203.

At Khari,[4] between thirty and forty miles north-east of the town of Beekaneer, is a rock at present quarried, and yielding a fine hard red stone, universally used in facing the better class of houses, for which purpose it is elaborately and curiously carved by the native stonecutters. Twenty miles to the south-east of the town, the formation is rough soft limestone, and in the same vicinity are quarries of red siliceous conglomerate, like massive agates embedded in a hard calcareous matrix, which is broken up and burned into lime, the nodular agates being used as building-stone. Near the eastern frontier, at Chooroo,[5] large masses of kunkur, or soft limestone, are dug up from beneath the sand, and in the same vicinity is the little conical hill of Beerumsir, in which copper-mines have been worked, but soon relinquished, in consequence of the unprofitable result. Altogether, nothing can be more dreary than the general aspect of the country, even to the very gates of the capital. Elphinstone[6] says, "Within ten yards of the town was as waste as the wildest part of Arabia." Nor did his experience of remoter parts lead him to form a more favourable opinion of them. "Among the most dismal hills of sand," he observes, "one occasionally meets with a village, if such a name can be given to a few round huts of straw, with low walls and conical roofs, like little stacks of corn. These are surrounded by hedges of thorny branches stuck in the sand, which, as well as the houses, are so dry, that if they happened to catch fire, the village would be reduced to ashes in five minutes. These miserable abodes are surrounded by a few fields, which depend for water on the rains and dews, and which bear thin crops of the poorest kind of pulse and of bajra, or Holcus spicatus; and this last, though it flourishes in the most sterile countries, grows here with difficulty, each stalk several feet from its neighbour."[7] The least barren tract is on the

[4] Boileau, 173.

[5] Elphinstone, i. 6.

[6] i. 15.

[7] Id. i. 7.

* Boileau mentions, at Koilath, thirty miles south-west of the capital, a collection of water, which he in one place[1] styles a "very extensive sheet of water;" in another,[2] "a very large tank;" but does not state whether it is fresh or otherwise.

[1] Ut supra, p. 26.

[2] 195.

south-east frontier, where are many patches of arable land,[8] and where water is found nearer the surface than in other parts of the country. The sandhills in some places produce a scanty growth of harsh juiceless grass, and of mimosas, caper-shrubs, and phoke, a shrub with slight and tender stem, and branches serving as fodder for camels.[9]

[8] Boileau, 169.

[9] Elphinstone, i. 5.

The climate is characterized by extraordinary extremes of temperature, according as the sun may be above or below the horizon. There is the unexceptionable evidence of Elphinstone[1] respecting this point, at least as regards the closing part of the year. Proceeding to the capital at the beginning of November, the members of his mission suffered great mortality. "Thirty sepoys," he states, "without reckoning followers, were taken ill in the course of one day at Nuttoosir, and forty persons of all descriptions expired during the first week of our halt at Bikaneer. The great difference between the temperature of the days and nights no doubt contributed to this mortality. Even the English gentlemen used to suffer from cold during the night-marches, and were happy to kindle a large fire as soon as we reached our ground; yet the sun became powerful so early in the morning, that we always woke with a feverish heat, which lasted till sunset." Boileau found the weather piercingly cold in winter, and even in the beginning of February ice was formed in considerable quantities on the ponds, and the different vessels of water in his camp were completely frozen.[2] But on the 9th May the temperature was 120° at noon; 123° at 1 P.M.; 119° at 2 P.M.; 116° at 3 P.M., in the same tent. Yet under this great heat the air was not found unhealthy, and there was not a sick man in camp; so that a comparison with the effects of the season encountered by Elphinstone, would seem to show that the more sultry is the more healthy part of the year.

[1] Id. i. 12.

[2] Rajwara, 167.

On the number and nature of the wild animals in this country accounts do not perfectly agree. Tod[3] says, "The nil-gau, or elk, and deer of every kind, are plentiful, and the fox of the desert is a beautiful little animal. Jackals and hyænas are not scarce, and even lions are by no means unknown in Bikaneer." Boileau, however, though not positively denying the alleged fact, believes that tigers and leopards are never seen. He adds:[4] "A few deer are to be found eastward

[3] Ut supra, ii. 204.

[4] 170.

of the great desert, but game, or game-birds of any kind, are very scarce in these quarters. A few wild ducks and grey partridges now and then show themselves, but I do not remember hearing that hyænas, wolves, jackals, foxes, porcupines, hares, or any of the ordinary denizens of Indian jungles, are commonly found here. Snakes are, however, so common in some parts, that the villagers wear leggings, or long gaiters of leather, as a protection against these reptiles." Elphinstone[5] reports the presence of the gorkhar, an equine quadruped generally called the "wild ass," but the shape of which he considers more resembling that of a mule. He[6] also mentions antelopes, and an animal called the desert rat, but which "is more like a squirrel than a rat; has a tuft at the end of its tail, and is often seen sitting upright, with its forefeet crossed, like a kangaroo. It is not unlike the jerboa, but is much less, and uses all its feet." He also saw foxes smaller in size than those of Britain, with backs of a brown colour.[7] "In one part of the desert, their legs and belly up to a certain height are black, and in another white; the line between these colours and the brown is so distinctly marked, that the one kind seems as if it had been wading up to its belly in ink, and the other in whitewash."

The people find their principal resource in pasturage. Near the town of Beekaneer is a tract called the Johur Jungul,[8] remarkable for its fine breed of camels and of horses. Of such stock numbers are sent to Ajmere and other places to the eastward, and find a ready sale, a baggage-camel fetching between 7*l.* and 8*l.*, a riding-camel about double that sum. Tod[9] reports that 100*l.* is sometimes given for a superior one. Kine are not scarce, and are much esteemed: their milk forms an important part of diet; and ghee, or clarified butter, is a considerable article of trade. Large numbers of sheep contrive to subsist on the scanty herbage and stunted shrubs of the desert, and their wool, according to Tod,[1] is "the staple commodity both of manufacture and trade in this region. It is worked into every article of dress, both male and female, and worn by all, rich and poor. It is produced from the loom of every texture and quality, from the coarse blanket at three rupees per pair, to thirty rupees. The quality of these last is very fine, of an intermediate texture between the shawl and

5 Ut supra, i. 9.

6 i. 8.

7 i. 9.

8 Boileau, 194.

9 ii. 203.

1 ii. 204.

camlet, and without any nap. It is always bordered with a stripe of chocolate-brown or red. Of this quality are the do-patis, or scarfs for the ladies. Turbans are also manufactured of it, and though frequently from forty to sixty-one feet in length, such is the fineness of the web that they are not bulky on the head." Many goats are kept, and their hair and the refuse of wool are manufactured into cordage and coarse cloth. Under the wretched agriculture of this country, the crops are a sort of millet, bajra (Holcus spicatus), moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius); and in some situations, where the rains fall abundantly and seasonably, the produce is considerable. Wheat, barley, and the better kinds of pulse, are of necessity imported. Some of the cucurbitaceous tribe succeed well, especially the water-melon. Elphinstone observes: "In the midst of so arid a country, the water-melon, the most juicy of fruits, is found in profusion. It is really a subject of wonder to see melons three or four feet in circumference growing from a stalk as slender as that of a common melon, in the dry sand of the desert. They are sown, and perhaps require some cultivation, but they are scattered about, to all appearance, as if they grew wild." The natives assert that a large melon suffices to allay the thirst of a horse and his rider.[2] The country, however, is of a most inhospitable character. Tod,[3] who is little inclined to view the dark side of his subject, thus describes the straits to which human nature is reduced for obtaining subsistence in this ill-favoured soil:—"In these arid regions, where they depend entirely on the heavens for water, and where they calculate on famine every seventh year, nothing that can administer to the wants of man is lost. The seeds of the wild grapes, as the bhoorut, buroo, herraroo, sewan, collected and mixed with bajra-flour, enter much into the food of the poorer classes. They also store up great quantities of the wild ber, khyr, and kharil berries; and the long pods of the karjra, astringent and bitter as they are, are dried and formed into flour. Nothing is lost in these regions which can be converted into food."

[2] Tod, ii. 201.

[3] ii. 201.

The manufactures and handicraft arts, with the exception of those in wool already adverted to, are of no great moment. The most important are in leather, sugar-refining, goldsmiths' work, iron, brass, copper, stonemasonry, currying, weaving, dyeing, and carpentry. The artisans of Chondasir are noted

for making very handsome carts[4] for the draught of two bullocks. They are constructed in a rather ornamental style, are light, strong, and skilfully put together. They are sold at prices from 6*l.* to 10*l.* each, "though barely carrying more than the vile *sugur* of Bengal, which is rudely built," and seldom costs more than five shillings.

[4] Boileau, 175.

The transit-trade of Beekaneer was formerly much more considerable than at present, and probably at one time formed the principal resource of the country. As long as Sirhind was the scene of frequent and sanguinary conflicts for the empire of India, the channels of commerce passed farther south, through Rajpootana and the desert; but British supremacy over the Sikh states having there established complete security for person and property, the great trunks of commercial communication from east to west are now in the vicinity of Loodiana. According to Tod,[5] "the duties levied in the capital alone formerly exceeded what is collected throughout the whole of the rajah's dominions, being once estimated at above two lacs, though now falling short of one. Of this amount, half is collected at Rajgurh, the chief commercial mart of Bikaneer. The dread of the Rahts, who have cut off the communication with the Punjab, and the want of principle within this state, have had the effect of deterring merchants from visiting it; and the caravans from Mooltan, Bhawulpore, and Shikarpoor, which passed through Bikaneer to the eastern states, have nearly abandoned the route. The only duties of which he [the rajah] is certain, are those of grain." Still Boileau considers that, in common with the rest of Rajpootana, Beekaneer retains some activity of commerce, as he found there English guns, pistols, watches, and other expensive articles; French musical-boxes, chinaware, ivory toys from Herat, American glass vessels, fine fabrics of silk and cotton, gold thread, slab-copper, opium, sugar, and other valuable articles of merchandise from the tracts farther east.

[5] ii. 206.

The weights are the maund, 80 lbs.; and ser, 2 lbs. The currency consists of rupees and paisas, thirty-one of which make a rupee. The rupees are of various degrees of purity and value, but that most in request is the Sonat rupee.

The majority of the population are by descent Jauts, a people inhabiting from a very remote period a widely-extended

country on the east of the Indus from the Himalaya to the Indian Ocean.[6] To that ancient stock it is believed about three-fourths of the people of Beekaneer belong. The predominant race are Rajpoots* of the Rahtore tribe, of which class is the rajah, a descendant from Bika, the founder of the state and capital. Brahmins of the Sarsote (Sarasvati) tribe are numerous, and are said to be peaceable and industrious; lax in practising the tenets of their religion, as they eat flesh of various kinds, smoke tobacco, and trade in kine. There is also a considerable number of Jains.[7] The Charuns,† of Rajpoot origin, are an influential class, who, by the assertion of the loftiest pretensions and the exercise of the most wily arts of priestcraft, contrive to hold the minds and properties of the community at their mercy. But slight regard is paid to the prejudices of caste by the Rajpoots of the desert, eating and drinking with little either of scruple or discrimination. Tod,[8] whose admiration of them appears to be far more ardent than judicious, says, "They would make the best soldiers in the world if they would submit to discipline, as they are brave, hardy, easily satisfied, and very patient." Formerly great numbers of wretched women were burned alive with the corses of their deceased husbands. It is related that one corse "was accompanied to the pyre by eighty-four victims, another had eighteen, others less and less, until at last the late Maharajah Soorut Singh was gathered to his fathers without a single suttee sharing the funeral pile." At the last sacrifice of this kind that occurred in the Bika family, the departed rajah's second son, an exceedingly fine young man, was burned "with the widow Deep-jee, a princess of the house of Oodepoor, who was in the prime of eastern widowhood, being reported about sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of this cruel sacrifice."[9] This was in the Hindoo year 1882, corresponding with A.D. 1825.

The language of the country is a dialect of Hindee.

The annual revenue of the rajah is stated at 65,000*l.*,[1] the

[6] Tod, i. 106; ii. 179.

[7] Boileau, 24.

[8] ii. 199.

[9] Boileau, 21.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

* The Rajpoots form a subdivision of the Khatri or military caste, one of the four primary castes of the Hindoos. The four principal tribes of the Rajpoots are Sesodyas, Rhatores, Kutchwas, and Chowans.[1]

[1] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 128.

† A sensible account of the Charuns, and of the Bhats, a class resembling them, is given by Malcolm.[1]

[1] Id. 131.

half of which is derived from the land. With such moderate resources, the rajah is reported by Elphinstone to have contrived to maintain some degree of decent state.[2] The military force, maintained partly by feudal arrangements, amounted in the year 1848 to upwards of 5,000 regulars, horse and foot.[3] The population is stated to amount to 539,250.[4]

[2] Elphinstone, i. 6. Boileau, 19.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[4] Tod, ut supra, ii. 198.

Beekaneer, Chooroo, Rajgurh, Ruttungurh, and Reni, the principal places, are separately noticed in the alphabetical arrangement.

In 1799 Beekaneer was invaded by the adventurer George Thomas, who forced the rajah to pay 20,000*l.*[5] as compensation for alleged wrongs. Subsequently, with the view of securing himself against the neighbouring state of Bahawulpoor, as well as of coercing his own feudatories, the rajah sought English protection, and in 1818 entered into a treaty with the East-India Company.

[5] Franklin, Mem. of Thomas, 136.

The rajah of Beekaneer, like most of his brethren, was not so fortunate as to secure the undeviating obedience of his dependants. On one occasion, having succeeded, by means of aid afforded by the British authorities of Delhi, in suppressing an insurrection of a party among his thakoors, he applied at a subsequent period for similar aid for a similar purpose, claiming it under the fifth and seventh articles of the treaty. The Court of Directors, however, decided that those articles did not apply to the case;[6] the former relating only to disputes with foreign states, and the latter to the suppression of a revolt actually existing at the time when the treaty was concluded. By neither of these articles, it was held, was the British government bound to protect the rajah permanently against his own subjects. He must, it was determined, keep them in obedience by his own means, or if compelled to implore assistance, it was to be afforded only on condition of his submitting the whole of his differences with his insurgent thakoors to the arbitration of the British government, and engaging to comply with any plan which they might propose for the better administration of his territories. This decision would appear to be a sound one. If the British government be required to interfere, they have at least a right to understand the grounds of the quarrel, and grant the required aid only on terms consistent with justice to all parties.

[6] India Pol. Disp. 11 Nov. 1835.

It seems, moreover, quite clear, that the fifth article of the treaty does not apply to cases of internal revolt, and that the operation of the seventh is restricted to the particular case which gave rise to it.

Among the original contributors in aid of the fund for the maintenance of the Shikawuttee brigade was the rajah of Beekaneer, whose quota amounted to 2,200*l.* per annum. The payments were made till the year 1844, when the British government relieved the rajah of this charge by taking upon themselves the entire expense of the force.[7] Sirdar Singh, the reigning prince, succeeded his father Maharajah Ruttun Singh in 1851.[8]

7 India Pol. Disp. 21 May, 1844.

8 Id. 16 June, 1852.

In the Ayeen Akbery this territory is mentioned as a sircar in the Soubah Ajmere, and is stated to furnish 12,000 cavalry, 50,000 infantry, and to have an income of 4,750,000 dams, which, if the dam be taken as equal to one-fortieth of a rupee, will be equal to 118,750 rupees.

BEEKANEER,[1] or BIKANEER, the capital of the Rajpoot state of the same name, is situate in a singularly desolate tract, the soil being hard, stony, and totally unfit for cultivation.[2] Viewed from without, it presents the appearance of a great and magnificent city, having a fine wall surmounted by many round towers, and crowned with the usual Indian battlements. So imposing is its appearance, that when approached by Elphinstone's mission, there were disputes among his followers whether it or Delhi were the more extensive. Some high houses and temples rising above the ramparts, and the striking outline of the lofty fort, add to the impressive appearance of the place. The wall is three miles and a half in circuit, built wholly of stone, with five gates and three sallyports. It is six feet thick, and from fifteen to thirty feet high,[3] including a parapet six feet high and two feet thick; the breadth of the terre-plein varying from two to four feet. There is a ditch on three sides only, the ground on the southern face of the city being intersected by deep ravines, which have broken up the whole esplanade in that quarter. As the soil is kunkur, or calcareous conglomerate, intermingled with siliceous pebbles, the sides of the ditch, though not lined with masonry, are nearly perpendicular; the depth is about fifteen feet, the breadth twenty, the interval between the wall and the

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Boileau, Rajwara, 169. Elphinstone, Account of Caubul, i. 15.

3 Boileau, 18.

ditch from twenty to thirty yards; but in some places the excavation has been quite filled up and obliterated. The interior exhibits an appearance rather flourishing, there being many good houses faced with red sandstone richly carved.[4] Even the poorer kind of houses are carefully painted with a sort of reddish ochre, abundant thereabouts, which gives the place an appearance of great neatness and uniformity, the walls being all red, and the doors and windows white. There are distinct wards or subdivisions allotted exclusively to the respective trades and crafts. Instead of the one great well described by Elphinstone,[5] there are now within the walls eighteen, each having a depth of about 240 feet: several of these are quite new, beautifully faced with stone, and each secured by an inclosure and door. Some of the temples are conspicuous objects, especially the principal one belonging to the Jains, which is surmounted by a lofty spire visible for many miles in every direction. Half a mile north-east of the city, and quite detached from it, is the citadel. It is about three-quarters of a mile in circuit, with two gates, and is surrounded by a rampart with numerous large bastions about forty feet high, and a fausse-braie, running all round in a direction parallel to the curtains, without following the convexity of the bastions. All these defences are constructed of good masonry. The counterscarp of the ditch is not faced with masonry all round, and the section is weak, being narrow at bottom, though thirty feet wide at the top, and twenty or twenty-five feet deep. Outside the citadel, and close to its north-east angle, is a tank now dry, faced with masonry, 200 yards long and 140 yards broad; and on the north side of the citadel is a deep earthen tank, containing a small quantity of very bad water. The rajah's residence occupies nearly the whole inside of the citadel, and contains several gorgeous state apartments, richly and tastefully ornamented with mosaic, statuary, and other sculpture, and a profusion of large mirrors. Immediately below the windows of the palace is a menagerie, containing elephants, tigers, nyl-gaus, and various other wild animals. Four miles east of the city is a place called Devi Kund, where the bodies of the deceased members of the ruling family are buried, and their monuments erected. Those of princes who died married exhibit their effigies, and those of the

[4] Boileau, 17.

[5] Account of Caubul, i. 16.

suttees, or wretched women who had been burned alive on their funeral piles.

The inhabitants of Beekaneer are very slovenly in their habits, wearing their clothes in a state of extreme filthiness, and allowing the most loathsome dirt to accumulate in their houses, as well as in the streets and other places of public resort. Boileau[6] states the population at nearly 60,000, which coincides with the estimate of Tod,[7] who states the number of houses at 12,000, and assigns five persons to each house; but it seems scarcely credible that a country so sterile should be able to furnish the necessaries of life to a town having a population of 60,000 persons. Distance of Beekaneer N.W. from Calcutta 1,175 miles, from Ajmere 130 miles. Lat. 28°, long. 73° 22′.

6 175.
7 ii. 198.

BEEKASUR, in the Rajpoot state of Bickaneer, a village on the route from Nagor to the city of Bickaneer, and 25 miles S.E. of the latter. It contains sixty houses, supplied with water from a well. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 73° 30′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

BEELARA.—A town in the native state of Marwar, or Joudpore, distant E. from Joudpore 42 miles. Lat. 26° 11′, long 73° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEELKAW.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, forming part of the possessions of the Guicowar, but placed under the political management of the presidency of Bombay, distant S. from Rajkote 61 miles. Lat. 21° 27′, long. 70° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEELUN, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Chenaub, five miles N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 11′, long. 71° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEMA.—A river rising about lat. 19° 5′, long. 73° 33′, in the table-land of the district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, at an elevation of 3,090 feet above the level of the sea.[1] It takes a south-easterly direction, and traversing, during a course of 380 miles, the districts of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, and the territory of Sattara, enters the dominions of the Nizam, and after a further course of 130 miles, falls into the Kistnah river in lat. 16° 24′, long. 77° 20′.

1 Sykes, Deccan, 413.

BEEOR.—A village in the jaghire of Jhughur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 76° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEERBHANWALLA, in the British district of Bijnour, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village three miles from the right bank of the Ramgunga (western). Lat. 29° 32′, long. 78° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEERBHOOM,[1]* a British district in the presidency of Bengal, is bounded on the north by the British district of Bhaugulpore; on the east by the British districts Moorshedabad and Nuddea; on the south by the British districts Burdwan, Bancoora, and Pachete; and on the west by the British districts Ramgurh, Pachete, and Monghyr. It lies between lat. 23° 32′—24° 40′, long. 86° 25′—88° 30′. The area is 4,730 square miles.[2] Though part of the district is within eighty miles of Calcutta, little satisfactory information exists concerning it. In the north and north-east part are extensive highlands, connected with the Rajmahal hills. The remainder of the territory, about three-fourths of the whole, is level, and traversed by numerous torrents descending from the highlands, and, taking a direction east or south-east until discharging themselves into the channels either of the Bhagruttee or Damooda, their contents find their way to the estuary of the Ganges. Of those torrents one of the principal is the Hadjee, which, rising in the British district of Ramgurh, flows through it south-easterly for forty miles, then enters this district, through which it flows with a southerly course for forty miles, and subsequently turning east, forms for ninety miles the boundary between it and the British districts of Pachete, Bancoora, and Burdwan, and discharges itself at the south-eastern extremity of the district into the Bhagruttee. The Barakar rises in the British district of Ramgurh, and traversing the south-western extremity of this district for thirty miles, falls into the Damooda, which last river skirts this district for twelve miles, forming for that distance the south boundary towards Pachete. The other streams most noticeable are the Pattarjor, Dwarka, Mor, and Kalpi. Laterite, reposing sometimes on sandstone,[3] but more frequently on gneiss or granite, appears to be the prevailing formation, especially in the eastern part. Coal[4] and iron-ore in vast quantities and excellent quality exist along the courses of the Damooda and Hadjee, in the southern and western parts of the district. Much the

[2] Parl. Return, April, 1851.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 12—Calder on Geology of India.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, pp. 728, 734, and map—Homfray on Coal-field of Damoodah Valley.

* Birbhum, "Heroes' land;" from Bir, "hero," and Bhumi, "land." Birbhum of Richardson.[1]

[1] Dict. 307.

greater part of the country is under forest or jungle, harbouring tigers,[5] leopards, bears, jackals, foxes, wolves, and wild buffaloes; wild boars commit great havoc, and rewards are offered by the government for their destruction.[6] Serpents are very numerous, including the monstrous boa and deadly cobra-di-capello. The most important timber-trees[7] are teak (Tectona grandis) and sal (Shorea robusta). Rice, sugar-cane, and indigo are the staple crops: there are besides cultivated gram (Cicer arietinum), tobacco, various kinds of millet, maize, sesame, and other sorts of oil-seeds, ginger, and turmeric. The most important articles of export are coal and iron, lac, indigo, timber, coarse sugar, hides, horns, silk, and coarse piece-goods.

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 436.

[6] Bengal Rev. Disp. 19 March, 1851.

[7] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra.

There are many Mussulmans in the district, though they by no means form the bulk of the population. The majority are Brahminists. The population is stated to be 1,040,876.[8] The people are represented as for the most part a rude race, addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, opium, and smoking. There appear to be few places which can properly be styled towns. Suri, Pathwari, Sarhat, Surul, Nagor, are the principal places.

[8] Parl. Return, April, 1851.

Of three vernacular schools previously in operation in this district, two have been recently abolished by the government authorities. Of that remaining, the latest report is unfavourable, both as to the attendance of pupils and their proficiency.[9]

Beerbhoom was acquired by the East-India Company in 1765, by virtue of the firman of Shah Allum, padshah of Delhi,[1] granting the dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

[9] General Report on Public Instruction in Lower Provinces of Bengal: Calcutta, 1851, p. 273.

[1] Treaties with Native Powers.

BEERCOOL, in the British district Midnapore, presidency of Bengal, a town two miles N. of the shore of the Bay of Bengal, distant from the town of Midnapore, S., 54 miles; from Calcutta, S.W., 85. Lat. 21° 38′, long. 87° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Gladwin, As. Miscell. ii. 10.

BEERGUNJE, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinajepore to Darjeeling, 17 miles N. of the former. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 88° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEERKOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 89 miles. Lat. 18° 28′, long. 77° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEROOL, in the British district of Nuddea, presidency

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of Bengal, a town on the route from Hooghly to Jessore, 40 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 23°, long. 88° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 248.
[3] Clune, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 49.

BEERPOOR,[1] in the presidency of Bombay, a town of Guzerat, on the route from Mow to Deesa, 180 miles[2] N.W. of former, 146 S.E. of latter. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water, and belongs to the nawaub[3] of Balasinore, a descendant of Osman Khan, who received it from Shahjehan, padshah of Delhi. Lat. 23° 10′, long. 73° 29′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

BEERPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 24 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate in a level, fertile, well-watered, and well-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 79° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEERPOOR, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route, along the left bank of the Ganges, from Mongheer to Patna, 19 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 85° 33′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

BEERPORE, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 17 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level, and in some places cultivated, in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 79° 26′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 11, 173, 193.
Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 203.

BEERUMSIR, a village of the Rajpoot state of Bickanere, on the eastern frontier, towards Shekhawati, is situate on the route from Patun to the town of Bickanere, and 97 miles E. of the latter. Water is scantily supplied from one well 100 feet deep. Two miles south-west of the village is a rocky eminence, on the summit of which, 200 feet above the neighbouring country, is a small ruined stone fort, commanding an extensive view. Copper ore has been discovered and worked in this hill, but the undertaking being found unprofitable, has been relinquished. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 74° 53′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 104, 216.

BEESOO, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and 43 miles N. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, passing over a sandy tract, with occasional pebbly hillocks. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 71° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEESULNUGGUR,[1] or BISANAGAR, in Guzerat, or

territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 220 miles N.W. of former, 50 S.W. of latter. It has considerable transit-trade,[2] in sending iron and some other heavy goods to Marwar; and the manufacture of cotton cloths is carried on to a considerable extent. Population 18,000, among whom are many of the Mussulman sectarians called Boras. Distance from Ahmedabad, N., 45 miles. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 72° 33′.

[2] Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, i. 52—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

BEESULPOOR, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a town on the route from the city of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer, and 18 miles E. of the former. It contains 800 houses, and a bazaar of 100 shops, and is supplied with good water from seventy wells lined with brick, and from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Population 4,050. The road westward, towards the city of Joudpore, is tolerable, though sandy; in the other direction it is rather hard and uneven. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 73° 26′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 146, 219, 227.

BEESULPOOR.[1]—A town in the British district Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor, being 25 miles[2] S.W. of the former place. It has a good bazaar, and is abundantly supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, fertile, and cultivated. Population 7,245.[3] Lat. 28° 18′, long. 79° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

[3] Statistics of North-West Provinces, 90.

BEETHNOK.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, distant S.W. from Beekaneer 40 miles. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 72° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEETUREE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Jessulmere *viâ* Nagor to Nusseerabad, and 202 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with good water from two wells 200 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is firm and good, passing over a hard and sterile plain. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 72° 25′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

BEGERWAL,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Lodiana, and 75 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in a level, fertile, well-cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is in general good, but miry after heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,051 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 6′, long. 75° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

BEGH, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Futtehgurh, and 13 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carts; the country is open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 79° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 221.

BEGIEGHAT, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Suharunpoor. It is situate on the left bank of the Jumna, crossed here by ferry. The surrounding country is flat and well cultivated, and the road in this part of the route good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 976 miles. Lat. 29° 45′, long. 77° 13′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 193.

BEGOKE, in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Bhutnair, and 80 miles N.W. of the former. It is a poor place, being scantily supplied even with water. The road in this part of the route is very good. Lat. 29° 31′, long. 75° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 206.
[2] Garden, Routes, 144.

BEGUMABAD,[1] * in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 28 miles[2] N.E. of the former. It has a serai, or lodge for travellers, and a bazaar. Water and supplies for troops are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 51′, long. 77° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 58.

BEGUMGUNJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Fyzabad, 66 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 20 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 39′, long. 82° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEGUMGUNJE, in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bulloah to Tipperah, 15 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 56′, long. 91° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEGUMPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 13 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level and well cultivated. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 81° 46′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEHADARPOOR, in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, a village on the route from Meerut to Saharunpoor, and six miles S.E. of the town of Mozuffurnuggur. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 77° 50′.

* "Lady's town;" from Begam, "lady," and Abad, "town."

BEHAR.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, so called from a town of the same name. It lies between lat. 24° 12′—25° 22′, long. 83° 25′—86° 6′, is 165 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and sixty-eight in breadth. The area is 5,694[2] square miles. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Patna; on the east and north-east by that of Mongheer; on the south by Ramghur and Palamow; on the west by Mirzapore; and on the north-west by Shahabad. It is a well-watered tract. The great river Son touches the western frontier in lat. 24° 28′, long. 83° 25′, and proceeding along it in a north-easterly direction for 110 miles, forms for the first seven miles of that distance the boundary between this district and Mirzapore, and for the remainder the boundary between this district and Shahabad. It is at all times navigable upwards from the point of its departure from this district as far as Daudnagar,[3] a distance of thirty miles; for the rest of its course along the frontier, it can be only turned to account in this respect during the periodical inundations, when great quantities of timber and bamboos are floated down it. The Ganges does not touch on this district, but runs parallel to its northern frontier, being separated from it by the British district of Patna. It, however, receives numerous streams, or rather torrents, flowing in a north or north-west direction, from the hilly country in the south of this district. Of those streams the most considerable is the Phalgu, a vast torrent commencing[4] during the periodical rains a few miles above Gayah, and in lat. 24° 44′, long. 85°, being formed by the conjunction of two torrents, the Mehanee and Lilajun. At Gayah, a little below their confluence, the bed of the united stream, bounded by high and rocky banks, is about 500 yards wide; in some places rather more. At the dry season, in the early part of the year, there is no continuous stream; but during the periodical rains, in the latter part of summer, there is a vast torrent filling the whole channel, down which it rushes with enormous rapidity and violence. The general direction is first north, and subsequently north-east; then, traversing Patna and Monghyr, it finally discharges itself into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 25° 17′, long. 86° 11′. During the rainy season it ramifies in an extraordinary degree, intersecting the north-east quarter of the district, and inundating part of it.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parl. Return, April, 1851.

[3] Prinsep, Steam Nav. in British India, 48.

[4] Buchanan, Eastern India, i. 13.

The greater and less Punpun, and many other streams of inferior importance, flow also from the more elevated tract in the southern part of the district, and are generally dry in spring; but during the periodical rains become torrents, everywhere traversing the country, and in some places laying it under water. These ultimately discharge themselves into the Ganges. By much the greater part of the district is flat, and during the rainy season mostly marshy. A narrow ridge of mountains extends along the southern boundary, dividing this district from that of Ramgurh. The range is traversed by many narrow gorges, forming easily-practicable passes between the districts of Behar and Ramgurh. The average elevation[5] is probably in some parts about 1,000 feet; in others 1,200. Those hills are of primary formation, rugged and barren, yet in many parts wooded. There are many other hills scattered over the plain of Behar with great irregularity, and completely isolated: of these the principal are the Barabar Pahar, on the west side of the river Phalgu, extending between lat. 24° 50′—25° 5′. These are by Rennell called[6] the Caramshaw Hills. Another and more considerable series runs from north-east to south-west, about thirty miles, between lat. 24° 45′—25° 10′, long. 85° 10′—85° 30′. Their elevation is probably on an average between 600 and 700 feet above the adjacent plain, or between 800 and 900 above the level of the sea. They bear the name of the Hills of Rajagriha, or Palace Hills, from Rajagriha,* "a palace" of the ancient sovereigns of Behar.

Of the minerals the most important is coal, which has been discovered[7] at Deori, in the southern extremity of the district, on the right bank of the river Son. The rocks in some of the mountains on the south frontier are quarried for mica, which is sometimes obtained in blocks[8] a yard in length, and half that in breadth, and bears to be divided into thin transparent laminæ, nearly as pellucid as glass, and exempt from the disadvantage of the fragility of that material. The smaller pieces find a ready sale, being much used in the tawdry decorations so much in vogue in Hindoo rites, and in the interior of native houses. Potters' earth abounds in many parts of the district. The prevailing winds[9] in Behar are that from the east and that from the west. The west winds blow from the middle of January to the end of

* From Rajah, "king," and Griha, "house."

[5] Buchanan, ut supra, i. 5.

[6] Bengal Atlas, No. 3.

[7] Report of Committee on Coal: Calcutta, 1842, p. 57.

[8] Buchanan, ut supra, i. 248.

[9] Id. 17, et seq.

March; from that period to the middle of June, both east and west winds occur with equal frequency and strength; thence to the end of July, the east winds prevail, and throughout August the west. Throughout September and October, the east winds again prevail; and from thence to the middle of January, the prevalence of the two winds (east and west) is nearly on a balance. The west winds are considered injurious to vegetation, but favourable to animal life; while the east winds are decidedly unhealthy. The south winds, which sometimes blow for a few days, are considered very detrimental to vegetation. Autumn is marked by the periodical rains usual in this part of India. The nights in winter are cool, and frosts sometimes injure the crops. The heat is excessive in the latter part of spring and early part of summer, and the annoyance resulting is increased by dust, there being then no vestige of verdure. Gaya, about the middle of the district, is considered the most sultry place within it; partly in consequence of the radiation from the extensive sands of the rivers; partly from the same effects caused by the bare rocks around the town.

Of beasts of prey the most formidable are tigers, for, though not numerous, they are of extraordinary strength and ferocity. Leopards exist in great numbers, and destroy both men and cattle. The other beasts of prey are the wild dog, jackal, wolf, fox, bear, which attains a great size, badger, otter, and ichneumon. There are also porcupines, wild hogs, antelopes, deer, monkeys, squirrels. Of birds there are the hawk, cranes of various sorts, the quail, partridge, paroquet, and various kinds of singing-birds. Serpents are so numerous and deadly, that annually a large number of persons perish in this district from their venom.[1] Fish abound in the innumerable streams, ponds, and watercourses; but except some of fine quality in the river Son, they are very small and ill-flavored.

[1] Buchanan, ut supra, i. 226.

The domestic quadrupeds[2] are kine, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and horses; the latter very small and wretched.

[2] i. 295.

Buchanan computed that in this district 480 or 490 square miles[3] were under wood of natural growth, and for the most part stunted and of small value; the trees principally tamarisks, tamarinds, jujubes, and catechus. The bamboo is not met with of large size in a state of nature, but thrives well under cultivation, which, however, from the neglect of the

[3] i. 230.

people, is very limited. The cocoanut-palm does not mature its fruit, but the khajur-palm is extensively cultivated for the sake of its juice, to be fermented into an alcoholic beverage. The tar-palm is still more valuable for this purpose, a single tree yielding above sixty gallons during the season. Of cultivated fruit, there are the mango, apple, European fig, Hindoostan fig, mulberry, pipal (Ficus religiosa), and grape. The *mahua* (Bassia latifolia) forms considerable plantations; the dried calyx of the flower, resembling a raisin in appearance and taste, is used as food, and still more extensively for distillation, by which process it yields a spirit affording the favourite means of intoxication through the greater part of Northern India. Rice,[4] throughout the district, is generally the most important crop: the grain, which is very fine, is largely exported, being much in demand in the Calcutta market. Wheat is next in importance; then barley; then maruya (Eleusine corocanus), maize, jowar (Holcus sorghum), various kinds of millet, pease, lentil, gram (Cicer arietinum), and many other kinds of pulse, sesame, castor-oil seed (ricinus), linseed, melons, cucumbers, and other cucurbitaceous growths of various sorts. The potato, introduced by Europeans, is now cultivated to great extent. The cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, turnip, and most other European garden vegetables succeed well in the cold season. Of the commercial crops the most important is opium;[5] and this article forms a productive source of revenue to government. Sugar and cotton[6] are also extensively produced. Tobacco, indigo, and kusum or safflower, are raised, but in no great quantity; and the betel-leaf, though considered the finest in India, is not cultivated to any great extent.

The manufacturing industry is rather important,[7] being employed in producing fabrics of cotton, blankets, silk fabrics, carpets, tents, tape, thread, ropes, paper, torches, glass, coarse jewellery, coarse cutlery and hardware, turnery, leather, saddlery, shields and other fabrics in leather; fabrics of horn; ornaments in lac and glass, and in gold, silver, and other metals; ink, soap, sugar, nitre, pottery, tiles, and bricks. Ardent spirits are distilled in large quantities, especially from the mahua flowers. Perfumes from sandalwood, roses, and jasmine, are also made to a considerable extent. Dyeing is largely practised, but with no great skill.

[4] Buchanan, i. 276.

[5] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Calcutta, vi. 76, 123—Smythan on Varieties of East-India Opium.

[6] Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Soc. of India, 1842, p. 16.

[7] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. i. part i. 238.

The district is divided into the following pergunnahs:—Behar, Bhillawur, Bilonjeh, Chirkanwan, Dadur, Dukhnair, Ekil, Gya, Goh, Jurrah, Jupla, Kabur, Kootoombeh, Muheir, Munora, Nurhut, Okree, Puchrookhee, Puhra, Roh, Rajgeer, Sumaee, Sunout, Sherghotty, Siris, Utree, Urwul, Uncha. Their aggregate population is 2,500,000,[8] being 439 to the square mile. Buchanan estimated the number of Mussulmans[9] at something more than a fourth of the entire population; an unusually large proportion. But it must be considered, that during the supremacy of the Mahomedans, Behar was one of their most important possessions in Eastern Hindostan.

[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of British Possessions.
[9] Vol. i. Append. p. 4.

Hindee is the general language[1] of the people, and that in which the children are instructed to read and write. There are, however, traces of the language of the Coles, regarded as the aboriginal race of the country. The Mussulmans partially use the Oordoo or Hindostanee, and in a still more limited degree the Arabic, confining the latter, for the most part, to subjects connected with their religion.

[1] Buchanan, ut supra, i. 128.

The district of Behar, at one time coextensive with the province of Behar Proper, has of late years been materially altered by changes in regard to adjoining districts. Thus, the extensive thannahs of Shikpoorah and Dinniapore were in 1817 annexed to the joint magistracy of Monghyr; the thannahs of Shergotty, Aurungabad, Nobeenuggur, and Majainha, formerly part of Ramghur, were in 1834 added to Behar; and in 1837 the thannahs Nilsah,[2] Atasesai, and Bar, with parts of Behar, Juhanabad, and Urwul, were transferred to the jurisdiction of Patna. Under this arrangement (1837), the revenue of Patna will have been materially increased, and that of Behar subjected to a corresponding reduction.

[2] Revenue Disp. to Bengal, dated 14 Aug. 1839.

The towns are Gayah, the chief place, Behar, Shergotty, Daudnagar, Urwul, Juhanabad, Aurungabad, Rajagriha, and Holasganj.

Of routes, first, the great trunk road from Calcutta to the North-West Provinces traverses the south-west of the district, in a direction from south-east to north-west. Second, a route proceeds from north to south, from Patna to Gaya, where it takes a south-western direction to Shergotty, whence it is continued in the same direction to Palamow. With respect to the roads in general, Buchanan observes that he has seen no

country, at all civilized, so ill provided with them. It must be observed, however, that the innumerable torrents traversing and inundating the country during the rainy season, render it very difficult either to make good roads or to keep them in repair.

In every part of the country are relics and ruins, generally of rather rude construction, and apparently of very remote antiquity; but respecting the origin and purposes of them, scarcely any consistent account, or even plausible tradition, exists. Their dates are generally referred to the mythological or romantic periods of Hindooism. Those most worth notice are the ruins of Rajagriha* and of Gaya Sahibganj.

The present British district of Behar comprises a portion only of the south-west half of the great soobah or province which bore the same name among the chief divisions[3] of the empire of Delhi. Previously to the comparatively clear accounts derivable from the Moslem annals, this soobah appears in the legendary lore of the Hindoos to have been comprised within the realm of Magadha.[4] Wilford observes,[5] "It is universally acknowledged that the court of the kings of Magadha, now the province of Bahar, was one of the most brilliant that ever existed." Its meridian greatness has been conjectured to have continued for above two thousand years, during which "the kings[6] of Magadha were lords paramount and emperors of India." In the time of Kutb-uddin, viceroy of Mohammed, the Mussulman sultan of Ghor, it formed part of the dominions of Jaichand, king of Kannouj.† Jaichand was in 1194 defeated and slain by the Mussulman general, and Behar and Bengal added to the dominion[7] of Delhi, from which capital governors were thenceforward appointed. One of these governors was in 1340 slain by Malek Fakhr-uddin, who assumed the title of king of Bengal and Behar. The power of the dynasty which he founded was weakened by Baber,[8] who wrested from it Behar, and was finally overthrown[9] by Shir Shah, the Patan, who dethroned Humayon, the son of Baber, and expelled him from India.

[3] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 29.

[4] As. Res. viii. 269—Wilford, Essay on the Sacred Isles of the West.

[5] 270.

[6] As. Res. ix. 82—Wilford. Essay on the Kings of Magadha.

[7] Ferishta, iv. 328.

[8] Mem. 399, 407, 409, 410, 411, 418.

[9] Ferishta, iv. 352.

* See those places in the alphabetical arrangement.

† According to Ferishta,[1] an author generally accurate, but whose geographical deficiencies have been severely animadverted upon[2] by a recent writer.

[1] i. 193.

[2] Bird, Preface to Translation of Hist. of Guzerat, 31.

Bengal subsequently revolted, but was again united by Akbar to the empire of Delhi, of which it thenceforward remained a part until 1765, when, being virtually in the possession of the East-India Company, it was formally granted to that body by the firman of Shah Alum, the padshah of Delhi.[9] The tract thus conferred comprised not only the present British districts of Behar, Patna, and Shahabad, on the right bank of the Ganges, but an extent nearly equal on the left bank of that river, and at present coextensive with the British district of Tirhoot and Sarun.

[9] Treaties with the Country Powers, 132, 136.

BEHAR,[1] * in the British district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, a place now much decayed, the original city being nearly deserted,[2] and the present town consisting of a collection of dwellings dispersed around its remains. The whole is divided into twenty-four mahalls or wards, containing houses interspersed with fields, gardens, and groves. From the old city a bazaar extends southward. It is roughly paved, and altogether a wretched street, though there are a few good houses in the rear, right and left of it. There are some ruins of mosques originally well-built structures. During the Mahomedan sway in this part of India, the town is stated to have surrounded the old ditch on every side for at least a mile. Its ruin dated from its sack by the Mahrattas, when they invaded Bengal and Behar, about 1742, Ali Verdi Khan being nawaub of the province;[3] and all relics of prosperity were swept away by a dreadful famine which occurred some years subsequently. The number of inhabited houses, however, was estimated by Buchanan,[4] fifty years ago, at 5,000; which, according to the usually admitted ratio of persons to dwellings, would denote a population of 30,000 persons. Distant S.E. from Patna 37 miles, N.W. from Calcutta 255. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 85° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 84.

[3] Buchanan, ut supra, i 85. Seir Mutagherias, i. 428.

[4] Ut supra, i. 85.

BEHAR.—A town in the native state of Coosh Behar, in North-Eastern India, distant N.E. from Rungpore 41 miles. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 89° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEHAREE,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Bihar of Tassin; Behar of Briggs's Index; Bahar of Rennell.[1] According to Buchanan,[2] "the word should be written Vihar, signifying pleasant, a name to which, from its natural beauty, fertility, and salubrity, the place is well entitled."

[1] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, cx.

[2] Eastern India, i. 89.

the route from the cantonment of Etawah to that of Cawnpore, and 36 miles W. of the latter.[2] Water is obtained from wells. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 79° 55′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

BEHAREE,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepoor cantonment to Jounpoor, 30 miles W. of the former, and 30 S.E. of the latter.[2] The encamping-ground is confined and bad; but good water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is very good. Lat. 25° 35′, long. 83° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 179.

BEHLA, in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Kokree river, 39 miles W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 8′, long. 74° 11′.

E.I C. Ms. Doc.

BEHLAPOOR, in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the river Paira, 35 miles N. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 36′, long. 74° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEHRAH.[1]—A town of Rajpootana, in the district of Godwar,[2] distant S.W. from Ajmeer 136 miles. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 73° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Walker, Map of India.

BEHREE,[1] in Bundelcund, a jaghire or feudal possession, named from its principal place. It is bounded by the British district of Hummerpore on every side, except for two or three miles on the west, where it adjoins the petty chieftainship of Bownee: its centre is in lat. 25° 55′, long. 79° 59′; and it comprises[2] thirty square miles, five villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and yields a revenue of 23,000 rupees (2,300*l.*).

The jaghiredar or feudatory, a Bhoondela Rajpoot, maintains twenty-five horse and 100 foot. In 1811, this jaghire was granted to be held in perpetuity of the East-India Company, as a reward to the jaghiredar for services rendered to the British government.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] D'Cruz, Pol. Sketches, 54-271. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States. Pol. Dispatch to India, dated 13 Aug. 1834.

BEHREE, in Bundelcund, the principal place of the feudal possession of the same name, is situate on the left bank of the Betwa, 20 miles S.E. of Calpee. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 79° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEHUR, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 39 miles E. from Bijnour, and the same distance N. of Moradabad. Lat. 29° 21′, long. 78° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEHUT.—A town in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant S. from Gwalior 82 miles. Lat. 25° 1′, long. 78° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEHUT,[1] in Bundelcund, a small town on the right bank of the river Deesaun, 54 miles S.W. of Calpee. It is the principal place of a jaghire or feudal grant, made in 1817,[2] by the East-India Company to a descendant of one of the Kalleenjur Cowbeys, or Brahminical possessors of that fortress, who, in 1812, surrendered it on conditions to the British arms. It is stated to comprise fifteen square miles, to contain seven villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,500 rupees (1,550*l.*) per annum. The military strength of this small domain corresponds with its limited extent; amounting to only sixty-one men, ten of whom are cavalry. One gun constitutes the stock of artillery. The jaghiredar of Behut holds the mouzah of Lohargaon under the British government, subject to the payment of a revenue of 1,400 rupees per annum. Behut is in lat. 25° 25′, long. 79° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] D'Cruz, Political Relations, 49, 258.

BEIRWAL,[1] or BHAIRIWALA, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansi to Lodiana, and thirty-nine miles south of the latter town. It is situated in a country having a slightly undulated surface, moderately fertile, and partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is generally firm and good, but during heavy rains becomes in some places miry. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,071 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 24′, long. 75° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

BEJA.[1]—An insignificant hill state in the Cis-Sutlej territory, bounded on the north by Kothar, on the east by the lapsed territory of Bughat, on the south by Pateeala, and on the west by Mhilog. It is barely five miles long from north-east to south-west, and not more than two at its greatest breadth. Its centre is in lat. 30° 56′, long. 77° 2′. It comprises only three pergunnahs, supposed to contain a population of 3,000,[2] and yields a revenue of 400*l.*, out of which a tribute of 18*l.* is paid to the British government. This state was, on the expulsion of the Goorkas in 1815, conferred on the rajah, on condition of subordinate military co-operation. He employs about 200 armed retainers.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, iii. 330.

BEJAGURH.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or E.I.C. MS. Doc.

possessions of the Holkar family, distant S.W. from Indoor 75 miles. Lat. 21° 40′, long. 75° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEJAURA.—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant N.E. from Sirgoojah 36 miles. Lat. 23° 16′, long. 83° 40′.

BEJEYGERH.—See BIDJEYGURH.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Cautley on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. ii. 4.

BEJIGURH,[1] in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a fort on a route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Futehgurh, and 18 miles S.E. of the former. Elevation above the sea 713 feet.[2] Lat. 27° 43′, long. 78° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

BEJOURA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 783 miles[2] N.E. of Calcutta by the river route, and 25 miles S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Voyage, iv. 291.

BEKHUR.[1]—A village and fort of Chinese Tartary, and the remotest point to which that region has been penetrated from the eastern frontier of Bussahir. It is situate where the surface of the country descends to the table-land of Tartary, about eight miles east of the lofty range traversed by the Keobrung Pass. "The country," observes Jacquemont,[2] "open before us to the east, was naked and desolate to a degree which I had nowhere else witnessed, and the whole horizon throughout its boundless extent gave to view a monotonous scene of desolation." The site of Bekhur is on a slope to the left bank of the Sutluj, and the appearance at a distance is imposing, resembling an extensive ruined fortress, in consequence of the peculiar outline of the rocks on which it is built. The houses are built of stone, cemented with mud, and roofed with trunks of trees, overlaid with brushwood covered with a layer of plastered mud. There are several temples in this small place. Those into which Jacquemont penetrated were painted inside in fresco with representations of battles between combatants grotesque in figure and dress, some mounted on horses, others on chimerical monsters. There were some bad attempts at representing tigers and elephants, but several figures of horses and yaks were remarkably correct. Another temple contained colossal idols; the largest, a female figure sitting, resembles the Isis of the Egyptians, and is of such a

size that the height of a standing figure of corresponding proportions would not be less than fifteen feet. Near it is a gilt image of Buddha squatting, and another standing; and a profusion of other images of smaller size. The sculptures are far from bad, though in the stiff Egyptian style. Jacquemont considers them not inferior to the best of similar monuments at Bombay. The fort is on a hill-side opposite the village. Bekhur was visited by Gerard, who states[3] its elevation above the sea at 12,676 feet. Lat. 31° 38′, long. 79°.

[3] Map of Koonawur.

BELA, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Gayah to Patna, 45 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 85° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELAH,[1] or BEYLUH, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is a small town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Lucknow by Nanamowghat, and 40 miles E. of the former.[2] It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. Tieffenthaler describes it a century ago as a small town supplied with water from tanks. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile and cultivated. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 79° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 158.

BELANOO, in the jaghire or feudal possession of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Chooroo, in Bikanere, to Kanond, and five miles W. of the latter place. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 76° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELASPOOR,[1] in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almorah to Moradabad, by Bamouree and Rampoor, 72 miles S.W. of Almorah fort, 18 miles N.E. of Rampoor town, 35 miles E. of Moradabad cantonment. It is a place of considerable size,[2] and has a good supply of water and provisions. The road in this part of the route is bad. Elevation above the sea probably about 560 feet, as that of the neighbouring city of Rampoor is estimated by Webb at 546 feet, and the fall of the surface towards it from Belaspoor is very gentle. Lat. 28° 53′, long. 79° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Webb, Field-book, No. 4, leaf 8.

BELASPOOR.[1]—The principal place of the small mountain state of Kuhloor, and the residence of the rajah. It has a picturesque site[2] on the left or eastern bank of the Sutluj. At the time of Forster's visit in 1783 it was a flourishing town,[3] well built, with a degree of regularity unusual in that country.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 62.
[3] Journey Bengal Eng. i. 239.

The houses were constructed of stone and lime mortar, and the streets paved strongly, though roughly; but at the time of Moorcroft's[4] visit in 1820, it was in a ruinous condition, in consequence of having been twice sacked by the Gorkhas. The bazaar is now much dilapidated,[5] and slenderly stocked; the inhabited houses are reduced to a few hundred,[6] and the only ornament of the town is the residence of the rajah, a building of moderate size, but neat, and decorated with flowers in fresco. A garden containing pear, apricot, and other fruit-trees, rose-bushes, and a variety of shrubs and flowers, has been allowed to fall into decay. The Sutluj, a deep and rapid river, and running at the rate of five miles an hour,[7] is crossed about two miles above the town by a much-frequented ferry,* forming a communication with the Punjab. Elevation above the sea 1,465 feet.[8] Lat. 31° 19′, long. 76° 50′.

[4] Travels in the Punjab and Bokhara, i. 39.
[5] Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. to the Himalaya, i. 119.
[6] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 64.
[7] Moorcroft, Panj. Bokh. i. 40.
[8] Lloyd, ut supra, i. 116.

BELASPOOR.—See BILLASPOOR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELEEGAON.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N.E. from Behar, the capital town of Cooch Behar, 69 miles. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 89° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELEEN, in the British district of Pegu, presidency of Bengal, a town 20 miles from the left bank of the river Sittang, 62 miles S.E. of Pegu. Lat. 17° 22′, long. 97° 10′.

BELERIAGANJ,[1] in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Goruckpore, and 10 miles[2] N. of the former. It has a bazaar; water is plentiful, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding villages. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and scantily cultivated. Distant N. from Benares 63 miles. Lat. 26° 11′, long. 83° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

BELGAUM, a British collectorate in the presidency of Bombay, is bounded on the north by the territory of Sattara, the Southern Mahratta jaghires, and the British collectorate of

* Hügel and his followers were conveyed across in a sort of massively constructed lighter. Moorcroft used the more primitive means of the mussuk or float, formed of the inflated skins of kine. These were found well suited for the purpose. The "party consisted of about three hundred persons, sixteen horses and mules, and about two hundred maunds (about 140 tons) of merchandise and baggage. Thirty-one watermen, each managing a skin, conveyed the whole across in little more than an hour and half."

Sholapore; on the east by the dominions of the Nizam; on the south by the British collectorates of Dharwar and North Canara; and on the west by the Portuguese territory of Goa and the native states of Sawunt Warree and Colapore. It extends from lat. 15° 23′ to 16° 39′, and from long. 74° 2′ to 76° 23′; it is 160 miles in length from east to west, and 89 in breadth, and contains an area of 5,405 square miles, with a population of 1,025,882.[1] Formerly the district of Belgaum constituted a portion of the collectorate of Dharwar; but in 1836, owing to the great extent of the latter, it was distributed into two divisions, the northern receiving the appellation of Belgaum, and the southern retaining its former name.[2] The principal routes are from west to east, from the port of Vingorla through the towns of Belgaum and Kuladgee, to Moodgul, in the Nizam's territory; and from north-west to south-east, from Colapore, through the towns of Nepanee and Belgaum, to Dharwar. Canarese is the language of the people.[3] The district of Belgaum formed part of the territorial cession made by the Peishwa, under the treaty of June, 1817, for the maintenance of a subsidiary force to be provided by the British government.[4]

[1] Census, Feb. 1851.

[2] Bombay Rev. Disp. 24 Jan. 1838.

[3] Bombay Judicial Disp. 16 May, 1838.

[4] Treaties with Native Princes, 412.

BELGAUM.—A town, the principal place of the British collectorate of the same name, situate on the route from Dharwar to Colapore. In 1818, after the overthrow of the Peishwa, the place was invested by a British force. The fort is of an oval ground plan, about 1,000 yards in length, 700 in breadth, and surrounded by a broad and deep wet ditch, cut in very hard ground. After a feeble resistance for twenty-one days, the garrison, consisting of 1,600 men,[1] capitulated, having lost twenty killed and fifty wounded; while the loss of the British amounted only to eleven killed and twelve wounded.

Within the last few years considerable improvements[2] have been made in the town. In 1848 the principal inhabitants formed themselves into a committee, and in the course of four months, aided solely by the voluntary subscriptions of the townsmen, effected a complete reconstruction of the roads and lanes of the town, extending in the aggregate to a length of between nine and ten miles. The example thus set was followed in several towns and villages of the district; and the sense

[1] Blacker, Mem. of War in India, 292.

[2] Bombay Public Disp. 4 Dec. 1850.

entertained by the government of the public spirit of the inhabitants of Belgaum was testified by the grant of 600*l.* to be expended in the further improvement of the town. Additional importance has been conferred upon this place, from its selection as the site of the educational institution for the instruction of the sons of natives of rank. This institution is supported by subscriptions from the chiefs and native gentry of the Southern Mahratta country, amounting annually to about 600*l.*[3] A separate grant was made by the British government for the erection of the building; and the funds required for supplying the school with furniture, books, &c., were raised by private subscription. At a more recent period it was deemed desirable to throw open the institution[4] to the sons of the middle classes of the country; and the number of pupils rapidly increased; in February, 1853, it exceeded fifty. Great apathy was at first evinced by the higher class sirdars, none of whom availed themselves of the proffered means of instruction; this, however, has been succeeded by a better spirit, and the list of pupils now contains the names of two of the descendants of the late chief of Sanglee, while the young chief of that state has himself condescended to receive instruction from the head master. Belgaum, which is situate on the plain east of the Ghauts, is 2,500 feet[5] above the level of the sea. It is distant N.W. from Dharwar 42 miles. Lat. 15° 50′, long. 74° 36′.

[3] Bombay Pol. Disp. 17 April, 1850.

[4] Id. 19 July, 1853.

[5] Madras Journal of Lit. and Science, x. 113.

BELGRAM,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route by Shahabad from Shahjehanpore to Lucknow, 75 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. Heber,[3] who passed through it in 1824, describes it as a small town with "marks of having been much more considerable, but still containing some large and good, though old, Mussulman houses." Tieffenthaler[4] describes it, about sixty years earlier, as "a town situate amidst many orchards, and with narrow streets and many brick-built houses, and possessing a mud fort with four high round towers, one at each angle." Even in the time of Tennant,[5] at the close of the last century, it was greatly decayed; "a heap of ruined buildings, intersected with a few huts, under which the small remnant of a wealthy people are obliged to eke out their days of misery." He attributes its ruin to the remorseless exactions of the eunuch Almas Khan, the farmer of the revenue of Oude under Asaf-ud-daulah and Saadat Ali Khan. Heber[6] was

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 234.

[3] Journ. in India, i. 413.

[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 193.

[5] Indian Recreations, ii. 397, 398.

[6] Ut supra.

informed that it had at one time been a station for the East-India Company's troops; "first* fixed on for the British advanced force, as it then was, which was afterwards fixed at Cawnpoor." In the Ayeen Akbery[7] it is mentioned as assessed at 128,102 rupees, and having a brick fort; also as very healthy,[8] and famous for producing men with lively imaginations and melodious voices. This is the less wonderful, if we believe what is added:—"Here is a well, of which whoever drinks for forty days' continuance, it enlivens his understanding and brightens his eyesight." At present it has a bazaar,[9] and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is very sandy and bad. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 80° 5′.

[7] ii. Append. 36.
[8] ii. 43.
[9] Garden, ut supra, 234.

BELHA,[1] in the district of Pertabgurh, territory of Oude, a town on the left bank of the Sai, five miles east of the town of Pertabgurh. Butter[2] states its population to be 3,000, all Hindoos. Distant E. of Lucknow 115 miles[3] N. of Allahabad 33. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 82°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

BELHA, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town 36 miles N.E. from Durbunga, 69 miles N. of Mongheer. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 86° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELHA, in the British district of Azimghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah called Belhabans, is situate close to the southern frontier, in a swampy tract, much cut up by watercourses, some discharging themselves into the Ganges, others into the north-eastern Tons. It is 20 miles S. of Azimghur, 26 N.W. of Ghazeepoor, 34 N.E. of Benares, and in lat. 25° 48′, long. 83° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELHARI,[1] in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the north-east frontier towards Bundelcund,† on the route from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor, 220 miles[2] S.W. of former, 52 N.E. of latter. It is situate in a plain, amidst extensive ruins, proofs of its former prosperity, from which it has miserably declined, having been almost totally ruined by the predatory attacks of the Pindarees and other freebooters. There

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 408—Adam, Geol. of Bundelcund.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 35.

* Hamilton[1] repeats this statement. No mention of the circumstance is, however, made by Malcolm, who treats[2] in considerable detail concerning the location of the British troops in Oudh.

[1] Gazetteer, i. 166.
[2] Political Hist. of India, i. 100-115.

† According to Fitzclarence,[1] it is the first town in Gondwana in proceeding from Bundelcund.

[1] Journal, 77.

are, however, still some fine Hindoo temples in the town and its environs. Lat. 23° 44′, long. 80° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELHIR.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.W. from Lucknow 32 miles. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 81° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELHUTTEE.—A town in the native state of Sanglee, one of the Southern Mahratta jaghires, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant S.E. from Dharwar 53 miles. Lat. 15° 4′, long. 75° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 79.

BELJOOREE, or BAILJOOREE,[1] in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Kasheepoor to Debra, two miles N.W. of the former. Beljooree has a population[2] of 7,354. Lat. 29° 14′, long. 79°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLAMKONTA, in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Guntoor to Nelgoondah, 32 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 16° 30′, long. 80° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[3] Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, x. 113—Newbold, Account of the Ceded Districts.

BELLARY.[1]—A British district of the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the territory of the Nizam, from which it is separated by the river Toongabudra or Tumbudda; on the east by the forfeited jaghire of Kurnool and the British district Cuddapah; on the south-west and south by the territory of Mysore; and on the west by the British district Dharwar. It lies between lat. 13° 40′—15° 58′, long. 75° 44′—78° 19′. Its area, according to official return,[2] is 13,056 square miles. The country is altogether a highland, the most elevated part of which is to the west, where the surface rises towards the culminating range of the Western Ghats, and to the south, where it rises to the elevated table-land of Mysore. The slopes in each of those directions are indicated by the series of heights enumerated by a writer[3] having had much opportunity of acquiring local information:—"We find the height of the plain east of the Western Ghats at Belgaum, in the Southern Mahratta country, to be 2,500 feet above the level of the sea; at Bellary, 1,600; the average of the plain east of Bellary and Gooty, 1,182; proceeding easterly to Cuddapah, 507." "The plain has another and more gentle dip towards the north, viz. to the beds of the Kistnah and Tumbuddra, rising southerly as it passes the frontier to Nundidroog, in Mysore, whence it slopes to the southward, forming

the table-land on which stands the cantonment of Bangalore. The bed of the Kistnah, on the northern frontier of the Ceded Districts, is 1,000 feet above the level of the sea; the plain rises, as we proceed southerly to the centre of the district, to 1,500 feet; on the north frontier of Mysore to 2,223; at Nundidroog to about 3,500; whence it sinks southerly to Bangalore, which is about 3,000 feet above the surface of the ocean." "Towards the centre of the district the surface of the plain presents a monotonous and almost treeless extent, bounded by the horizon, and unbroken save by a few rocky elevations that stand forth abruptly from the sheet of black soil, like rocks from the ocean." The prevailing geological formations are primitive, consisting of granite, granitoidal gneiss, gneiss in distinct strata, mica-slate, hornblend schist. "The principal ranges of hills[4] are the Nullamulla on the north-eastern frontier, and the Kumply and Sundoor on the western side. The former is composed of sandstone and clay-slate, the two latter of a chloritic slate: in many of the hills long dark-coloured trap-dykes shoot out prominently, like walls, above the surface. A spur from the Sundoor range runs along the south side of the cantonment of Bellary, and extends in an easterly direction to Boodiaul, eight miles distant, where it abruptly terminates." A high point in this range, opposite to the fort of Bellary, and within five miles of it, is called the Copper Mountain, the height of which is 1,600 feet above the plain, or 2,800 above the sea. The copper-ore which is here found is the green carbonate, in the state of clay, lying below the crest of the southern face of the hill. Excavations are still to be seen, said to be the remains of mines worked by order of Hyder Ali. Among the mineral products are also iron, lead, antimony, manganese, culinary salt, natron or native soda, and alum; the last-named in small quantity. There are diamond-mines in the eastern parts of the district, near Gutti. Iron of good quality[5] is manufactured in Sundoor and a few other places.

[4] Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Ceded Districts, 3.

[5] Report, ut supra, 13.

The principal rivers are the Tumbudda or Toongabudra, the Vedavutty or Hugry, and the Northern Penna or Pennair. The Toongabudra, flowing northward from Mysore, touches on the district at its western frontier at Biddaree, eight or nine miles north of the military station of Huryhur, and continuing to flow circuitously, but generally in a direction northwards, for

thirty-five miles, to Mewoondee, at the confluence of the Wurda, and for that distance forms the boundary westwards towards the British district of Dharwar; for twenty-eight miles farther it continues to hold the same direction, and forms the boundary between the districts as far as Moodlapoor. From this point it maintains a north-easterly course for 117 miles, to Hurrinelli, and from that place turns and continues to flow eastward for forty-two miles, to Garlapad. For the distance from Moodlapoor to Garlapad, 159 miles, it forms the boundary between this district and the territory of the Nizam. The Hugry or Vedavutty, flowing from Mysore in a direction north-east, enters this district at Byrantippa, on its south-western frontier; and flowing first for about eighteen miles north-eastward, subsequently for eighty-four northward, passes eight miles east of the cantonment of Bellary, and in lat. 15° 44′, long. 76° 59′, falls into the Toongabudra on the right side. The Northern Penna, or Pennair, also flows northward from the territory of Mysore, and passing the southern boundary of this district near Cholloor, continues a course generally northerly for about ninety-six miles, to Ooderpee Droog, where, turning to the east, it flows in that direction sixty-one miles, and in lat. 14° 51′, long. 78° 10′, passes the eastern frontier into the British district of Cuddapah. Its principal feeder is the Chittravutty, flowing in a northerly direction from Mysore, and crossing at Codyconda the southern boundary of this district, through which it holds a course generally north-easterly for ninety miles, to the confluence with the Northern Penna. There are many other streams or torrents which fall into the Tumbuddra; but all are devoid of water during the dry season, when their channels are expanses of sand,[6] often blown over the neighbouring lands, which are thus reduced to irreclaimable sterility. The mischief resulting from this cause might be much more extensive and ruinous, were it not checked by the growth of the nuth-grass, a species of ischœmum, which, with its widely-spreading roots[7] striking downwards between four and five feet, binds and fixes the previously loose mass. None of the streams are navigable at any period of the year by boats of the usual construction; but such as become unfordable during the rains are crossed by means of basket-boats. These are generally from six to eleven feet in diameter, of a circular

[6] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, ix. 309, 310—Newbold, Notice of River-dunes on the Banks of the Hogri and Pennaur; and x. 116—id. Account of Ceded Districts.
[7] Id. op. ii. 138—Wight, on the Nuth-grass of the Ceded Districts.

form, the framework being of slit bamboo, cased outside with hides closely sewed together, and secured and rendered water-tight by some cement or rosin. One of the usual dimensions serves for the transport of a mounted six-pounder, and one of fifteen feet diameter, and between three and four feet deep, with flat bottom and upright or slightly curved sides, will carry a brass eighteen-pounder, or eight-inch howitzer, or a tumbril loaded with ammunition; while, if empty, it can easily be carried on the shoulders of men.

The climate is characterized by great aridity, the vapours of the ocean driven by the south-west monsoon being arrested, condensed, and precipitated in enormous quantities[8] on the seaward or western sides, and on the summits of the Western Ghauts, so that but a small quantity reaches the central or eastern parts of the district, which being also remote from the Bay of Bengal on the east, is beyond the influence of the north-east monsoon; so that less rain, on an average, falls in Bellary than in any place in Southern India. In 1838 only eleven inches and three-quarters of rain[9] fell; but that was regarded as an unusually dry season. In 1841 the rain-fall amounted to twenty-six inches.[1] The most oppressive part of the day is usually from two o'clock to seven in the evening. In the cold season, early in January, the thermometer in the open air in the morning falls to 55°, and sometimes even below 50°. Upon the whole, the climate is considered healthy; and so favourable a report has been received of its salubrity on the Ramanahally Hills, that it is in contemplation to establish a sanatarium in that locality.[2] Lightning and thunder-storms are not uncommon from April to July, and also from September to October; and the explosions are very violent, frequently injuring persons and buildings. A terrific storm occurred in this district in 1851, causing great injury to works of irrigation, and involving serious loss of life and property.[3]

Of wild animals in this district, there are the tiger, leopard chita or hunting-leopard, bear, hyena, wolf, fox, jaçkal, wild swine, porcupine, hare, monkey, squirrel, antelope, and elk, deer of various kinds. Among birds are the eagle, vulture, hawk (in great variety and abundance), owl, crow, paroquet, kingfisher, woodpecker, peafowl, jungle-fowl (wild, gallinaceous poultry), partridge, floriken, bustard, quail, plover, sparrow,

[8] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 449. Transacts. of Med. and Phy. Soc. Bombay, i. 106. Murray, on Climate of Mahabuleshwur.

[9] Madras Journ. Newbold, ut supra, x. 122.

[1] Report on Med. Topography, 18.

[2] Madras Mil. Disp. 30 May, 1849.

[3] Madras Rev. Disp. 1 July, 1852.

swallow, snipe, stork, heron, gull, wild goose, black-backed goose, teal, and other wild birds of the duck species, and the pelican. In other departments of zoology are the fresh-water tortoise, geometrical-shelled tortoise, alligator, chameleon, and other lizards in great variety; the cobra-di-capello and whip-snake, both dreadfully poisonous; the rock-snake, and green snakes of various kinds. Of more useful character may be mentioned the silkworm, lac-insect, and honey-bee. The horse is rarely bred in this district, being generally imported from the Southern Mahratta country;[4] but tattoos or ponies are numerous and hardy. The buffalo is of the common long-horned description, and this animal is much used in agriculture. The sheep are remarkable for the excellence of their wool,* which is generally woven into blankets.

[4] Newbold, ut supra, 123.

In the level parts of the district the soil[5] is generally the regur or black-cotton ground, mixed with calcareous matter derived from the disintegration of kunkur or calcareous tufa, and with decayed vegetable and animal substances. In the vicinity of trap-rocks, which in some places occur, the soil is for the most part formed of their disintegrated particles, is of a deep red or coffee-colour, and of superior fertility. Irrigation is effected by means of tanks, wells, rivers, and water-courses leading from larger streams. One of the largest tanks is that of Durogee, about eighteen miles west of Bellary, which is chiefly fed by a small river running through the Sundoor valley, and an extensive sheet of cultivation lies below its banks. Wells vary in depth from twelve to thirty feet,[6] according to one statement; according to another,[7] from six to fifty feet; and the water is raised for the purpose of irrigation by means either of a bucket or a leathern bag, raised by a wheel worked by oxen moving down an inclined plane, and poured into a receptacle artificially elevated above the land to be irrigated. In these rough hydrostatics considerable ingenuity is said to be displayed. For garden and other cultivation of small extent, the yettum or balance-beam, turning on a pivot, and moved, on the principle of the lever, by a cooly, is resorted to. When the water in streams requires to be raised or diverted, the object is attained by anicuts or weirs, formed, in rude but

[5] Id. 117.

[6] Report, ut supra, 4.

[7] Newbold, ut supra, 121.

* Such at least is the statement of Newbold; but in the official report[1] it is stated that "the fleece or hair is coarse, and of a black colour."

[1] p. 12.

massive style, of large stones, in some instances clamped together with iron. Of such there are reported to be in this district forty-six constructed across the larger streams, and two hundred and eighty-five across those of smaller dimensions. The number of tanks in repair is also stated to be upwards of one thousand four nundred; of wells, considerably more than twenty-two thousand. It is remarked as an excellent property of good regur-land, that, provided a proper rotation of crops be observed, neither manure nor irrigation is required.

The most valuable wild-forest growth consists principally of teak, black-wood, palms of various kinds, and bamboos. The most common indigenous trees are the babool, the ber, and the wild date. The babool, or gum-arabic tree, is chiefly met with along the banks of nullahs, but it is also found on the plains: the wood is very hard, and is useful for ploughs and other agricultural implements. Gum is likewise collected from it, and the bark is used in tanning, and also in the distillation of arrack. The ber-tree, or Zizyphus jujuba, has some resemblance to the birch: the wood is used in building. The leaves of the wild date are made into mats, and the stalks into baskets. The trees most commonly met with in gardens are the same as those in other parts of India; such as the mango, tamarind, banians, and cocoanuts. Extensive plantations of fruit and forest trees have been made from time to time by the government in this district; the number planted since 1825 amounting to 185,000.[8]

[8] Madras Rev. Disp. 11 Dec. 1850. Id. 10 Nov. 1852.

Of alimentary crops, the staple are jowar (Holcus sorghum), bajra (Holcus spicatus), chenna or gram (Cicer arietinum), rice, pulse of various kinds, and sugar-cane. Of commercial crops, the most important are cotton, indigo, tobacco, and castor-oil seeds. In the gardens, carrots, onions, and capsicum are produced in great abundance and excellence. According to official report,[9] the quantity of cotton yearly produced is considerable.

[9] Reports and Documents on Cotton-wool, 414.

The principal manufactures are in cotton, woollen blankets, brass, iron, gold, silver, diamond-cutting, stone-carving, pottery, glass, and indigo.

The chief exports are cotton, indigo, coarse sugar, grain, tobacco, and cloths of silk, cotton, and wool. The principal imports, silk, iron, steel, betel, and cocoanuts. The population, according to a recent official statement,[1] amounted to

[1] Census of 1851.

1,229,599; indicating a relative density of ninety-four to the square mile. It is composed of a great variety of castes. People of two different tongues, the Teloogoos and Canarese, meet as it were in the centre of the district. The Teloogoo language is spoken in the eastern part of the district, and the Canarese in the western; the line of separation lying half-way between Bellary and Ghooty. Trades, manufactures, agriculture, and the tending of cattle are in general the avocations of the Brahminists, who are about eighteen times more numerous than the Mussulmans. These last prefer to take service in the army and police, or even to waste their lives in precarious, discreditable, and unprofitable courses. The inhabitants are in general a tall, robust, well-formed race, well clad, and having abundance of vegetable food, consisting chiefly of millet and maize, rice being comparatively expensive, and within the reach of those in easy circumstances only. Actual pauperism[2] is not very prevalent; but the industrious members of society are much plagued by swarms of able-bodied mendicants, professing to be of various religious sects (so called), who go from door to door every morning, singing, or playing on musical instruments, and demanding relief, which they accept only in money or uncooked victuals.

[2] Report, ut supra, 8.

All the villages are surrounded by walls,[3] and the houses are constructed of stone and mud, the roofs being flat, and covered with earth. The doors are made of planks of wood, or the branches of trees strongly wattled together and plastered over with clay. The country carts in use are of a singular construction, the wheels being from one and a half to two feet in diameter, and made either of flat circular pieces of wood or of stone slabs: the axles revolve with the wheels, and the body of the cart is well raised above them. Carts with large wheels, composed of spokes, are, however, coming into use.

[3] Id. ib.

The chief places—Bellary, the capital and principal military cantonment, Gooty, Adoni, and Harpunhalli—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes through the district are, first, from south-east to north-west, from Madras, through Cuddapah, to the cantonment of Bellary, and thence, through the villages of Hospett and Humpsagur, to Dharwar and Belgaum; second, from south to north, from the military cantonment of Banga-

lore to that of Bellary; third, from south-west to north-east, from the military station of Hurryhur to Bellary, and thence to Hyderabad; fourth, a new trunk-road[4] from Madras, through Chittoor and Palmanair, to Bellary.

[4] Report on Madras Roads, 1 May, 1848, p. 8.

The Ceded Districts came into the possession of the East-India Company in the year 1800, by a treaty entered into with the Nizam, subsequent to the fall of Tippoo Sultan and the partition of his dominions. The collectorate of Bellary forms the western division of the districts so called.

BELLARY.[1] *—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras. It is the chief seat of the judicial and revenue establishments for the district, and the head-quarters of the military force of the Ceded Districts, consisting of Bellary and Cuddapah. The fort or fortified rock, round which the cantonment is situate, is a hill of bare granite of semi-elliptical form, the length of which, in a direction from north-east to south-west, is about 1,150 feet. "It rises abruptly from the plain to the height of 450 feet,[2] and is about two miles in circumference. Viewed on its eastern and southern sides, it presents a bold and precipitous aspect, and appears to be composed of a huge heap of loose fragments irregularly piled on one another; but on its western face it declines with a gradual slope towards the plain, and exhibits a smooth unbroken surface."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report, ut supra, 14.

"At the distance of a few hundred yards to the northward, is a long ridge of bare rugged rocks of similar formation, and at a short distance to the eastward are several lesser elevations of the same character." The summit of this hill being flat, and surrounded by a rampart of granite, constitutes what is styled the Upper Fort, which might be rendered impregnable; but having no accommodations for a garrison, is unoccupied by troops, except a small guard having custody of prisoners detained there. It contains several tanks or cisterns, excavated in the rock, from its south-western to its north-eastern corner; and outside this turreted rampart are a ditch and covered way. The lower fort is half a mile in diameter, and contains barracks for a regiment of the crown and for the East-India Company's European artillery, the arsenal and commissariat stores, a Protestant church, and several bungalows, or lodges for

* Bellary of the official report;[1] Ballary of the trigonometrical survey.[2]

[1] Report on Medical Statistics and Topography of the Ceded Districts, 2.

[2] Engraved by Walker, 58.

officers. On the south-east side of the lower fort, about a hundred yards from the rampart, is a large tank, and on the south-west side of the upper fort the ditch is widened, so as to form another tank. On the south-east of the lower fort is the pettah or native town, to which, at considerable expense to government, the inhabitants were removed in 1816, having previously inhabited the forts. About half a mile south-west of the base of the rock on which the fort is situate, is the cantonment, with its bazaar, native barracks, and officers' houses. The surface slopes in several directions from the forts and cantonment; and there are no swamps in the vicinity, which is perfectly drained by a stream discharging itself into the Hugry, a tributary of the Tumbudra.

The court-house, jail, and hospital, are situate in one large inclosure, half a mile eastward of the fort, and close to a small rocky hill, which protects them in some measure from the strong unpleasant north-west winds which prevail during several months of the year. The site is high and dry. The jail is spacious and well constructed, and calculated to contain from 550 to 600 prisoners. The total native population, exclusive of military, is stated to have been, in 1836, 30,426.[3] Elevation above the sea 1,600 feet.[4]

[3] Report, ut supra, 16.
[4] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, x. 113. Report, ut supra, 1.

Distance from Bombay, S.E., 380 miles; Mangalore, N.E., 210; Calicut, N.E., 280; Bangalore, N., 160; Madras, N.W., 270. Lat. 15° 8′, long. 76° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLAT UNGADY, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Chittel Droog, 30 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 12° 59′, long. 75° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLOOD.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or possessions of the rajah of Berar, distant E. from Nagpoor 124 miles. Lat. 20° 45′, long. 81° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLOOR, in the territory of Mysore, a large town, with a fort strongly fortified with a mud rampart and ditch. There was formerly a similar defence round the town, but it is at present ruinous. Distant from Seringapatam, N., 38 miles; from Bangalore, W., 58. Lat. 12° 58′, long. 76° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLOOR,[1] * in the territory of Mysore, a town the principal place of a subdivision of the same name. It is situate

* Bailuru of Buchanan.

a mile from the right or west bank of the river Yagachi or Bhadri, and on the north margin of a large tank. It has a good fort built of stone,[2] and a large temple in repair. Distant from Seringapatam, N.W., 76 miles; Bangalore, W., 118. Lat. 13° 9′, long. 75° 55′.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 400, 401.

BELLUBUTTI.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or possessions of the Nizam, distant E. from Beejapoor 60 miles. Lat. 16° 46′, long. 76° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLUNDA,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town with bazaar, on the route from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and 75 miles N.W. of the former.[2] Tieffenthaler styles it "a town formerly very populous, as may be concluded from its ruined structures of kiln-burned brick and stone." The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 80° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 167.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

BELMAREA, in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Pubna to Rampore, 20 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 24° 11′, long. 89°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELOUT,[1] in the British district of Alligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Alligurh to that of Muttra, and 17 miles[2] S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carriages; the country open, sandy, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 78° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

BELOWREE, in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Kistnah river, 58 miles S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 16° 59′, long. 74° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELOWTEE, in the British district Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a small town on the route from Dinapoor to Ghazeepore, 40 miles W. of former, 52 E. of latter. The town is in lat. 25° 33′, long. 84° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELPUR VILLAPOORAM, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Madras, 98 miles N.E. of the former, Lat. 11° 57′, long. 79° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELUN, or BELUND.[1]—A small river rising in the south-western part of Boghelkhand,[2] about lat. 24° 35′, long. 81° 55′. It first runs about twenty-five miles eastward, then about an equal length northwards, and then turning westward falls into

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Geological Map to Franklin on Geology of Bundelcund, As. Res. xvii

the Tons on the right side, in lat. 25° 5′, long. 81° 50′, after a total course of about ninety miles. It traverses the plateau lying between the Tara range and the Kutra, at an elevation of between 500 and 600 feet above the sea,[3] and is probably in the dry season a very insignificant stream, as Jacquemont,[4] who then crossed it, classes it among the petty brooks which flow through the country.

[3] Franklin, ut supra, Geol. Sect. of Boghelkhund.
[4] Voyages, i. 375.

BELWIN,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Chunar to the city of Mirzapoor, 10 miles[2] W. of the former, 11 E. of the latter. It is situate on the Belwin, a small river with a bed forty yards wide, and a stream in the dry season ten yards wide and knee-deep. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 82° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 128.

BENARES,[1] under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a British district, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Jounpore; on the north-east by Ghazeepoor; on the south-east by Shahabad; on the south and south-west by Mirzapoor; and on the west by Mirzapoor and Jounpore. It lies between lat. 25° 7′—25° 32′, long. 82° 45′—83° 38′; is fifty-five miles in length from east to west, and thirty in breadth, and embraces an area of 994 square miles. The Ganges, very sinuous in this part of its course, touches on the district in lat. 25° 10′, long. 83°, separating it for about ten miles from the district of Mirzapore, when it enters the district of Benares, about twenty miles below the fort of Chunar, and traversing it in a north-easterly direction for thirty-six miles, passing during this latter part of its course by the city of Benares, it finally quits the district at the north-eastern angle, in lat. 25° 27′, long. 82° 22′; its total length of course connected with it being forty-six miles. The Karamnasa for about thirty-two miles flows through this district along its south-eastern frontier, forming its boundary towards Shahabad.[2] The Goomtee for about twenty miles forms the north-eastern boundary towards the British districts of Jounpore and Ghazeepore. The Burna nullah, flowing from the British district of Mirzapoor, enters this district, and flowing eastward for thirty miles, falls into [the Ganges on the left side, at Benares. It is represented to be navigable during the rainy season.[3] There are several smaller

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 402.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 370.

streams, of which the Gurohee and the Nand are the principal. Lakes and tanks are numerous, but of small size; the principal one, which is twenty miles east of the city of Benares, not exceeding a mile in circuit.

The elevation of the city of Benares above the sea is estimated by James Prinsep[4] at 270 feet; and as the surface of the district is remarkably level,[5] probably no part of it has a greater elevation than 300 feet. There are, however, numerous ravines,[6] furrowing deeply the kunkur or calcareous conglomerate which in many places forms the base of the soil. This alluvial stone, when burned, affords good lime, and in its natural state is an excellent material for roads, as its fragments coalesce into a uniform dressing, resisting admirably the wear and tear resulting either from travelling or from the violence of the periodical rains. The soil[7] is for the most part either clayey or a sandy loam, in some places with so large an admixture of lime as to be nearly sterile; but in general it is characterized by great fertility. The pergunnahs on the left bank of the river are more productive than those on the opposite side; the two richest are those of Pandraha and Kolasla, growing sugar very largely. Heber describes the soil on the banks of the Ganges[8] as "a light marly loam, like garden mould, dry, sound, and friable, without any intermixture of stones or cold clay, and with very little sand." There are, however, considerable tracts denominated *usur*, which are barren,[9] in consequence of being impregnated with soda, nitre, and other salts. Of less extent is a black peaty soil, nearly unproductive under its present management, but capable of affording good crops if supplied with lime and other stimulating ingredients.

The climate, though this tract is scarcely beyond the tropics and little elevated above the sea, is in winter cool and rather arid;[1] frosts sometimes at that season occurring in such severity as materially to injure the rubbee or early crop. On the whole, however, the mean temperature is greater than might be supposed. According to James Prinsep,[2] the mean temperature is 77°. "In the month of May,[3] for several days the thermometer rose to 111° 5′, and in January it fell at night to 45°; including a range of 66°." The average annual fall of rain, though less than in Bengal, is still considerable, as it exceeds thirty inches, and in 1823 it amounted to the amazing

4 As. Res. xv. Append. p. x.
5 Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 325. Foster, Journey from Bengal to England, i. 34.
6 Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 369.
7 Monthly Journ. of Agricultural and Horticultural Soc. of India, Nov. 1842, No. iv. 251.
8 Journ. in India, i. 259.
9 Journ. Agricultural and Horticultural Soc. of India, ut supra, 254.
1 Journ. Agric. and Hortic. of India, ut supra, 252.
2 As. Res. xv. Append. p. xi.—Meteorological Journal kept at Benares.
3 Id. ib.

quantity of eighty-nine inches.[4] The rains commence in general from the 10th to the 20th of June, but sometimes not until July, and are ushered in with much thunder, lightning, and wind. They usually cease in the end of September. The want of rain in winter fatally checks vegetation, unless the deficiency be supplied by artificial irrigation from the wells or tanks. During the latter end of March, in April, May, and the early part of June, the "hot winds" prevail, and are parching and sultry in a degree dreadfully trying to animal and vegetable life.[5] The close of September, the whole of October, and the early part of November, however, constitute the most unhealthy period of the year.

The zoology of the district is represented as comprising "foxes,[6] deer, wild hogs, porcupines, otters, rats, bats, mungooses, squirrels, mice, musk-rats, hares, porpoises, flying-foxes, hyænas, and wolves." The ravages committed by the two last-mentioned have become so serious as to induce the government to offer rewards for their destruction.[7] The hanuman monkey, highly revered by the Hindoos, swarms everywhere. The rivers are infested by alligators, and the land by various reptiles. Baber[8] mentions the elephant, the rhinoceros, the wild buffalo, and the lion, as inhabiting this tract in the early part of the sixteenth century; but none of those are now found, nor even the tiger.

The staple products of the rubbee or spring-crop are wheat, barley, pulse of various kinds, millet, maize, oil-seeds, tobacco, safflower, opium, and most of the esculent vegetables of Europe. The crops sown late in the spring, and reaped in autumn, consist of rice, various descriptions of pulse, hemp, cultivated for its intoxicating products, indigo, ginger, turmeric, and maize. One of the most important exchangeable products is furnished by the sugar-cane;[9] this district, in the article of sugar,[1] whether regard be had to abundance of produce or excellence of quality, surpassing nearly every other part of British India. Opium and indigo are likewise cultivated with success, and the produce in these two commodities has been considered to be of equal value with that of sugar. The principal cultivated trees are the mulberry, tamarind, jak (Artocarpus integrifolia), mango, mahua (Bassia latifolia), custard-apple (Annona), lime, ber (Zizyphus jujuba), guava (Psidium).

[4] Prinsep, ut supra, p. xii.

[5] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 178.

[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra.

[7] India Judicial Disp. 12 Sept. 1849. Id. 27 Mar. 1850.

[8] Memoirs, 407.

[9] Royle, Productive Resources of India, 87.

[1] Report of Select Committee of House of Commons on East-India Produce, 54-56.

The Ricinus communis, or castor-oil plant, grows in great abundance and luxuriance, but its medicinal properties were so little known, that the government formerly imported the medicine from Europe.[2] The rich cultivation, numerous thriving villages, and groves of luxuriant fruit-trees, render the aspect of this district very striking and delightful. The manufactures of the district are varied, numerous, and of some importance, especially in cotton, coarse woollens, silk, and leather.

[2] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 93.

According to the census of 1848, the population of the district, excluding the city of Benares, cantonments, and civil station, amounts to 549,842; and if that of the city, &c., be added, the number would be increased to 741,426. Of this total, 676,050 are Hindoos, and 65,376 Mahometans and others not Hindoos. The most striking peculiarity in the statement is a preponderance in numbers of the non-agricultural classes over the agricultural, a circumstance very unusual in India, and attributable chiefly to the influence on the return of the large population of the city of Benares, long the most honoured seat of Hindoo superstition.

The population of the different places in the district is thus represented:—Number of towns containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 1,818; ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, sixty-seven; ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, two;* ditto more than 50,000, one.†

The principal routes are: 1. From south-east to north-west, from Calcutta to the city of Benares, and thence in a westerly direction to Allahabad. 2. A continuation of the Calcutta route through the city of Benares and the Sekrol cantonment, in a north-westerly direction, to Jounpore. 3. From north-east to south-west, from the cantonment of Ghazeepore, by that of Sekrol, to that of Mirzapore. 4. From north-east to south-west, from the city of Benares and the Sekrol cantonment to Chunar.

Benares, the capital, Buragaon, and Ramnuggur, the other towns requiring notice, are described in their respective places in the alphabetical arrangement.

In the Ayeen Akbery[3] Benares is noted as forming a sircar or division of the province of Allahabad; its annual revenue

[3] ii. 223.

* Ramnuggar, 9,490; the Cantonment and Civil Station, 8,093.

† City of Benares, 183,491.

being stated at 221,732 rupees, its military contingent at 8,400 infantry and 830 cavalry. The tract comprised within the present district of Benares was at a very remote period the seat of an independent Hindoo state, founded, it is said, by a Kasi rajah, represented as the sixth in descent from Buddha, about 1,200 years[4] before the Christian era.* It subsequently formed part of the dominions[5] of the Rajpoot sovereigns of Canouj, and early fell under the Mussulman yoke, having in 1193 been taken by Mahomed,[6] the Afghan king of Ghor. About 1529 it was wrested from the Patan sovereign of Delhi by the victorious Baber.[7] On the dismemberment of the empire, consequent upon the repeated invasions of Ahmed Shah Durani, it formed part of the prey seized by Sufdar Jung,[8] the nawaub vizier of Oude, by whose grandson, Asof-ul-Dowlah, it was ceded to the East-India Company, under Article V. of the treaty of 1775,[9] and has since remained an integral part of the British dominions in India. At the time of the cession, the city of Benares, with a rich and extensive tract annexed to it, was held by Cheyt Singh, the grandson and successor of Munsaram,[1] who early in the same century had by a deep-laid course of intrigue succeeded in becoming zemindar, or feudatory holder of extensive possessions, which were greatly increased by his son Bulwunt Singh. Cheyt Singh engaged to pay to the British government the same rent for his zemindary that he had previously paid to the Nabob vizier.[2] When the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, became pressed for pecuniary resources to carry on the extensive warlike operations in which he was engaged, he made demands on the rajah of Benares, as Cheyt Singh was styled, for contributions exceeding the stipulated payments. After repeated attempts at evasion, the demands were met by determined resistance, and Cheyt Singh, resorting to arms,[3] cut off two companies of sepoys in Benares, and inflicted other losses and disgrace on the British. His career of success was, however, cut short by the arrival of reinforcements, the ultimate results being his overthrow, deprivation, and flight to Gwalior, where he died in 1810. His rights were considered forfeited, but by the indulgence of the British authorities were transferred to a relative,

* According to the authority of Hindoo legendary testimony, the city of Benares existed from all eternity.

[4] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 339. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 397.
[5] Bird, Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, 68.
[6] Ferishta, i. 179. Elphinstone, i. 612.
[7] Baber, Memoirs, 405, 406.
[8] Forster, Travels from Bengal to England, i. 160. Elphinstone, ii. 627.
[9] Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers to the East-India Company.
[1] De Cruz, Political Relations, 12.
[2] Treaties, ut supra, 156.
[3] Hodges, Travels in India, 50.

whose descendant resides generally at his palace of Ramnuggur, on the right bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite the city of Benares, but two or three miles higher up the stream, and has also a large mansion[4] in the neighbourhood of the cantonments of Sekrol, where he frequently entertains Europeans, to whom he is very accessible. The family of Cheyt Singh also partake of the bounty of the British government, the representative of this personage residing under British surveillance at Agra, where he receives an annual pension of 24,000 rupees.[5]

[4] Roberts, Scenes in Hindostan, i. 187.

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, vol. ii. part ii. 277.

BENARES,[1] * the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate on the left bank of the Ganges. "The depth of water[2] in front of the town in the dry season is more than fifty feet, and the freshes of September add forty-two to this level. The breadth of the Ganges is 600 yards at low water, and a little more than half a mile in the rains. This splendid stream forms a bay indenting the front of the town, so as to display its picturesque beauties to great advantage." The measured length of the city[3] "along the banks of the river by survey, is barely three miles,† and the average depth does not exceed one mile." Access is obtained to the water by ghats or flights of broad steps, elaborately and solidly constructed of the fine freestone of Chunar and its vicinity, often in a highly ornamented style. "Upon the ghats[4] are passed the busiest and happiest hours of every Hindoo's day; bathing, dressing, praying, preaching, lounging, gossiping, or sleeping, there will be found. Escaping from the dirty, unwholesome, and confined streets, it is a luxury for him to sit upon the open steps and taste the fresh air of the river; so that on the ghats are concentrated the pastimes of the idler, the duties of the devout, and much of the necessary intercourse of business." They extend nearly along the whole length of the river's bank in the city,[5] though in some places interrupted

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Prinsep, Benares illustrated, 15.

[3] Id. 12.

[4] Id. 16.

[5] Jacquemont, iii. 349. Prinsep, 15.

* Benaris of the Ayeen Akbery,[1] and of Briggs's Index; Banaras of Jones;[2] Benares generally of the British writers: according to Prinsep[3] (James), "Bunarus." It is called in Sanskrit[4] Varanasi; from Var, "best," and Anas, "water;" a very appropriate name for a city built on the bank of the revered river Ganges. Prinsep, therefore, appears to be in error in stating[5] that it "derives its name from two streams, the Burna and Ussee, which bound it on the north-east and south-west." His view is, however, followed by Heber,[6] Ritter,[7] and some others.

† According to Hamilton,[1] it is four miles in length.

[1] ii. App. 28.
[2] As. Res. i. 16.
[3] Benares illustrated, 7.
[4] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 753.
[5] Benares illustrated, 7.
[6] Journ. in India, i. 300.
[7] Erdkunde, vi. 1154.

[1] Descript. of Hindostan, i. 305.

by temples reaching down to the water's edge. Around these are posted hideous fakirs, and other ascetics of revolting appearance, "offering[6] every conceivable deformity which chalk, cow-dung, disease, matted locks, distorted limbs, and disgusting and hideous attitudes of penance can show." Of these ghats the Ugneswur, Ghoosla, Madhoray, Punchgunga, Munikurnika, Brukma, Rajrajeswuri, Shridur, Munshi, Dusaswumedh, and the Rajghat, are selected by Prinsep as peculiarly worthy of delineation by his pencil. A fine view of the Dusaswumedh ghat is also given by Daniell.[7] Some narrow ghats are appropriated to the burning of dead bodies, the ashes and unconsumed bones of which are thrown into the river; and here suttee was performed until the practice was forbidden by the British government.[8] At the time of Heber's[9] visit, about thirty years ago, self-immolation by drowning in the Ganges was frequent. The city rises from the line of ghats so as to form a vast amphitheatre, presenting a picturesque and noble view to spectators[1] on the opposite side of the river. Above the numerous and crowded houses, in varied and striking styles of architecture, are seen the pinnacles of Hindoo pagodas, and above all the minarets and domes of the great mosque of Aurungzebe, the most remarkable structure in Benares, though neither of imposing dimensions or striking architectural beauty. The mosque rises from the platform over the Madhoray ghat, and was erected on the site of the temple of Bindh Madhu, or Vishnu, described by Tavernier,[2] as in his time covering a great extent of ground. This Aurungzebe demolished, and to signalize the triumph of Islam over Brahminism, employed the materials in the building of the mosque. "The minars[3] have been deservedly admired for their simplicity and boldness of execution. They are only eight and a quarter feet in diameter at the base, and the breadth decreases to seven and a half feet, while they have an altitude of 147 feet two inches from the suhun or terraced floor of the Musjid, to the kulsa or pinnacle. The terrace is elevated about eighty feet above the river at low-water level." Though so slender, they have staircases inside;[4] but the ascent is not devoid of hazard, as they each lean fifteen inches from the perpendicular, and one of them was in a state of very hazardous decay, until repaired some years ago under the direction of James

6 Heber, i. 283.
7 Oriental Scenery, vol. i. No. xvi.
8 Jacquemont, iii. 349.
9 i. 295.
1 Jacquemont, iii. 332.
2 iii. 100.
3 Prinsep, View of Madhoray Ghat.
4 Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 106.

Prinsep. There are few mosques in the centre of the city, or along the river's bank; but they are numerous in the north-eastern quarter. They are generally elegant little edifices marked by small slender minarets, and usually stand in gardens planted with tamarinds; but they seem little frequented. Most of them were, like the great mosque, constructed on the sites of demolished Hindoo fanes, and with the materials of those structures. The total number of mosques was ascertained[5] in 1829 to be 333. The number of Sivalas, or Hindoo temples, was 1,000; which can scarcely be regarded as large, since religion "is the staple article of commerce,[6] through which the holy city flourishes and is enriched."

[5] As. Res. xvii. 480—Prinsep, Census of the Population of Benares.
[6] Prinsep, 13.

The divinity principally adored here is the creative energy Siva or Mahadeo,* "the great god" Asmodeus, or the demon of lust, as he is indignantly styled by Tieffenthaler.[7] The linga or ithyphallic emblem, so revolting to our notions of decency, is everywhere represented; but in a form so conventional,[8] that a stranger cannot be aware of its character unless expressly informed. Hence the city is sometimes called Rudra-vasa.† Of these temples the most remarkable, and perhaps the most ancient, is the temple of Visweswara, or of "the Lord of the Universe," one of the most exalted titles of Siva. This building converted into a mosque retains its antique dome, constructed not on the mathematical principle of an arch, but of layers of stone, so arranged that the upper approaches nearer the centre than the lower, until the highest meeting at the top complete the hemisphere.

[7] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 163.
[8] Jacquemont, iii. 348.

After the appropriation of this building as a mosque, the Hindoos built in its vicinity another temple, which remains a beautiful[9] specimen of the mixed style of architecture, so prevalent in the structures of Benares. According to Wilson,[1] it was built by Ahalya Bai, a Mahratta princess, who died 1795.[2] Indeed most of the temples, though not remarkable in their

[9] Heber, i. 290. Prinsep, Elevation of the Temple of Vishveshvur.
[1] As. Res. xvii. 170—On Relig. Sects of the Hindus.
[2] Malcolm, Mem. on Central India, i. 192.

* According to Wilson,[1] "Benares is the peculiar seat of this form of worship; the principal deity, Visweswara, is a linga, and most of the chief objects of the pilgrimage are similar blocks of stone. Particular divisions of the pilgrimage direct visiting forty-seven lingas, all of pre-eminent sanctity; but there are hundreds of inferior note still worshipped, and thousands whose fame and fashion have passed away."

[1] As. Res. xvii. 194—On the Religious Sects of the Hindus.

† The abode of Rudra;[1] from Rudra or Siva, and Avasa, "abode."

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 708.

dimensions, present exquisite illustrations of elaborate, florid, intricate architecture, mixed Moresque and Hindoo. Of these, perhaps the finest is that at the Ghoosla ghat, of which a striking outline view is given by Prinsep. It is not, however, dedicated to Siva, but to Vishnu. "The number of temples," observes Heber,[3] "is very great, mostly small, and stuck like shrines in the angles of the streets, and under the shadow of the lofty houses. Their forms, however, are not ungraceful; and there are many of them entirely covered over with beautiful and elaborate carvings of flowers, animals, and palm-branches, equalling in minuteness and richness the best specimens that I have seen of Gothic or Grecian architecture."

[3] i. 282.

Bathing in the Ganges is declared in the ritual treatises of the Brahmins, "to have blessings[4] in it which no imagination can conceive;" and Benares is regarded as one of the principal places of pilgrimage, having extraordinary efficacy for this purpose. Favourable conjunctions of the planets, occasions of eclipses, and times of the sun's entrance into the zodiacal signs, are thought to offer the most auspicious periods for immersion. For two or three days previous to such an event, vast crowds of pilgrims may be seen moving along the roads leading to the sacred city, or crowded on its ghats, streets, and terraces. Room is in such request, that ground is let by the square foot; and the Mussulmans do not scruple, for tempting considerations, to throw open their mosques for the accommodation of strangers arrived to practise a superstition which the followers of Islam abhor. The concourse of strangers on such occasions has sometimes, according to a moderate computation, exceeded 100,000;[5] and some years ago, on occasion of an eclipse of the moon, forty persons were trampled to death in the crowd.[6] As those who die in the holy city, assisted by due rites and observances, or within a circuit of about ten miles[7] round it, are, according to Brahminical doctrine, certain of entrance into Siva's place[8] of bliss, great numbers of Hindoos retire to end their days here. Those penitents or aspirants to felicity distribute alms and oblations to the divinities, according to their means. One of them is mentioned by Heber[9] to have distributed about 15,000*l.* annually. Hence the number of Brahmins is large, consisting, it is said, of not

[4] Ward, View of Lit. Hist. and Relig. of Hindoos, i. 272.

[5] Prinsep, 13.

[6] Id. View on the Eve of an Eclipse of the Moon.

[7] Ayeen Akbery, iii. 255.

[8] Prinsep, 13.

[9] i. 284.

less than 20,000,[1] supported principally on such distributions, but aided in many instances by considerable endowments. As the bull Nandi was a favourite of Siva, whom he carried on his back, and who sent him on earth incarnate,[2] in the shape of the sage Basava, to promote the worship of the linga, many bulls, dedicated to the deity, roam uncontrolled and unmolested through the streets of Benares, perfectly tame and gentle,[3] and in excellent condition, from the abundance of food gratuitously afforded them by the Hindoos, together with what they can plunder from the dealers in grain or vegetables. Troops of monkeys, entertained in honour of Hanuman, the monkey-general of Rama, gambol about the roofs and projections, rob the shops of fruiterers and confectioners, and even snatch food from the hands of children; whilst great flocks of parrots, paroquets, and pigeons, disport themselves in the air. Few objects in Benares are better worth seeing than the Man Mandil, or house of Man Singh, formed[4] in 1680* into an observatory by Jysing; or at least supplied by him with the vast astronomical instruments,[5] the relics of which still excite the wonder of European visitants. According to Prinsep, the Man Mandil is the most ancient building in Benares, though not dating later than the latter end of the sixteenth century. Though greatly decayed, it presents some noble specimens of elaborate, tasteful, and highly-finished architecture. The importance and architectural splendour of the city are recent. "The principal[6] place of teeruth (pilgrimage), near Munikurnika ghat, must have long continued surrounded by jungle; they even now point out trees built into the walls of houses, as veterans of the original forest. Many of the title-deeds in the neighbourhood date from the first 'clearing of the land;' and Toolsee Dâs, the celebrated author of the popular version of the Ramayana, lived in the sixteenth century (1574) 'on the skirts of the forest,' near the present temple of Bhyronath. There were, doubtless, always habitations and places of worship in abundance; but the rapid increase of the present city, the restoration of its temples, and the embellish-

1 Prinsep, 13.
2 Wilson, ut supra, As. Res. xvii. 198.
3 Heber, Travels in India, i. 282. Jacquemont, iii. 333.
4 As. Res. v. 201—Prinsep, View of the Man Mandil.
5 Prinsep, 11.
6 Id. 10.

* Perhaps somewhat later; as, according to Hunter, Jysing succeeded to the throne of Ambher 1693;[1] according to Tod, 1699; and completed his tables 1728.[2] Heber assigns no authority for his statement[3] that it was "founded before the Mussulman conquest."

1 As. Res. v. 177.
2 Id. 187.
3 i. 291.

ment of its ghats, must be dated from the period of Mahratta ascendancy (close of the seventeenth century), when the influence of religion once more drew tribute from the Hindoo princes of Central India, for the endowment of muths or monastic establishments; and when the place began to benefit by the incomes of court pundits and spiritual ministers, who were glad to spend the evening of their lives in the exercise of religious rites, or in the studious repose of the holy city—perhaps in other pursuits." So wild and thinly-peopled was the country about Benares in 1529, that Baber[7] then hunted there the lion, rhinoceros, wild elephant, and buffalo. In the northern part of the town was formerly a line of jhils or ponds,[8] probably the depressions of a deserted channel of the Ganges. By the formation of a tunnel some years ago, these were laid dry, and the site of one is now a grain-market.

[7] Mem. 407.

[8] Prinsep, View of Benares from the Mundakinee Talao.

One of the greatest curiosities of Benares is the Jain Mandir, or temple[9] of those singular religionists the Jains, who refuse to acknowledge the divine authority[1] and infallibility of the Brahminical Vedas; hold in reverence certain mortals, who, by self-denial, have attained a marvellously and incomprehensibly exalted nature; and profess an extreme tenderness for the lives and feelings of all animals. Their rites are performed in deep seclusion, though Heber* was admitted to the interior of their principal temple, which he minutely describes.[2] Benares, long regarded as the centre of Hindoo religion and science (such as they were), has of late considerably declined in this respect. Prinsep[3] says, "The schools and hallowed retirements of the Benares pundits are sought after as the fountain-heads of Brahminical learning, and are consequently filled with pupils; but from a prevailing idea that the receiving of remuneration would destroy the merit of teaching the Vedas, the pundits in most cases accept of nothing from their scholars, trusting to donations and stipends from rajahs and men of rank. In the present day encouragement from such quarters is becoming more and more precarious, and Sanscrit learning is consequently on the decline; while the great success of the new colleges in Calcutta, in which the study of European literature

[9] Prinsep, View from Ugneswur Ghat.

[1] As. Res. xvii. 248—Wilson on Religious Sects of the Hindus.

[2] i. 292.

[3] Prinsep, 14.

* Who erroneously makes mention of their god Purnavesa, obviously meaning Pars'vanath,[1] the twenty-third, and the most revered of their deified saints.

[1] As. Res. xvii. 248—Wilson, Relig. Sects of Hindus. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 161—Prinsep, Ugneswur Ghat.

is united with that of India, will tend further to eclipse the *alma mater* of rigid Hindooism." A Sanscrit college was instituted by the British government at Benares in 1792,[4] in which an English department was at a later period established. The subjects[5] in which competitors for scholarships in the English department were required to qualify themselves in 1854, comprised English poetry and history, political economy, and mathematics. The languages taught are Persian, Hindee, Sanscrit, and English. The number of pupils in 1850 amounted to 240, of whom six were native Christians, sixteen Mussulmans, and 208 Hindoos.[6] A new government college has just been completed in this city, at a cost of 12,690*l*.[7]

[4] Trevelyan, on Education in India, 1.

[5] Agra Gazette, 1853, p. 359.

[6] Records of the E.I.C.

[7] India Pub. Disp. 19 Jan. 1853.

The streets of Benares, as Prinsep observes,[8] "are confined, crooked, and so narrow that even narrow seems a term too wide." They might more properly be styled alleys: so confined are they as not to admit[9] a wheeled carriage of any description; and they indeed scarcely afford room for the passage of any sort of beasts,[1] whether under the saddle or bearing a burthen. The thoroughfare is sunk considerably below[2] the basement story of the houses, which have generally an arched passage in front, behind which is a shop and a storeroom. The houses are, with little exception, built of stone, and they are generally lofty; some are two stories high only, but most of them are of three, and not a few have four, five, and even six; the upper in many instances projecting beyond the lower. It is not uncommon for a house on one side of the street to be in its upper part connected with another at the opposite side. The windows are small, to exclude strong light, heat, and the inquisitive glances of strangers, of which the inmates are very impatient. Most of the fronts are stained deep red,[3] or else are fantastically painted in gaudy colours, to represent "flowerpots,[3] men, women, bulls, elephants, gods and goddesses, in all their many-headed, many-handed, and many-weaponed varieties." During the fine season the hours of sleep among the higher classes are passed "in light screened enclosures[4] of carved stone, elevated on the most prominent points of the roof, open to the sky above, and to the gentle night-breeze on the four sides." The same writer adds, "The universal practice of sleeping on the roofs of houses in the hot season gives the town somewhat of a *diable boiteux* appearance,

[8] Description of T. Hut, Heree Bazar.

[9] Heber, i. 282. Roberts, i. 176.

[1] Jacquemont, iii. 333.

[2] Heber, i. 282.

[3] Id. i. 282.

[4] Prinsep, View of Sleeping Apartments of Kashmerae Mul's House.

when viewed from the summit of the minarets at daybreak." The gaudy festivals here celebrated give incredible delight to this childish people. Of these the principal is the Ram Lila,* representing the triumph of the incarnate deity Ram over the gigantic demon Ravan, who is personated[5] by a huge ogre-like figure, filled with explosive combustibles, and blown up at the conclusion of the performance. The concluding ceremony, styled the Bhurut Melao, is still more splendid, forming a picture to which it has been said no description can[6] do justice.† Wonderfully splendid also is the Duwallee,† celebrated with a universal illumination. "The city appears[7] like the creation of the fire-king; the view from the water affording the most superb and romantic spectacle imaginable. The outlines of a whole city are marked in streams of fire, and the coruscations of light shoot up into the dark blue sky above, and tremble in long undulations on the rippling waves below." The mercantile year finishes[8] on this festival with much propriety, if it be devoted to the goddess of wealth; those engaged in commerce then carefully cleanse and decorate the exteriors of their houses; and the credit of a merchant who should neglect to do so would be seriously shaken.

Prinsep, View of Festival of the Ram Lila.

[6] Prinsep. Description of the Bhurut Melao.

[7] Roberts, i. 194.

[8] Prinsep, 15.

According to Prinsep,[9] "the class of merchants is very numerous, and comprises many of the richest capitalists of India. The trade in the produce of the district is considerable, comprehending sugar, saltpetre, indigo, opium, and embroidered cloths; besides which, the city has advantages in its position on the great river, making it, jointly with Mirzapoor, the depôt for the commerce of the Deccan and interior of Hindostan." Heber observes[1] that it "is, in fact, a very industrious and wealthy, as well as a very holy city. It is the great mart where the shawls of the north, the diamonds of the south, and the muslins of Dacca and the eastern provinces centre; and it

[9] p. 13.

[1] i. 289.

* Play of Ram; from Ram, and Lila, "sport."

† In Sanskrit, Dipali; from Dip, "a lamp," and Ali, "a row;" according to Wilson,[1] the day of new moon in the month Aswin, or Kartik (September-October), a festival, with nocturnal illuminations, in honour of Kartikeya, the Diwali, as it is usually termed. Skakespear[2] states it to be in honour of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu, and the deity presiding over wealth and prosperity. Coleman[3] represents it to be a festival in honour of Kali. So obscure are even familiar points in Hindoo mythology.

[1] Sanscrit Dict. 411.

[2] Column 921.

[3] Mythology of the Hindus, 379.

has very considerable silk, cotton, and fine woollen manufactures of its own, while English hardware, swords, shields, and spears from Lucknow and Monghyr, and those European luxuries and elegancies which are daily becoming more popular in India, circulate from hence through Bundlecund, Gorruckpoor, Nepaul, and other tracts which are removed from the main artery of the Ganges." Jacquemont mentions, among the native manufactures, good but high-priced clocks. He remarks on the striking scantiness of European wares, or rich goods of any sort, among the articles exposed for sale; being probably not aware that the more valuable articles of commerce in India are usually kept out of sight, in storerooms. Few Europeans live within the city; their ordinary residence being at Secrole, where also are the military cantonments, as well as the government buildings for civil purposes. Of this place an account is given under its name in the alphabetical arrangement. Benares and its environs, being well drained, are healthy,[2] notwithstanding the sultry climate. The amount of population had long been strangely over-estimated. The number, according to Coleman,[3] is 1,000,000. Lord Valentia states[4] the number of inhabitants at 582,625; and this estimate is adopted by Hamilton,[5] but it is considered by Heber "an enormous amount." Prinsep, by direct inquiries, checked by calculation founded on the quantities of salt, sugar, butter, oil, tobacco, and other articles of main consumption, and subject to duty, formed an estimate[6] in 1829, according to which, the population of the city and suburbs of Benares, but exclusive of the cantonment, amounts to 183,491; of which number, 147,082 are Hindoos, and 36,409 Mahometans and others not being Hindoos. The number of houses in Benares Proper was 30,205;[7] of which 12,000 were brick or stone: the number in Secrole was 3,000. In 1850 the city was visited by an awful calamity, attended with great destruction of life and property. A fleet of boats, laden with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder,[8] and manned by 500 sailors, in proceeding from Calcutta to Allahabad, had been detained at Benares, and on the 1st May were lying off the Raj ghat, within a few yards of the river-bank, when an explosion took place, causing death or injury to 348 individuals, and the damage of property to the extent of 17,000*l*. Immediately preceding the accident, the

[2] Heber, i. 289.

[3] Mythology of the Hindus, 386.

[4] Travels, i. 461.

[5] Descript. of Hindostan, i. 305.

[6] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, ii. 25. As. Res. xvii. 470, 498.

[7] Prinsep, Benares illustrated, 12.

[8] Bengal Mil. Disp. 11 Dec. 1850. India Jud. Disp. 20 Aug. 1851.

powder-boats had been approached by a pinnace, a spark from which, it was conjectured, had caused the explosion. In the suburbs of this city a tragical occurrence took place in 1799, when the British agent Mr. Cherry, and other Englishmen, were murdered[9] by Vizier Ali, the deposed ruler of Oude, who had been permitted to reside at Benares.

[9] As. Reg. i. 75.

Benares, though its pretensions to architectural distinction are recent, is probably a town of great antiquity. It was originally known by the name of Kasi and Kasika, and, according to Hamilton,[1] by that of Ksethra, said to be derived from Kshetra Briddha, the first rajah of Kasi of whom there is any certain notice, and who is conjectured[2] to have reigned about sixteen centuries before the Christian era. The learned writer says, "Kasi continued to have kings of its own until the Mohammedan invasion; and considerable ruins of these princes' palaces still remain." It was first subjected[3] to the Mohammedan sway, probably about 1193,* by Mohammad Sultan of Ghor, in Afghanistan. It was subjected by Baber,[4] taken from him by his Patan opponents in 1529, and immediately regained. Falling a prey to the Nawaub vizier of Oude on the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, about 1760, it was by treaty of 1775 ceded by him to the East-India Company.

[1] Genealogies of the Hindus, Introduction 20, 21.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 338.
[3] Ferishta, i. 192. Bird, Pref. to Hist. of Gujarat, 82.
[4] Memoirs, 405, 406.

Elevation above the sea 270 feet.[5] Distant[6] N.W. from Calcutta 421 miles, by the Ganges 669, or 846 if the Soonderbund passage be taken; E. of Allahabad by land 74; S.E. from Delhi 466. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 83° 4′.

[5] As. Res. xv. p. x.
[6] Garden's Routes.

BENCOOLEN, formerly the chief establishment possessed by the East-India Company in the island of Sumatra, on the south-western coast, but ceded to the king of the Netherlands in 1825, with all the other British possessions on the island, in exchange for the Dutch settlements on the continent of India. S. lat. 3° 47′, long. 102° 19′.

BENDA,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Hamilton[1] states, "In A.D. 1017, Sultan Mahmood of Ghizni took Benares and the town of Cassum or Casuma, now Patna, and went as far as the country of Ouganam or Unja, to the west of the Cossim-bazar river. The next year he overrun these countries again, and penetrated as far as Kisraji or Cooch Bahar." He, however, adduced no authorities for the statement.

[1] Description of Hindostan, i. 308.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Calpee, and 24 miles[2] E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good in general, but in parts much cut up. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 80° 10′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

BENEER.—See Booneere.

BENEEGUNJ.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 41 miles. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 80° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BENGAL.[1]—The chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the seat of the supreme government, and surpassing each of the other two presidencies in area, population, and resources. Exclusive of the native states which are subject to the control and political supremacy of the British government, and exclusive also of the provinces embraced within the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces* and the commissioner of the Punjaub, the tract of country included within the presidency of Bengal extends, south to north, from the mouth of the Pak Chan river, in Tenasserim, in lat. 10° 50′, long. 98° 38′, to the northern frontier of Assam, in lat. 28° 16′, long. 95° 40′; and west to east, from the south-eastern boundary of the district of Mirzapoor, in lat. 24°, long. 83° 19′, to the western frontier of Siam, in lat. 12°, long. 99° 30′. It is bounded on the north by Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhotan; on the north-east by Thibet; on the east by Burmah and Siam; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; on the south-west by the petty independent states on that frontier; and on the west by the territory under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. The area is 225,103 square miles.[2] The seacoast of the presidency comprises a considerable portion of the north-western shore of the Bay of Bengal, its innermost or northern recess, and a great extent of its eastern coast. Commencing at Priaghi, on the coast of Orissa, in lat. 19° 27′, long. 85° 15′, it proceeds thence in a direction north-east, across the openings of the river Mahanuddy, for 130 miles, to False Point, in lat. 20° 22′, long. 86° 59′, where it is indented westward, forming a bay, ter-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

* Under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, a lieutenant-governor of the lower provinces of Bengal may also be appointed. This power is about to be exercised; but until the territory to be assigned to the new functionary be determined, it is obvious that nothing further on the subject can be stated in this place.

minated to the north, at a distance of thirty-five miles, at Point Palmyras, in lat. 20° 44′, long. 87° 8′. No ships of burthen can enter any of the mouths of that great river, though coasting and river craft of considerable tonnage may navigate it.[3] From Point Palmyras the coast makes a more considerable indentation to the westward, forming the bay called Balasore Roads, the shore of which extends north-east to the mouth of the Hoogly, a distance of 130 miles. This bay, or great roadstead, is of high importance, as having excellent anchorage for shipping frequenting the Hoogly; but the coast is low, and large shipping can seldom approach it nearer than three or four miles. From the mouth of the Hoogly, in lat. 21° 40′, long. 88°, the coast turns nearly eastward for 180 miles along the shore of the Soonderbunds, being indented with numerous inlets, the estuaries of various offsets from the Ganges insulating many low tracts of land. Few of those inlets are frequented by shipping, though the Hooringotta estuary is large enough to admit vessels of four or five hundred tons. Off the mouth of the Hoogly, and about twenty-five miles from land, is a depression in the bottom of the sea, where are no soundings. This remarkable depression is about fifteen miles across, and is known by the name of the "Swatch of no Ground."[4] From Rabnabad island, in lat. 21° 52′, long. 90° 23′, the coast has a direction north 50 miles, and subsequently east for 65, to Chittagong, where it takes a direction south. This conformation of the coast makes a bay, which on its northern side receives the great estuaries of the main streams of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, which appear, however, to have been little explored. In its northern part this gulf is "interspersed with islands,[5] some of which rival in size and fertility our Isle of Wight. The water at ordinary times is hardly brackish at the extremities of these islands, and in the rainy season the sea, or at least the surface of it, is perfectly fresh to the distance of many leagues out." From Chittagong the coast takes a south-east direction for 530 miles to Cape Negrais, at the extreme right, or western estuary of the river Irawaddy, and in lat. 16° 1′, long. 94° 16′, where the coast of the recently-acquired British province of Pegu commences, and continues 250 miles to Martaban, in lat. 16° 27′, long. 97° 30′. At this point it is connected with the coast of Tenasserim, which extends in a

3 As. Res. xv. 184 —Sterling, on Orissa. Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

4 Horsburgh, i. 627.

5 Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindostan, 358.

southerly direction for 400 miles, as far as the mouth of the Pak Chan. Thus, the total length of the seacoast of the presidency is about 1,770 miles.

With the exception of a part of Orissa and Chittagong, and other districts extending along the north-eastern and eastern coasts of the Bay of Bengal, this presidency is situate in the basins of the rivers Ganges and Brahmapootra, and comprises the entire of the great delta formed by the joint waters of those two rivers. From the Himalayas, stretching along its northern frontier, the general slope of the surface is southward; from the mountains of Assam, Sylhet, and Tipperah it is westward and south-westward; and from the highlands connecting the Vindhya range with the Western Ghauts, the slope is eastward and south-eastward. No tract of the same extent in the world is traversed by so great a number of rivers and watercourses. The Ganges, flowing from the British district of Ghazeepoor, in the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, touches on the western boundary of Bengal at Chowsa, in lat. 25° 27′, long. 83° 58′, and for seventy miles holds a circuitous course, but generally in a direction north-east, to the confluence of the Gogra, flowing from the north-west, and joining it on the left side, with a volume of water not inferior to that of the Ganges itself. At that confluence[6] the Ganges passes into the presidency, and turning to the south-east, receives, twenty miles lower down, on the right side, the Sone, another very large river flowing from the south-west. From this confluence it assumes a direction nearly east, and at a distance of twenty miles, it on the left side, at Hajeepoor, receives the Gunduck, flowing from the north. From that confluence its course is sinuous, but generally easterly, for 160 miles, to the confluence of the Coosy, flowing from the north, which it receives on the left side, at Kuttree. This accession gives the Ganges its greatest volume of water, as at a short distance lower down it begins to send off numerous branches to the left, which by meandering courses traverse the country in various directions, and ultimately rejoin the main stream, or are lost by evaporation, or absorbed in the purposes of irrigation. Below the last-named confluence, and in lat. 24° 44′, long. 87° 59′, it throws off on the right side the Bhagruttee, and at this point commences the great delta of the joint streams of

[6] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 290.

the Ganges and Brahmapootra, the whole country towards the sea being an extraordinary reticulation of watercourses. Below the divergence of the Bhagruttee, the main stream of the Ganges, called in this part of its course the Podda[7] or Pudda, continues its course south-easterly, and seventy miles lower down throws off on the same side the Jellinghee, which subsequently uniting with the Bhagruttee, forms the river Hoogly, which flowing southward by Calcutta, falls into the sea at Saugor Island, and is almost the only estuary, with the exception of that of the Hooringottah, frequented by large ships.*

[7] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 170. Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 335.

The Podda continuing its course in a direction south-east for 100 miles to Juffergunje, there unites with the Konaie, a great branch of the Brahmapootra; and the combined stream flowing in a southerly direction for 150 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 22° 15′, long. 90° 43′.

The Brahmapootra[8] touches the presidency near Soom, at the north-east extremity of the valley of Assam, about lat. 27° 51′, long. 96° 48′. In lat. 27° 48′, long. 95° 27′, it is joined by the Dihong, the name given at this part of its course to the Sanpoo, a river having its source north of the Himalayas. From this confluence the course of the river is very sinuous as far as Mehindergunje, where it divaricates into two great branches, that to the right, or south, and of the greater size, being called the Konaie, and that to the left, or east, retaining the name Brahmapootra. The Konaie holds a course nearly due south, to its communication, by means of an offset, with the Ganges at Juffergunje, and subsequently south-east, under the name of the Dulasseree, to its reunion with the parent stream. The Brahmapootra takes a wide circuit to the south-east, as far as Bairubbazar, in lat. 24°, long. 90° 59′, where it turns to the south-west, being in this part of its course denominated the Megna, and thus flows to its junction, as above stated, with the Dulasseree, and thence onward to its confluence with the

[8] As. Res. xvii. 314—Wilcox, Map accompanying Memoir of a Survey of Assam.

* It being generally believed that the channel of the Hoogly is gradually deteriorating, and that ultimately it may cease to be navigable, a committee has been appointed to investigate the alleged proofs of the silting up of the river. Should their report prove unfavourable, it has been suggested that the Mutwal, a river flowing about twenty-five miles more to the eastward, is well calculated to supply the place of the Hoogly, and might be connected with Calcutta either by a ship-canal or a railway.[1]

[1] Friend of India Newspaper, 1853, pp. 466-486.

Kirtynassa, a considerable offset of the Ganges. At this point it again turns south-east, and divides into three branches; the first, called the Hattia, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 22° 25′, long. 91° 22′; the second, known as the Shabazpore, enters the bay in lat. 22° 20′, long. 91° 8′; and the third forms a junction with the Ganges.

Of the other rivers which drain the waters of the southern face of the Himalaya, and of northern Bengal, into the Ganges and Brahmapootra, the principal are, the Teesta, falling into the Brahmapootra near Mehindergunje; the Ataree, falling into the Konaie four or five miles above Juffergunje. Those of less dimensions are very numerous. The hill country to the right, or south-west side of the Ganges, supplies it with few perennial tributaries; that of most considerable magnitude, besides the Sone, being the Dammoodah, which, rising in the highlands of Ramgurh, takes a course south-eastward, and falls into the Hoogly a few miles above Fort Mornington, in lat. 22° 13′, long. 88° 7′. The Coossy, rising in Ramgurh, takes a south-easterly course, in some measure parallel to that of the Dammoodah, and falls into the Hoogly, near Basutea, in lat. 22°, long. 88° 4′. The Soobunreeka rises in Chota Nagpoor, and taking a course south-east, falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles below the town of Peeply, and in lat. 21° 35′, long. 87° 23′. The Byeturnee, under the names of the Sunk and Coel rivers, rises in the same district, and passing through the native states on the south-west frontier, enters the district of Cuttack, and flows south-east to Point Palmyras, where, under the name of the Dumrah, it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 20° 50′, long. 87° 3′.

The Braminy rises in the district of Palamow, and taking a direction south-east, and, like the Byeturnee, flowing for the greater part of its course through the native states on the south-west frontier, it subsequently enters the district of Cuttack, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Point Palmyras. The Mahanuddy enters the presidency from the Cuttack Mehal states, in lat. 20° 24′, long. 85° 38′, and holds an easterly course to the town of Cuttack, where it parts into several branches, the principal of which falls into the Bay of Bengal near False Point, in lat. 20° 20′, long. 86° 50′.

The inland navigation, at all times considerable, is vastly

increased during the periodical rains, when "all the lower parts of Bengal[9] contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra are overflowed, and form an inundation of more than a hundred miles in width, nothing appearing but villages and trees, except very rarely the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island." A vast increase of the facilities for navigation at the same season takes place throughout the streams traversing any parts of the level alluvial tracts of the presidency. Rennell computed the number of persons[1] employed in this inland navigation, when he wrote, about seventy years ago, at 30,000; and it is no improbable conjecture that, in consequence of the increase of traffic resulting from the greater security of property conveyed by water, and the more extensive use of that mode of conveyance for military and other purposes, the number is now quadrupled. Jhils, or extensive shallow lakes, are very numerous, but their limits are generally ill-defined; in the dry season their extent is greatly diminished, and several are totally dried up. The most extensive and remarkable are the Monda jhil, the Dulabari jhil, and the Chullum jhil, in the British district of Rajeshahi; the Aka jhil, in the district Jessore; and the Great jhil, in the district Backergunge. "The boats[2] used in this extensive commerce are of various forms and construction, influenced by local circumstances. The patella, or baggage-boat of Hindoostan, is of saul-wood, clinker-built, and flat-bottomed, with rather slanting outsides, and not so manageable as a punt or London barge. Its great breadth gives it a very light draught of water, and renders it fittest for the cotton and other up-country products, which require little better than a dry and secure raft to float them down the stream. The oolak, or common baggage-boat of the Hoogly and central Bengal, has a sharp bow and smooth rounded side: this boat is the best for tracking and sailing before the wind, and is tolerably manageable with the oar in smooth water. The Dacca pulwar is more weatherly, although, like the rest, without keel, and the fastest and most handy boat in use for general traffic. The salt-boats of Tumlook are another distinct class. The light boats which carry betel-leaf, the wood-boats of the Sunderbuns, of various forms and dimensions, from the burthen of one hundred to that of six thousand maunds; the Calcutta

9 Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 349.

1 Id. 335.

2 Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

bhur, or cargo-boat of the port; the Chittagong boats; the light Mug boats, with floors of a single hollowed piece of timber, and raised sides, neatly attached by sewing, with strips of bamboo over the seams, and an almost endless variety of others might be enumerated, besides the small dinghee and the panswee, the common canoe, and the ketch-rigged pinnace, the budgerow, and the bauleah; the three last employed by Europeans for their personal conveyance. A native traveller, according to his degree and substance, engages a dinghee or a panswee, a pulwar or an oolak; the man of wealth puts his baggage and attendants in these, and provides a budgerow or a pinnace for his personal accommodation. Officers of high standing in the civil or military service, travelling with a large retinue of servants and a quantity of baggage, seldom have less than five or six boats (one of them a cooking-boat, another fitted with an oven for baking bread), and sometimes as many as fifteen when they carry their horses and equipages, and the materials of housekeeping for their comfortable establishment on arrival."

No part of the great culminating ridge of the Himalaya is situate within the limits of the presidency, though in the extreme north-eastern corner of Assam, a spur from it, closing in the northern branch of the Brahmapootra for a short distance,[3] about lat. 28° 10′, long. 96°, forms the northern boundary of the British territory. The greatest elevation probably within the presidency is Dupha Boom, separated from the spur just mentioned by the valley of the Brahmapootra, to the south of which it rises. Its summit, in lat. 27° 38′, long. 96° 40′, is 14,540 feet above the level of the sea, and covered with perennial snow. Westward of the spur, the northern boundary of the presidency is formed by an expansion of the Himalaya Mountains, lower than the culminating range, and forming part of that great physical feature of Northern India called by Europeans the Sub-Himalaya. Farther to the west, the British frontier recedes from the base of the range, and proceeding from east to west, passes through the Terai, a marshy wild of luxuriant[4] productiveness, but pestilential climate, and separated from the Sub-Himalaya by a long narrow forest, chiefly of the sal, or Shorea robusta. Divided from the Himalaya and its subordinate ranges by the valley of the

[3] As. Res. xvii. 314—Wilcox, Survey of Assam.

[4] Prinsep, Hist. of Polit. and Milit. Transacts. in India, i. 61.

Ganges, is the extensive mountain-tract which, connected with the Vindhya on the west, extends over about a third of the area of the presidency, comprising the British districts Bhagulpoor, Monghyr, Beerbhoom, Pachete, Ramghur, Singhboom, Palamow, and the northern part of Orissa. Those mountains also extend into the southern part of Behar, the northern part of which district, towards the right bank of the Ganges, is a plain, except where varied in one instance by an isolated[5] group of hills. There is also an extensive mountain-tract in the eastern part of the presidency, forming the south-eastern barrier of the valley of the Brahmapootra in the upper part of its course. This tract, which has been explored with much care, on account of its valuable deposits of coal, iron, and limestone, is connected with the ranges called the Tipperah and the Chittagong hills, which, extending thence in a southerly direction through Arracan, under the name of the Youmadoung Mountains, form the western barrier of the valley of the Irawaddy. Some of the summits of the mountainous tract in the east of the presidency are stated to have an elevation of 5,000 feet.[6] The geological formation there appears to be granite overlaid with carboniferous sandstone, abounding with coal and iron-ore,[7] intermixed with limestone of excellent quality. In the great mountain-tract in the west of the presidency (where in some localities it attains an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea), granite is also found to be overlaid with carboniferous sandstone, containing iron and coal in great abundance, the localities of this last mineral being found at wide intervals through a tract probably of no less extent than the whole of England, extending from the vicinity of Rajmahal on the north-east, about lat. 25° 5′, long. 87° 45′, to the banks of the river Son on the north-west, about lat. 24° 30′, long. 83° 20′, and southward as far as Talcher, in Orissa,[8] lat. 21°, long. 85° 10′; and throughout the tract the distribution of iron appears to be equally extensive. Gold[9] is obtained in the form of dust at Sumbulpore, in Orissa, which locality moreover contains diamonds. Gold is also met with in considerable quantity in the sand of streams in Assam; but altogether the presidency does not appear to be very rich in the precious metals. Rennell, describing the alluvial nature of the soil of the delta, observes,[1] "There is no appearance of virgin earth between the Tiperah

[5] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, i. 100.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal 1840, p. 812—Fisher, Memoir of Sylhut; and 1834, p. 25—Watson, on Chirra Punji.

[7] Id. 1834, p. 296—Cracroft, Geol. Specimens in Cossia Hills.

[8] As. Res. xviii. pp. 162, 170—Jones, on Coal-mines of Burdwan. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 144—Kittoe, on Coal and Iron-mines of Talcheer.

[9] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 1057—Ousley, on Gold-dust and Diamonds at Heera Khoond.

[1] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 348.

hills on the east and the province of Burdwan on the west, nor on the north till we arrive at Dacca and Bauleah. In all the sections of the numerous creeks and rivers in the delta nothing appears but sand and black mould, in regular strata, till we arrive at the clay that forms the lower part of their beds. There is not any substance so coarse as gravel, either in the delta, or nearer the sea than 400 miles, where a rocky point, a part of the base of the neighbouring hills, projects into the river." The enormous depth of alluvial deposit at Calcutta was ascertained in the unsuccessful[2] attempt to form, by boring, an Artesian well, between the years 1835 and 1840, when the borer, after penetrating through alternating strata of peat, sand, and clay, reached a depth of from 400 to 481 feet, when "fine sand, like that of the seashore, intermixed largely with shingle, composed of fragments of primary rocks, quartz, felspar, mica, slate, limestone, prevailed; and in this stratum the bore has been terminated."

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1840, pp. 686, 687—Report of Boring Operation in Fort William.

The climate is characterized by great humidity, in consequence of the moisture swept over it from the ocean and the Bay of Bengal, and precipitated in the form of the periodical rains. These prevail in summer and autumn, and in some seasons are very heavy, the annual rain-fall at Calcutta[3] ranging from fifty to eighty-five inches. In the office of the surveyor-general at Calcutta, a register of meteorological facts is carefully kept, and the following is an abstract of the mean annual summaries for the ten years commencing 1841 and ending 1850:[4]—

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1836, p. 286—Everest, on Rain and Drought.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1851, p. 534.

Annual Mean Temperature—Fahrenheit.

Years.	At Sunrise.	At 2 40 P.M.	At Sunset.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1841.........	72.7	89.0	82.4
1842.........	73.3	88.0	82.1
1843.........	73.3	87.6	82.5
1844.........	72.7	87.6	82.3
1845.........	73.7	86.9	82.3
1846.........	74.3	86.3	81.9
1847.........	73.2	86.1	81.1
1848.........	74.1	87.4	82.5
1849.........	73.6	86.7	81.8
1850...	73.1	86.1	81.4
Mean ...	73.4	87.2	82.0

The stormy weather of the south-west monsoon,[5] a strong aerial current, sets in early in June, and continues with little intermission until the middle of September, bringing with it the periodical rains of that time of the year. The north-east monsoon follows, setting in either in October or early in November; and in the course of December is followed by more settled weather, which continues through January, and brings the cold marking that season. During February, March, and April, the prevailing wind is from the south. In May the air is for the most part still, there being little steady wind, though at the commencement there are occasionally violent unsteady gusts.

[5] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 646.

The zoology of Bengal is extensive, varied, and interesting; wild elephants[6] are numerous in the forest zone along the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya, and in the extensive uncultivated wilds of Assam and Chittagong. The rhinoceros frequents the same locality, and both are found in small numbers in the British district of Bhaugulpore, on the right or south-west side of the Ganges.[7] The rhinoceros is also found in the southern[8] part of Bengal, toward the Sunderbunds. Bears are numerous and very dangerous; both the black bear (Ursus indicus) and the species analogous to the ursine sloth of tropical America. The tiger infests the dense jungle, and checks the increase of herbivorous quadrupeds, as those mark by their surprising abundance the extraordinary luxuriance of the vegetation. The leopard and lynx are also of common occurrence; as is the wild buffalo[9] in close marshy coverts. The gayal,[1] a huge bovine quadruped, is met with in the range of mountains that form the eastern boundary of the provinces of Arracan, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Sylhet. The stag, elk, antelope, and deer of various kinds, are abundant; as are also wild swine. Monkeys and lemurs, and some other quadrumanous creatures, harbour in most of the woods; and the former, favoured by popular superstition, infest many of the habitations and some of the towns. The canine genera are numerous, and comprise the hyena, wolf, jackal, fox, and wild dog of two varieties.

[6] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 145; iii. 184, 572.

[7] ii. 146; iii. 574.

[8] Picquot, quoted by Ritter, Erdkunde, vi. s. i. 207.

[9] Buchanan, ut supra, iii. 576.

[1] As. Res. viii. 492.

The Sunderbunds produce great quantities of wood, but seldom of very large growth or first-rate quality; but the sal (Shorea robusta) and some other trees attain great size, and

afford excellent timber in the belt of the forest which extends along the base of the Sub-Himalaya. The extensive teak-forests of Tenasserim are of great importance, and an abundance of fine timber is also produced in the western highlands and in Orissa; but in most places the distance from navigable streams diminishes its value.

The principal alimentary crop throughout the presidency is rice, though wheat and other cerealia are grown largely in the more elevated and northern parts. In the fertile and irrigated tracts, two crops of rice are usually produced from the same ground in one year. The other grains most commonly cultivated are bajra* (Holcus spicatus) and jowar (Holcus sorghum). Oil-seeds are largely cultivated; the consumption of oil among the natives being very great. The principal crops of this kind are mustard, til or sesame, and ricinus or castor-oil plant. Ginger, turmeric, capsicum, and chillies, are largely grown for condiments. The esculent vegetables comprise most of those usual in Europe. Of fruits the principal are the mango, jak (Artocarpus integrifolia), orange, lime, shaddock, citron, cocoanut, tamarind, plantain, betelnut, guava, and mulberry, which is cultivated more for the sake of its leaves, used in feeding silkworms, than on account of its fruit.

The principal commercial crops are cotton, indigo, coffee, safflower, hemp, flax, tobacco, sugar, rice, and the opium-poppy. In Assam the genuine tea-plant abounds,[2] and some of its produce of fine quality has found a ready market in London; but the dense population, indefatigable industry, and long experience which the Chinese tea-districts possess, must for a long time insure them a superiority in supplying this important article, unless political events should arrest their prosperity. The manufacturing industry of the presidency has everywhere waned before the influence of British competition. The extensive manufactures of muslins[3] of Dacca, formerly so much prized, have nearly ceased, and that of the cotton goods of Balasore has had a similar fate. The principal manufactures in the presidency are now conducted in Calcutta and its

[2] Royle, Botany of Himalaya, 338; also Productive Resources of India, 281, 296.

[3] As. Res. xvii. 538—Walters, Census of the City of Dacca.

* Bajra resembles the bulrush, the head being covered with a small, round, and sweet grain. Jowar grows on a reedy stem, eight or ten feet high, and bears irregular clusters of grain, double the size of the mustard-seed.

vicinity, and consist of coarse cottons, sailcloth, rope-making, ironwork, sugar-refining, tanning, and distillation of rum. The Cossipore iron-foundry, on the left bank of the river Hoogly, three miles north of Calcutta, when in full work, annually turns out 200[4] pieces of ordnance.

Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. i. part iii. 36.

Nearly all the export and import trade of the presidency is conducted through the port of Calcutta. The principal articles of export are cotton, indigo, sugar, rum, rice, saltpetre, lac, silk, opium, and limited quantities of coffee and tobacco; those of import are British cotton goods, salt, iron, copper, and hardware. The value of the foreign export trade in 1834-35 amounted to 2,645,355*l.*, and in 1850-51 to 7,304,685*l.* The value of the foreign import trade at the same periods was 4,158,598*l.* and 10,273,857*l.* Six principal sources supply the government revenue, amounting to ten millions sterling per annum. These are the land, opium, salt, stamps, excise, and customs.

A list of the government colleges and schools, and an account of the number and religion of the pupils receiving instruction therein at the date of the latest returns, are contained in the following statement:—

Institutions.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Other Persuasions.	Total.
Hindu College	...	...	488	...	488
———, Pautshala	...	...	215	...	215
———, B. School	...	...	453	...	453
Sanscrit College	...	...	299	...	299
Calcutta Mudrissa	...	280	...	...	280
Hoogly College	7	5	395	...	407
———, B. School	...	1	165	...	166
———, Mudrissa	1	151	30	...	182
———, Mukhtub	...	22	11	...	33
Seetapore Mudrissa	...	40	...	...	40
Dacca College	32	26	328	...	386
Kishnagur College	1	4	195	...	200
Chittagong School	18	9	98	...	125
Commillah "	4	10	69	...	83
Carried forward	63	548	2,746	...	3,357

Institutions.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Other Persuasions.	Total.
Brought forward......	63	548	2,746	...	3,357
Sylhet School	3	19	110	...	132
Bauleah "	2	...	80	...	82
Midnapore "	...	4	113	...	117
Cuttack "	19	13	89	1	122
Patna "	...	...	...	...	61
Bhaugulpore "	...	15	70	30	115
Moozufferpore "	1	22	34	...	57
Gyah "	1	19	83	...	103
Jessore "	1	5	80	...	86
Burdwan "	...	2	64	...	66
Bancoorah "	...	...	70	...	70
Baraset "	...	1	146	...	147
Howrah "	2	3	139	...	144
Ooterparah "	...	...	208	...	208
Beerbhoom "	...	...	...	...	87
Barrackpore "	...	1	88	...	89
Russapuglah "	...	37	14	...	51
Assam (seventy-two schools)...	...	...	...	...	4,025
Arracan (two schools)	3	75	...	72	150
Tenasserim (two schools) ...	9	23	1	74	107
S. W. Frontier (two schools)..	...	9	18	12	39
Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	1,904
Grand total	104	796	4,153	189	11,319

The presidency contains the undermentioned British districts, having the areas and population stated below :—

Districts.	Area. Square Miles.	Population.
Jessore	3,512	381,744
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	1,186	288,000
Burdwan	2,224	1,854,152
Hoogly	2,089	1,520,840
Nuddea	2,942	298,736
Bancoorah	1,476	480,000
Baraset	1,424	522,000
Carried forward	14,853	5,345,472

Districts.	Area. Square Miles.	Population.
Brought forward	14,853	5,345,472
Bhaugulpore	5,806	2,000,000
Dinajpore	3,820	1,200,000
Monghyr	2,558	800,000
Poorneah	5,878	1,600,000
Tirhoot	7,402	2,400,000
Maldah	1,000	431,000
Cuttack	3,061	1,000,000
Pooree	1,768	
Balasore	1,876	556,395
Midnapore and Hidgellee	5,029	666,328
Koordah	930	571,160
Moorshedabad	1,856	1,045,000
Bagoorah	2,160	900,000
Rungpore	4,130	2,559,000
Rajshaye	2,084	671,000
Pubna	2,606	600,000
Beerbhoom	4,730	1,040,876
Dacca	1,960	600,000
Furreedpore and Deccan Jelalpore	2,052	855,000
Mymensing	4,712	1,487,000
Sylhet, including Jyntea	8,424	380,000
Bakergunge, including Deccan Shabazpore	3,794	733,800
Shahabad	3,721	1,600,000
Patna	1,828	1,200,000
Behar	5,694	2,500,000
Sarun, with Chumparan	2,560	1,700,000
Chittagong	2,560	1,000,000
Tipperah and Bulloah	4,850	806,950 600,000
The Sunderbunds, from Saugor Island on the west to the Ramnabad Channel on the east	6,500	Unknown.
Cossya Hills	729	10,935
Cachar	4,000*	60,000
Lower Assam — Camroop	2,788	300,000
Lower Assam — Nowgong	4,160	70,000
Lower Assam — Durrung	2,000	80,000
Upper Assam — Joorhat (Seebpoor)	2,965	200,000
Upper Assam — Luckimpoor	2,950	30,000
Upper Assam — Sudya, including Mutruck	6,942	30,000
Carried forward	146,736	37,629,916

Districts.		Area. Square Miles.	Population.
Brought forward		146,736	37,629,916
Goalpara		3,506	400,000
Arracan		15,104	321,522
Tenasserim Provinces		29,168	115,431
Sumbulpore		4,693	800,000
Ramgurh or Hazareebah		8,524	372,216
Lohurdugga	Chota Nagpore	5,308	482,900
	Palamow	3,468	
Singhboom		2,944	200,000
Maunbhoom	Pachete	4,792	772,340
	Barabhoom	860	
Total		225,103	41,094,325

Bengali, Hindostanee or Oordoo, Ooriya, Assamese, and the Burmese, are the languages spoken. The following are the principal towns, with their population, as far as it can be determined with any probable approximation to accuracy :—

	Population.
Calcutta[5]	413,182
Moorshedadad[6]	146,963
Dacca[7]	60,617
Burdwan[8]	50,000

[5] Survey of Calcutta, 1850.
[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 569.
[7] Taylor, Topography and Statistics of Dacca, 222.
[8] As. Res. xii. 558 —Bayley. Statistical View of Burdwan.

The other towns of note are Patna, Purnea, Chuppra, Hoogly, Midnapore, Gayah, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, Rajmahal, Bancoorah, Berhampore. They are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

Of the early history of Bengal little is known, and not only is fact mixed with fable, but, as is the case with the early history of every part of India, the fabulous portion is by far the larger. In passing to the period when India began to attract the attention of Mahomedan invaders, we come to firmer ground. At the death of Shahab-oo-Deen, which took place in 1206, Bengal, if not entirely subdued, was in the process of absorption into the dominions of that conqueror. The commander, however, by whom it was reduced, took the not unusual course of disclaiming the authority under which he had served. He was, however, compelled to succumb, and

deprived of the province of Behar, but was allowed to retain that of Bengal in feudal subordination. Making, however, an attempt to recover what he had lost, he perished in battle in 1225. A subsequent governor, named Tograi, commenced resistance by refusing to share with the throne of Delhi booty which he had acquired in a successful expedition, and pursued his contumacious course by assuming in 1279 the title of king. Having defeated two armies sent against him in succession, he was compelled to fly before a third, led by the emperor in person, and being overtaken, paid the price of his ambitious daring with his life. A son of the emperor appears to have succeeded to the government, and to have held it for a very long series of years. In 1340, during the reign of Mohammed Toghluk, the province again revolted from the empire, and thenceforward almost every ruler claimed independence, but rarely enjoyed it for any lengthened period, the kings of Delhi from time to time asserting their supremacy by the despatch of an army to overrun the country; the only measure by which they could enforce recognition of their superiority. In 1356, Ferose the Third of Delhi received an embassy from Bengal, an act which would seem an acknowledgment of the independence of its monarch. War was renewed, however, with his successor, and the Delhi sovereign marched an army to the extreme south-eastern point of Bengal. Amicable relations, or at least relations apparently amicable, after a time were again established, by the revival of the treaty concluded with the predecessor of the then reigning monarch of Bengal. In 1528 we find the king of Bengal engaged in hostilities with Baber. Shortly after Bengal was conquered, and its king expelled by the bold and adventurous Shir Khan, who assumed the title of king, and being opposed by Humayon, son of Baber, compelled that sovereign to retire; a movement which was attended by the loss of the greater part of that prince's army.

The subsequent fortune of Shir Khan, or Shir Shah, brought Bengal again under the rule of the throne of Delhi. Under the emperor Mohammed Shah Sur Adili, who usurped the throne in 1553, the governor of Bengal, Mohammed Sur, like former governors, revolted. He was successfully opposed by Hemu, the able minister to whom Adili had intrusted his

affairs, and perished in the conflict which terminated his rule. Another pretender, however, appeared, and in contest with him the emperor Adili lost his life. A few years later the good fortune of Akbar reunited the province to the empire. A mutiny, caused by the introduction of financial reforms, followed, and was not suppressed without difficulty. An insurrection of the Affghan settlers, who were very numerous, and were naturally attached to the Affghan chiefs who had in succession held sway in Bengal, succeeded the mutiny; and it was not till after fifteen years of disturbances that the royal authority was finally established. In 1624, Shah Jehan flying from his father Jehangir, against whom he had rebelled, possessed himself temporarily of Bengal, but was speedily driven out.

The eighteenth century was marked in India by the breaking up of the empire of Delhi; the progress of the Mahrattas, who had risen into notice in the preceding century; the wars between the French and English, and the final triumph of the latter. Among the factories established by the English East-India Company for carrying on their trade, was one at Hooghly, and another at Cossimbazar. That of Hooghly in the year 1700 was transferred to Calcutta, then a new British settlement, and destined shortly to become the capital of British India. In 1756, the nabob of Bengal having taken possession of the factory at Cossimbazar, proceeded to attack Calcutta, which surrendered after a brief siege. The Company's servants became prisoners, and were treated with barbarous cruelty. The details are too well known to require notice. Calcutta was retaken by Clive, and peace restored; but subsequent disputes led to a renewal of hostilities, which terminated in the battle of Plassy. From this time the fortunes of the British rose in the ascendant, and in the year 1765 the emperor of Delhi conferred upon the East-India Company the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Thus did this part of India become British, and in this manner originated that mighty dominion which in less than ninety years has been matured into the British empire in the East.

BENGSOLLEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N.W. from Goalpara 36 miles. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 90° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BENKAR, or TASS-GONG.—A town in the native state E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of Bhotan, distant N.E. from Goalpara 95 miles. Lat. 27° 19', long. 91° 29'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BENKYPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 120 miles. Lat. 13° 50', long. 75° 46'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BENNOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or possessions of the Nizam, distant E. from Bejapoor 60 miles. Lat. 16° 56', long. 76° 41'.

BENTINCK ISLAND.—One of the group forming the Mergui archipelago. It is about twenty miles in length from north to south, and six in breadth; its centre is in lat. 11° 45', long. 98° 9'.

BEOUR.—See BEAUR.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

BERAH, or BURAH, in the British district Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 39 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated, but in some places overspread with jungle. Lat. 28° 5', long. 79° 6'.

Id. 49.

BERAHERAPOOR, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpoorie, and 33 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 35', long. 78° 42'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 327*—Hodgson and Herbert, Tour in Himalaya.

BERAI GUNGA,[1] in the native state of Gurhwal, a feeder of the Jumna, rises on south-western foot of the great snowy peak of Banderpuch, in lat. 30° 59', long. 78° 35', and at the elevation of 12,489 feet[2] above the sea. It holds a circuitous course first in a southerly direction, for about four miles, and then westerly for nine more, and unites with the Jumna on its left side, in lat. 30° 55', long. 78° 27'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BERANAH, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Lahore to Loodhianah, 22 miles S.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 29', long. 74° 30'.

BERAR.—See NAGPORE.

[1] Report of Commons' Committee on Growth of Cotton in India, 1848, p. 37.

BERAR.—A valley[1] of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, bounded on the north by the Sautpoora range of mountains, dividing it from a detached portion of Scindia's territory and the Nerbudda provinces; on the south by the Maiker

Bassim and Mahur districts of the Nizam's country; on the east by the territory of the rajah of Nagpore; and on the west by Candeish. It lies between lat. 20° 15′ and 21° 40′, long. 76° and 78° 2′, with an area estimated at from 8,500 to 9,000 square miles. The Poornah river, a branch of the Taptee, running from east to west, affords with its numerous tributary streamlets an ample supply of water to the valley, the soil of which is peculiarly suitable to the cultivation of cotton. Ellichpore is the chief town, but as a place of trade, Oomrawuttee, the depôt for the raw cotton of the district, is the most flourishing town in this part of India. The valley of Berar is included in the territory recently assigned by the Nizam to the British for the maintenance of the military force termed the "Nizam's Contingent." Under the new administration, the district lands will be subjected to a moderate assessment, and the trade at once relieved from the oppressive system of transit-duties in force throughout the remainder of Hyderabad. If to these encouragements be added facility of transport to the western coast,—and this boon also is about to be conceded by the construction of a railway from the cotton districts to the port of Bombay,—no further interference by the government in the agriculture or trade of the country can be needed, and sanguine expectations may be entertained that the produce of the great cotton-field of India will at length be enabled to compete with America for the supply of cotton to the British market.

BERARU, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 49 miles N.E. of the former. Supplies may be had from the neighbouring country, and water is abundant, though unwholesome in the hot season. The road to the south-west is rather good, and lies through a level, fertile, cultivated country; to the north-east it is bad, and the country overrun with grassy jungle. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 79° 57′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

BEREE,[1] in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town having a population[2] of 9,397, on the route from Hansi to Goorgaon, and 50 miles S.E. of the former. It was comprehended in the grant made by the Mahrattas to the adventurer George

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 196.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 38.

[3] Francklin, Mem. of Thomas, 22, 26.

Thomas,[3] whose occupation of it was resisted by a strong garrison, principally of Rajpoots and Jats. It was, however, after an obstinate resistance, stormed, and the defenders put to the sword, except a few who escaped into the neighbouring jungles. Thomas[4] states that the petty district of Beree, before it was desolated by the Mahrattas, had twenty-four villages and a revenue of 3,000*l.*; at the time of its acquisition by him, sixteen villages, and a revenue of 1,000*l.* Water and supplies may be obtained, and there is good encamping-ground. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 76° 40′.

[4] Id. 92.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.

BERGANWAN,[1] in the British district of Hummerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route[2] from Calpee to Jhansee, 46 miles S.W. of the former. It has water and supplies in abundance. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 79° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.

BERGAWAH,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from Etawa to the fort of Gwalior, 23 miles[2] S.W. of former, 60 N.E. of the latter. It is situate on the small river Coharry, on the right bank of which is room for encampment, though rather rough. Lat. 26° 39′, long. 78° 44′.

BERHAMPORE.—See Burhampore.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BERHAMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S.E. from Khatmandoo 60 miles. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 85° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 80.

[3] Id. 81.

BERHAMPORE,[1] in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town with military cantonment; the latter situate[2] on a rocky ledge of ground, in the midst of a cultivated plain of considerable extent to the south and east, but on the west and north bounded by hills at the distance of from five to ten miles. The western hills, which are of considerable height, are covered with jungle of bamboos and brushwood, and have a bold continuous outline. Those to the north are less elevated, and have an undulating outline. The plain is studded with numerous tanks; but there are no perennial streams, though several nullahs, usually dry, become torrents during the rainy season, when they convey the water from the Western Hills to the Ganjam river. Water, however, is abundant throughout the year, being readily obtainable from wells of the depth of ten or twelve feet. The soil[3] of the cantonment is

dry and gravelly, and in many places granite rocks protrude from the surface.

The native town is adjacent to the sepoys' lines, but lies somewhat lower. It is reputed to have a population of 20,000. The streets are narrow, and, like those of the majority of Indian towns, dirty. The houses are mean, a few constructed with bricks, but mostly of mud only. There are, however, well-supplied bazaars, in which the necessaries of life and some of its luxuries are met with in abundance. Silk and cotton cloths are manufactured here to some extent, and sugar and sugar-candy in large quantities.

The south-western monsoon sets in at the beginning of June, and continues until September, when it is succeeded by the north-east, which usually terminates its visitation by the close of October. The weather from that time until the end of February is both pleasant and healthy, the sky being clear and the air cool and bracing: the dews at night are heavy. The thermometer at this season ranges from 50° to 75°. April and May are hot and unhealthy: the thermometer then ranges from 75° to 90°, and fevers and rheumatism prevail. Distance from Chicakol, N.E., 90 miles; Vizagapatam, N.E., 150; Masulipatam, N.E., 325; Madras, N.E., 525; Ganjam, S.E., 20; Cuttack, S.E., 108; Calcutta, S.E., 325. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 84° 50′.

BERIS,[1] BERUCH,[2] or BAIRAS, a river tributary to the Banas, rises in Mewar, in the Aravulli range, a few miles west of the town of Gogonda, in lat. 24° 34′, long. 73° 42′, and flowing first north-east and subsequently in a south-easterly direction, during which it receives the waters of two small streams issuing from the tank at the city of Oodeypoor, it passes that city, and enters the artificial lake of Udaia on the west, and emerging from the south-east angle of its embankment, pursues a very sinuous course, but principally north-easterly, to the town of Chittorgurh, receiving in this interval several small streams, the chief of which is the Western Gumbhir, falling into it on the right side. From Chittorgurh it takes a course rather more northerly, and finally falls into the Banas on the right side, in lat. 25° 18′, long. 75° 6′, having flowed 120 miles. Jacquemont,[3] who crossed it near the con-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Malwa, in v. Beeruch, 37.
[3] Voyage, vi. 400.

fluence of the Gumbhir, mistakes it for the Banas, and Blumenthal's map to the work is still more incorrect. Heber,[4] who also crossed it at the same place, erroneously designates it the Bunass. He states that in this place it "runs with a considerable stream of very bright and beautiful water. On our left hand were the ruins of a long, lofty, and handsome bridge, of eight Gothic arches, and one semicircular one in the centre, with a ruined tower and gateway at each end. The ford was deep, with a sharp gravelly bottom." He does not mention what we learn from Garden, that the ruined bridge which he describes was not over the stream which he crossed, but over the Gumbhir,[5] the confluence of which is close to the ford.

[4] Journ. through India, ii. 57.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 288.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BERLO.—A village in the jaghire or feudal possession of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 32′, long. 76° 5′.

BERMA.—A river rising in the states of Bundelcund, in lat. 25°, long. 79° 36′, near the town of Logassi, and flowing in a north-easterly direction for about eighty miles, principally through the British district of Humeerpore, falls into the Betwa on the right side, in lat. 25° 53′, long. 79° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BERMYA, in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, a town 35 miles N. of the city of Dacca. Lat. 24° 13′, long. 90° 30′.

BEROUNDA,[1]* or BURROUNDA, in Bundelcund, a town or stronghold at a difficult ghat or pass, by which lies a route from Banda to Rewa, 35 miles S.E. of the former, 77[2] N.W. of the latter. It is the principal place of a chieftainship, "possessed by a family[3] of the Rajbunsee caste, and totally unconnected with the chieftains of the province. How the family obtained the raj is not ascertainable, and the succession does not seem to have descended in a direct line." On obtaining supremacy in Bundlecund, in 1802, by the treaty[4] of Bassein, the British government found the present family in possession; and in 1807 confirmed its claims by a sunnud,[5] or written grant. "The raj[6] is estimated to yield 45,000 rupees per annum. 'It comprises 275 square miles, and contains seventy-five villages, with a population of 24,000 souls," and maintains a force[7] of forty horse and 200 foot, with one gun. Berounda is in lat. 25° 4′, long. 80° 43′.

* Baraunda of Franklin.[1]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Routes, 80.

[3] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 40.

[4] Treaties with Native Powers, i. 404, art. vi.

[5] D'Cruz, 251.

[6] Id. 41.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Stat. of Native States.

[1] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 279—Mem. on Bundelcund.

BERUMBAH.—One of the petty native mehals of Cuttack which became tributary to the British upon the conquest of that district in 1803. Berumbah Gurh, the principal place, is distant W. from Cuttack 38 miles. Lat. 20° 23′, long. 85° 22′.

BESSERAH,[1] or BISEORA, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route, by the right bank of the Ganges, from Allahabad cantonment to that of Mirzapoor, 45 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 16 W. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 82° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 38.

BESSONA,[1] or BUSSOAH, in the native state of Macherry, a small town on the route from Delhi to the Rajpoot town of Jeypore, 50 miles[2] N.E. of latter. It is situate amongst some isolated rocky hills rising from a sandy plain, and is surrounded by a strong mud rampart. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 76° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 348.

BESTHAR,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, two miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 12 S.E. of Cawnpore, 40 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates its population at 4,000, of whom 600 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 80° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 117.

BESULEE.—A river of Gwalior, rising in lat. 26° 9′, long. 78° 21′. It flows in a circuitous but generally north-easterly direction for 63 miles, to lat. 26° 24′, long. 79° 1′, when it falls into the Sinde river.

BETAUL.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W. from Khatmandoo 107 miles. Lat. 27° 37′, long. 83° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BETAWUD, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the river Panjur, 20 miles N.E. of Dhoolia. Lat. 21° 8′, long. 74° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BETHYAN.—A town in the native state of Kashmir, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant N.W. from Jamoo 33 miles. Lat. 33° 4′, long. 74° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BETIGANOW,[1] in the district of Ahladganj, in the territory of Oude, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 88 miles S.E. of Cawnpore, 90 S. of Lucknow. Butter[2] states it to be the unhealthiest spot in Southern Oude. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 81° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 118.

BETOURA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad, and 13 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, flat, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 28', long. 79° 22'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BETTADAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant W. of Seringapatam 41 miles. Lat. 12° 29', long. 76° 9'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 188.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. p. 253.
[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 304.

BETTIAH,[1] or BETIYA, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Mullye cantonment, 82 miles[2] E. of former, 67 W. of latter. It is the principal place of Champaran, or the north-east division[3] of the district, and that portion is thence frequently denominated Bettiah. Supplies are abundant here; and a mile and a half E. of the town is an encamping-ground, on a grassy plain. Tieffenthaler,[4] mentioning its state about eighty years ago, describes it as a populous town, having a large fort of masonry, with a ditch and towers, and containing several tanks within its circuit. Distant N.W. from Patna 95 miles. Lat. 26° 46', long. 84° 34'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 274—Franklin, Memoir on Bundelkhund.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 40.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 292.
[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 806.

BETWA,[1] * or BETWANTI.[2]—A river rising in Malwa, in the raj or principality of Bhopal, one mile and a half[3] S. of the large tank at the town of Bhopal, and in lat. 23° 14', long. 77° 22'. From its source it flows in a south-easterly direction, parallel to the road leading from Bhopal to Hosingabad, for twenty miles, to Suttapoor, whence it takes a north-easterly course through the raj for about thirty-five miles, and in lat. 23° 28', long. 77° 48', near Bhilsa, crosses the northern frontier into the territory of Gwalior, through which it continues to flow nearly in the same direction for about 115 miles, to lat. 24° 53', long. 78° 17', where it arrives in the province of Bundelcund, which it does not leave for the rest of its circuitous course of 190 miles to its junction with the Jumna at Humeerpoor, in lat. 25° 57', long. 80° 17'; its total length of course being about 360 miles, generally in a north-easterly direction. It receives many small streams right and left. Of these, the Dhasan, the principal, falls into it on the right side, in lat. 25° 48', long. 79° 28'; the Jamni eighty miles higher up, on the same side; and still higher up, the Beena. The route from Neemuch to Saugor crosses it near Bhilsa by a good ford;[4] fifty miles lower down, or more north-east, it is also

* Betwah of Briggs's Index. In Sanskrit,[1] Vetravanti.

crossed by the route from Goonah to Saugor, and it has there a "bed[5] 220 yards wide; bottom rock and stone; banks sloping at the ghat (ford); stream thirty yards wide, and two deep;" again, ninety miles further down, and in lat. 25° 23′, long. 78° 46′, by the route from Agra to Saugor, where it has a bed[6] 600 yards wide, full of rocks and loose stones; and 110 miles farther down, by the circuitous course of the river, and in lat. 25° 52′, long. 79° 52′, by the route from Banda to Calpee, where it has a "bed[7] 550 yards, and stream in the dry season 180 yards wide; bottom sand and gravel." Jacquemont, who saw it in the beginning of spring, or dry season, states[8] it to be then, at its junction with the Jumna, half a mile wide, and in some parts not fordable. He styles it an enormous river, being during the periodical rains from one to two miles wide, with a current of six, seven, or nine miles an hour. It is, however, not navigable[9] in any part of its course. Baber erroneously states[1] that it falls into the Ganges.

5 Garden, Tables of Routes, 186.
6 Id. 23.
7 Id. 72.
8 Voyages, iii. 442.
9 Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 274—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhund.
1 Mem. 313.

BEWAR,[1] in the British district of Hummerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Banda to Calpee, 35 miles[2] N.W. of former. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 80°.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 72.

BEWUR,[1] in the British district Mynpooree, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is a small town half a mile from the right bank of the Kali Nadi (east), on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Mynpooree, and 15 miles[2] E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is good to the west, or towards Mynpooree; bad to the east. The country is low,[3] level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 79° 21′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.
3 Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 53.

BEYLA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant N.E. from Bhooj 75 miles. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 70° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEYLA,[1] in British district Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapoor to Khatmandoo, 106 miles[2] N. of former, 91 S. of latter. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 84° 52′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 153.

BEYLUH.—See BELAH.

BEYPOOR, or BAIPOOR,[1] * in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a seaport, situate at the north

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 512.

* Vaipura of Buchanan.

side of the estuary of the Sharapoya or river of Beypoor, which rises in the Western Ghats. Vessels drawing fourteen feet water may, when the tide is in, be floated[2] over the bar by means of casks; and within there is good depth of water. The situation of the town is very beautiful, but it has little trade, except in timber, the greater part of the teak, the growth of the forests on the ghats to the eastward, being floated[3] down the river for exportation at this place. This circumstance induced some projectors to prepare accommodations for building ships of war here; but the small depth of water on the bar rendered the selection absurd for such a purpose. With similar views saw-mills were constructed here, but wind, which was employed as the motive power, was found too precarious and feeble for the purpose. From the great abundance of wood for fuel, steam might obviously be advantageously employed for this purpose; and competent judges are of opinion,[4] that there are encouraging indications of coal on the banks of the river below high-water mark. Iron-ore is found in the neighbourhood, and smelted at the iron-works established here. Purchases of the article have recently been made by the government for the service of the gun-carriage department, and favourable reports of its quality transmitted to the home authorities.[5] Buchanan, at the time of his visit in 1800, estimated the number of houses at 120, which might contain about 600 inhabitants. Distance S.E. from Cannanore 56 miles, from Bombay 570, from Calicut six. Lat. 11° 10′, long. 75° 51′.

[2] Buchanan, Narrative of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 471.

[3] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. ii. 332—Edye on the Sea-ports of Malabar.

[4] Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, xi. 239—Newbold, Account of Carboniferous Stratum at Baypoor.

[5] Madras Military Disp. 20 Oct. 1852.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEYPOOR.—A river deriving its origin from the Neilgherry Mountains. The head of this stream is formed by the drainage of the elevated tabular mass of hills which occur to the north-west of the group at Neddiwuttum; and though it descends the face of the hills at no great distance from the fall of the Moyaar, the intervention of a sharp spur diverts its course into an exactly opposite direction, forcing it over the ridge called the Carcoor or Yellamullay Hills, to find its way to its embouchure on the western coast at Beypoor, near Calicut.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEYREAH, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 58 miles N.E. of Ghazeepoor. Lat. 25° 44′, long. 84° 32′.

BEYRUDONI.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 120 miles. Lat. 16° 16′, long. 77° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEYT, or BET,[1] in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, an island at the entrance[2] of a bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Cutch, and indenting the north-east coast of the district of Okamundul, in the peninsula of Kattywar. The castle or fort, formerly called Kullorkot, is on the west side[3] of the island, and is compact and imposing, having lofty massive towers mounted with iron ordnance, and with its narrowest and most efficient face towards the water. It formerly belonged to a Rajpoot pirate, but now belongs to the Guicowar. The whole island singularly abounds with temples and shrines in honour of Crishna; and the population, principally consisting of Brahmins, is mainly supported by the resort of pilgrims. The place is also called Sankhodwara, or "the Door of the Shell;" a great number of fine conch shells being obtained from the various banks off the shore, and exported to all parts of the world, principally for the purpose of being carved into ornaments. The fort is distant from Ahmedabad, W., 225 miles; Baroda, 265. Lat. 22° 28′, long. 69° 10′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 481.
3 Tod, Travels in Western India, 434.

BEZWARRA, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Guntoor to Ellore, 20 miles N.E. of the former. The trunk-road from Madras to Calcutta is by the ferry of Bezwarra, which is well provided with the means of transit. Lat. 16° 31′, long. 80° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHADARSA,[1] in the district of Pachhamrat, territory of Oude, a town nine miles S. of Faizabad, 75 E. of Lucknow, situate on the river Tons (eastern). Here is an eleemosynary establishment with an annual income of 15,000 rupees, the endowment of the nawaub vizier Asaf ud Daulah. The establishment is under the care of a Seiad,[2] or descendant of Fatima, and the proceeds of the endowment are distributed indiscriminately among Mussulman and Hindoo religious mendicants. According to Butter,[3] the population of the place is 5,000, of whom 2,000 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 82° 8′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Butter, Topography of Oudh, 118, 162.
3 Id. 118.

BHADER.—A river rising in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, about lat. 22° 10′, long. 71° 18′, and,

flowing in a south-westerly direction for 135 miles, falls into the Indian Ocean near the town of Poorbunder, in lat. 21° 38', long. 69° 46'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHADINYA,[1] in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a town on the right bank of the river Goomtee, 15 miles S.E. of Sultanpoor cantonment, 98 S.E. of Lucknow. Here is a ruined fort,[2] formerly held out, by a refractory zemindar or landholder, against the officers of the Oude government, two of whom were killed in the attempt to take it. The British troops under Colonel Faithfull subsequently captured it, and gave it up to the government of Oude, through the supineness of which the zemindar was allowed to reoccupy and repair it. An officer of the Oude government succeeded in taking it in 1836, when it was dismantled; and since that time it has remained in ruins. After the destruction of the fort, the cultivators of the surrounding country emigrated in great numbers. Butter estimates the population at 2,000, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 10', long. 82° 18'.

[2] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 118.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHADOWRA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant S.W. from Gwalior 110 miles. Lat. 24° 47', long. 77° 28'.

Boileau, Rajwara, 106, 217

BHADREZ, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmeer, and 12 miles N.W. of the latter. It is situate at the eastern base of a range of rocky hills, stretching about twenty miles in a direction from north-west to south-east. The road in this part of the route is sandy and uneven. Lat. 25° 52', long. 71° 16'.

[1] E.I C Ms. Doc.

BHADRI,[1] in the district Ahladganj, territory of Oude, a town close to the south-east frontier, towards the British district of Allahabad. Jag Mohun Singh, the zemindar or landholder of this place and of the surrounding country,[2] held out against the Oude government, until in 1834 all the disposable forces of the kingdom, with 100 pieces of artillery, were brought against him. Attempting to escape with ten cannon across the Ganges, he was overtaken, killed, and his head carried off in triumph: the estate, however, was given to his son. Distant N. of Allahabad 22 miles, S.E. of Lucknow 90. Lat. 25° 47', long. 81° 45'.

[2] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 118.

BHADRINATH.—See Badrinath.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHADU.—A town in the native state of Kashmeer, or

possessions of Gholab Singh, distant E. from Jamoo 36 miles. Lat. 32° 30′, long. 75° 36′.

BHAGA PURANA,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 43 miles S.E. of the former town. It is supplied with water from three wells, each 150 feet deep. The surrounding country is wild, and overrun with jungle. The road is in general good, but in a few places sandy and heavy. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,081 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 40′, long. 75° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171, 227.

BHAGEERETTEE.—The name by which the Ganges is designated in the upper part of its course. The stream first issues from the mountains of Gurwhal, in lat. 30° 54′, long. 79° 7′, and holds a direction north-west to Gangotri, and thence to Bhairogati, where it receives the Jahnuvi. The course of the united stream is then south-westerly to Sookhee, where it breaks through the "Himalaya Proper." After a further course of ninety miles, during which it is joined by the Julkar and the Bhillung, it unites at Deoprag, in lat. 30° 8′, long. 78° 39′, with the Aluknunda, and from this confluence the stream is called the Ganges. Upwards of 1,000 miles below Hurdwar, where the Ganges first enters the plains, it throws off an extensive branch, which is regarded by Hindoos as the genuine stream of the sacred river; for the particulars of which see BHAGRUTTEE.

BHAGELKHUND.—See REWA.

BHAGMARA, in the British district of Durrung, province of Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bisnath to Luckimpoor, 10 miles N. of the former. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 93° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAGRUTTEE.[1]*—A large branch of the Ganges, and regarded by the natives as the genuine stream[2] of the sacred river, which at Jagotnathpur,† in lat. 24° 40′, long. 88° 7′, separates into two branches, the right, or western, being denominated the Bhagruttee, the eastern bearing the name of Podda, and conveying the greatest volume of the water to form a junction by various channels with the Brahmapootra. Taking

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 170. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 6.

* Bhagirathi of Shakespear. Bhagirath was "a pious king,[1] at whose intercession the Ganges descended from heaven."

[1] Shakespear, Dict. col. 296.

† Or, according to Garden, at Mohanaganj, ten miles higher up the stream.

a course very sinuous,[3] but generally south, for 135 miles, it at Naddya, in lat. 23° 25′, long. 88° 22′, unites with the river of Jellinghee, an offset of the Ganges, sent off from the main stream more to the east. The united stream flowing by Calcutta to the sea is called the Hoogly. Through this channel the passage made to Rajmahal and the North-West Provinces is 177 miles[4] less than that by the Soonderbunds passage, more to the east; and hence is followed for the greater part of the year; but in spring, the depth of water being reduced to one foot,[5] navigation of large craft through this channel is at that season precluded. It is by Rennell[6] denominated the Cossimbazar river, from the circumstance of its flowing by that place.

[3] Valentia, Travels, i. 231.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 163.
[5] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 50.
[6] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 259.

BHAGUL.—See BAGUL.

BHAGULPORE.[1] *—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, and named from its principal place. It is bounded[2] on the north by the kingdom of Nepaul and the British district of Purnea; on the east by the districts of Purnea and Maldah; on the south by the British district of Beerbhoom; and on the west by the British districts of Monghyr and Tirhoot. It lies between lat. 24° 17′—26° 20′, long. 86° 15′—88° 3′; is 150 miles in length from north to south, and 108 in breadth, and has an area of 5,806 square miles. The district is intersected by the Ganges, which running west and east, divides it into two parts, the northern division being in extent about a fourth of the whole. Of the portion south of the Ganges, the north-western extremity has some hills[3] finely wooded. In general the bank of the river[4] consists of a tenacious red clay, and is of considerable height; but further inward the surface is low, inundated during the periodical rains, and in the dry season, being much neglected, is a dismal waste. At a greater distance from the river the tract improves, and "becomes[5] a very beautiful level country, well occupied, and finely planted with mangoes and many palms. It contains a few scattered rocks, that add to its beauty, but is in general low, and well supplied with water." South of this tract the river Chandan, from the town of that name, inter-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trigonometrical Survey Map, 1849-50.
[3] Id. 36.
[4] Id. ib. and 54.
[5] Id. ib.

* Bhagalpur of Shakespear.[1] According to Buchanan,[2] the name signifies "abode of refugees;" but he does not specify the etymology. The name may, perhaps, be derived from Bhagel, "tigers' whelps;" and also the Rajpoot tribe "Bhagel."[3]

[1] Col. 296.
[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. vol. iii. part i. p. 5.
[3] Elliot, Supplement to Glossary, 102.

secting the district in a northerly direction, passes through a beautiful and fertile country.[6] In the western quarter, and about twenty miles south of the Ganges, rises a group of hills, which form the north-east face of the highlands, stretching a vast distance south and south-west, and connected with the Vindhya range and the highlands of the Deccan. Indented by an extensive plain, these hills stretch along the south of the district, and then turning northwards, spread widely over the eastern part, and terminate on the south bank of the Ganges at the pass of Sikrigali. They are of moderate elevation, but poor, and covered with woods.[7] About a fifth of the whole district is overspread by those hills. The eastern part is considered by Buchanan of volcanic origin,[8] the rock being, according to him, a variety of trap; and he notices[9] in one place a conical hill having at the top a cavity resembling the crater of an extinct volcano. A neighbouring hill sends forth a smoke, luminous at night, the rock in that part being so hot that wood thrown upon it quickly flames. In the western and south-western hills the rock is of earlier date, being quartz or coarse jasper and flint. It is metalliferous, containing ore of iron[1] and lead,[2] though neither is worked to any great extent. The Ganges touches on this district in lat. 25° 13′, long. 86° 10′, and taking a course south-east for twenty-two miles, forms for that distance the boundary towards the British district Monghyr. It then enters the district of Bhagulpore, which it traverses with a course rather sinuous, but in general easterly, for thirty-five miles, to Kuttree, whence for forty miles it forms its northern boundary towards the British district of Purneah, and for the like distance its eastern boundary towards the district of Malda; thus traversing or skirting the district for a distance of 137 miles. In this part of its course the Ganges attains its greatest dimensions, having received, nearly opposite Paturghata, the great river Coosy, and not having yet lost any of its volume of water by offsets flowing seawards from the main stream. Above that confluence, however, "the channel[3] is about a mile wide, but in the dry season one-half, or perhaps more, is a white glittering sand."

[6] Buchanan, ut supra. i. 11.

[7] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 134.

[8] Buchanan, ii. 166.

[9] p. 172.

[1] Id. ii. 192.

[2] Id. 189.

[3] Buchanan, ii. 6.

The Gogaree passes into this district from Monghyr, in lat. 25° 30′, long. 86° 50′, and flows through it in a south-eastern direction for thirty miles, to its junction with the Coosy. It is

navigable at all times for small craft, and during the periodical rains for boats of considerable burthen. The Douse, or Ejara, touches on the northern[4] boundary, in lat. 26° 16′, long. 87° 2′, and holding a course southerly, forms the eastern boundary towards the British district of Purnea for seventy miles, when it falls into the Gogaree. On the south side of the Ganges, numerous torrents of great size rush down from the hills during the rains, and discharge themselves into that river; but though their channels are in general of great width, they become devoid of water during the dry season.

[4] Trig. Survey Map, 1849-50.

Bhagulpore being nearly intertropical, and the elevation above the sea inconsiderable, the heat in the dry season, comprising spring and the early part of summer, is great, and more so in the hills[5] than in the plains, the reflection of the sun's rays, and radiation of heat from the rocks of the highlands, greatly increasing the temperature. The winters are mild, though slight frosts sometimes occur, and ice is occasionally obtained by exposing boiled water to the night air. The winds prevailing from February to June bring aridity; those which prevail during the remainder of the year are moister; but, altogether, the climate is drier here than in the tracts more to the north and east. The periodical rains of the close of summer and early part of autumn are heavy.

[5] Buchanan, ii. 16.

Wild elephants infest the woods and jungly valleys of the hills in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the district, and issuing thence, commit great ravages among the crops. The rhinoceros[6] is sometimes met with. Wild hogs are most numerous and troublesome on the northern side of the Ganges. The gaur, or gayal, a great bovine quadruped, is sometimes met with. There are besides, the wild buffalo, the nylgau (Antilope picta), various other species of antelopes, deer, porcupines, monkeys in great numbers, and hares. The beasts of prey are tigers, leopards, bears, hyænas, wolves, jackals, foxes. Of birds there are cranes, peafowl, parrots, paroquets, partridges, quails, ortolans, ducks, teal, and snipes. The boa constrictor, or some other huge snake, lurks in the rocky recesses of the jungles, but it is not dreaded by the natives, who state that it preys on deer and wild swine. Venomous serpents are, however, very numerous, and, if native report may be trusted, destroy annually a very considerable number[7] of

[6] Id. 146.

[7] Id. 149.

individuals. In the Ganges, and other large streams, both the blunt-snouted crocodile and the long-snouted are numerous. Large tortoises abound, some being five or six feet in length. Fish are abundant, and many are of fine quality. The trade of the fisherman is pursued by numbers, according to Buchanan,[8] amounting to many thousands. Honey-bees abound in the woods, and their produce is largely gathered, but consumed by the people on the spot, and not made an article of commerce.

[8] ii. 150.

Buchanan estimated[9] that 3,000 square miles of the district were covered with forest or jungle; but it must be borne in mind that, when this estimate was formed, a considerable portion of the district of Monghyr was comprised in that of Bhagulpore. Much of this, moreover, is covered merely by brushwood, or stunted timber-trees, in consequence of the frequent practice of firing the woods for the purpose of improving the pasture. The most important trees are the sal (Shorea robusta), mahua, palms of various sorts, principally for yielding sap affording spirituous beverages, mimosa, catechu, yielding the gum catechu, Terminalia alata, the leaves of which are largely used for feeding silkworms, extensively reared in the country. The mango-tree is very abundant.

[9] Survey, ii. 153.

Rice is the staple crop; next in importance is wheat; then barley, maize, maruya (Eleusine corocana), various kinds of millet, jowar (Holcus sorghum), bajra (Holcus spicatus), oil-seeds and pulse in great abundance and variety, and cucurbitaceous plants. The potato is cultivated to a considerable extent, as also are carrots, onions, asparagus, and some other European esculent vegetables during the cool season. The sugar-cane is widely cultivated, and thrives remarkably well; cotton and indigo are grown largely, and are of good quality; the opium-poppy and tobacco[1] receive little attention; kusum or safflower, for dyeing, is an important object of culture, as is the jujube, being used as food for the lac-producing insect.

[1] Buchanan, ii. 213.

Iron-mining and smelting are carried on. The principal manufactures are glass, pottery, works in gold, silver, copper, and iron, tanning and shoemaking, cotton-spinning and weaving, dyeing to considerable extent, silk-winding and weaving; but much of the manufacturing industry of the district has decayed before the competition of British manufactures. A few years since, search was made for coal, and

though some was found, it was of such inferior quality as to discourage the pursuit.[2]

Notwithstanding the vast advantages offered by the great channel of the Ganges, water-carriage is much neglected, intercourse between places considerably distant along the banks being maintained by draught-oxen.

The population is stated at 2,000,000, of whom the Mussulmans are reputed to be about twenty-three in the hundred, the remainder being Brahminists. The civil establishment is located at the town of Bhagulpore, and comprises about eleven Europeans, with a considerable staff of native functionaries. The towns most worth notice are Bhagulpore, the principal place, Rajmahal, Sikrigali, Paturghata, Lokmanpore, and Gogri.

Though the thoroughfare between the northern provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, there are only two great routes,—that lying along the right bank of the Ganges through Rajmahal, Sikrigali, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr; and that north of the Ganges, from Purnea through Singheasur to Mozufferpore.

The territory of Bhagulpore, considered to have been originally part of the great realm of Magadha, became part of the Mahomedan kingdom of Gour,[3] and, subsequently subjugated nominally by Akber, was by him declared part of the dominions of the monarch of Delhi. In 1763, Cossim Ali attempted to make a stand against the British forces at Udanala, in the south-eastern part of this province; but his intrenchments were forced with great slaughter, and all within them fell into the hands of the victors. It passed to the East-India Company[4] by the grant of Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi, in 1765.

BHAGULPORE.[1]—The principal place of the British district of the same name, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, here seven miles[2] in width during the rains. It lies on the route from Berhampore to Dinapore,[3] 150 miles north-west of the former, 143 east of the latter. Though represented[4] to be two miles in length, and a mile in width, it is a poor place, consisting of scattered market-places, meanly built, and, owing to the declivities of the ground, very inconveniently situated. It is, however, ornamented by many handsome houses of European residents, and also by mosques. There

[2] Bengal Public Disp. 18 June, 1834.

[3] Buchanan, Survey, ii. 25.

[4] Treaties with Country Powers, 133.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Heber, Narr. of Journey, i. 217.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 97.

[4] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 27.

is also a Romish chapel. The cavalry barracks[5] are now only occasionally occupied; but four miles from them are the barracks of a native corps formed of the highlanders of the Rajmahal wilds. There are also a court of justice, and a jail,[6] "a very neat and creditable building," and which has lately been well ventilated and otherwise improved. An educational institution, in which English instruction is afforded, has been established in the town by the British government. The number of pupils in 1852 amounted to 115.[7] Adjacent to the town are the Cleveland monuments,[8] erected to the memory of a meritorious civil functionary of that name, who filled the office of judge and magistrate about the year 1780; one in the Hindoo style, raised by native subscription; the other erected at the cost of the East-India Company. In the vicinity are two round towers, each about seventy feet high. The names of their founders are unknown, as are also the era and object of their erection; but they closely resemble the *pyrethra*, so numerous in Affghanistan, Persia, and Syria, as well as the round towers of Ireland. The site of the ancient Palibothra has been conjectured[9] to be contiguous to this town. Bhagulpore is distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Berhampoor and Moorshedabad, 268 miles;[1] by the course of the Ganges, 326.[2] Lat. 25° 11′, long. 87°.

5 Mundy, Sketches, ii. 179.

6 Heber, i. 205. Bengal Judicial Disp. 5 Feb. 1851.

7 Parliamentary Return, 1852.

8 Buchanan, ii. 27. Heber, i. 96.

9 Franklin, Inquiry concerning Site of Ancient Palibothra, passim.

1 Garden, Tables of Routes, 98.

2 Id. 160.

BHAGULPORE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore (North-West Provinces), a small town which formerly gave name to a pergunnah or subdivision. It is situate on the left bank of the river Ghoghra, and was reported by Buchanan[2] to contain a hundred and twenty-five huts, but to be neater, cleaner, and more thriving than most native towns of its size. One of the streets is wide, and has a row of sheds for the hucksters on the market-days. Many of the huts are very neatly roofed with tiles. It is said to have been the birthplace and residence of Parasu Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu, and highly famed in Hindoo legendary lore. In the neighbourhood are several ruins, but none that would seem worthy of so extraordinary a personage. A stone pillar, attributed by some to Parasu Rama, by others to Bhim, the son of Pandu, is generally popularly known by the name of the Staff (lath). Bhagulpore is 50 miles S.E. of the cantonment of Goruckpore. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 83° 52′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Survey of Eastern India, ii. 364.

BHAGWANGOLA.—See BOGWANGOLA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAGWEE, in Central India, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Rohtuk to Narnol, and 25 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 35′, long. 76° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 143, 171, 228.

BHAINEE,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 72 miles S.E. of the former place. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,098 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 35′, long. 76° 36′.

[1] Fraser, Tours in Himalaya, 463.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 87—Survey of Ganges and Jumna.
[3] As. Res. xiii. 220—Fraser, Journ. to the Sources of Jumna and Bhagirathi Rivers.
[4] Journ. As Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 694—Everest, Geological Observations in a Journey from Mussooree to Gangautri.
[5] Ut supra, 89.
[6] Skinner, Excursions in India, ii. 47.
[7] As. Res. xiv. 326—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

BHAIROGATI,[1] in Gurwhal, the confluence of the river Jahnevi with the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. Hodgson[2] describes it as "a most terrific and really awful-looking place," and adds, that he had seen nothing to be compared with it in horror and extravagance. Both rivers are confined within high perpendicular walls of solid granite, and in the acute angle formed by the confluence a lofty massive rock projects downwards between the streams like an enormous wedge.[3] The Jahnevi, the larger stream, is beautifully clear, with a bluish tinge; the Bhageerettee of a dingy hue.[4] Hodgson[5] compares this scene of terrific sublimity to "the appearance that the ruins of a Gothic cathedral might have to a spectator within them, supposing that thunderbolts or earthquakes had rifted its lofty and massy towers, spires, and buttresses; the parts left standing might then, in miniature, give an idea of the rocks of Bhairoghati." The Bhageerettee, where forty-five feet wide and rather deep, is traversed by a sanga or wooden bridge, sixty feet above the stream. Hence is the name of the place, signifying the ghat or pass of Bhairo, some mythological personage,[6] worshipped in a small temple near the spot. Elevation above the sea 8,511 feet.[7] Lat. 31° 2′, long. 78° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAIROWAL, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Beas river, 31 miles S.E. of the town of Amritsir. Lat. 31° 26′, long. 75° 14′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

BHAKURI, in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Delhi, seven miles N.W. of the former.[1] The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy, and confined between sand-drifts; the country is open, sandy, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 59′, long. 78° 3′.

BHALKEE, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on a stream a feeder of the river Manjera, distant from the city of Hyderabad, N.W., 98 miles. Lat. 18° 3′, long. 77° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHALOD, in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the left or south bank of the river Nerbudda, 35 miles S. of Baroda, 55 N. of Surat. Lat. 21° 48′, long. 73° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHALOT.—A town in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawutee, distant S.W. from Delhi 82 miles. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 76° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHALTHA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar, distant E. from Neemuch 100 miles. Lat. 24° 17′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAMANIKHERA,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 47 miles[2] S. of the former city. The vicinity, now ill cultivated,[3] appears to have been once populous and prosperous, as it abounds in the remains of small mosques[4] and ornamented tombs. Water is supplied from tanks and wells, and supplies are procurable from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 77° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 147.
[3] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 576.
[4] Jacquemont, iii. 486.

BHAMGURH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or Scindia's possessions, distant S.E. from Mhow 72 miles. Lat. 21° 48′, long. 76° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAMONCALLEE, in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Jessore to Fureedpore, 12 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 23° 15′, long. 89° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAMON, or BHAMUNNAGRA, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Khasgunj, from Bareilly to Allyghur cantonment, and 30 miles[1] S.E. of the latter, 56 N.E. of Delhi. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but in some places heavy; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 78° 34′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.

BHANDUK.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's dominions, distant S. from Nagpoor 70 miles. Lat. 20° 8′, long. 79° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHANEYRUH,[1] in the British district of Allyghur, lieu-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

tenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 33 miles[2] N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 54', long. 77° 54'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHANGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Alwur, distant S.W. from Alwur 38 miles. Lat. 27° 7', long. 76° 22'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 388.

BHANPOOR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town 58 miles N.W. of the cantonment of Goruckpoor. Buchanan[2] states the number of its houses at 100, and consequently, allowing five persons to each, the population may be estimated at 500. Lat. 27° 6', long. 82° 37'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 286.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 41.
[4] Dangerfield, in Appendix to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 348.

BHANPOORA,[1] * in territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town on the route from Neemuch to Kota, 60 miles[2] E. of former, 60 S. of latter. It is situate on the river Rewa, at the base of a ridge of hills, and has a fort built of stone, but not finished. "There[3] is a fine palace in the inside, which is also unfinished. Both of these were commenced by Jeswunt Row Holkar, of whom there is a beautiful cut-marble statue in the palace; and on the walls and gateway are several figures of animals of various descriptions. The city is surrounded by a wall." It is the principal place of a pergunnah containing seventy villages. Population 20,000. Elevation[4] above the sea 1,344 feet. Lat. 24° 30', long. 75° 45'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHANPOOR THANA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Koana river, 49 miles N.W. of Goruckpoor. Lat. 26° 59', long. 82° 43'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHANRA, in the district of Sooltanpoor, territory of Oude, a village a mile from the right bank of the river Goomtee, five miles N.W. of Sooltanpoor cantonment, 77 S.E. of Lucknow. Butter estimates its population at 400, all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 20', long. 82° 4'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHANSTON.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, distant E. from Kotah 60 miles. Lat. 25° 7', long. 76° 49'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAOON, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on

Garden, ut supra, 286.

* Called Rampoora by Garden erroneously.

the route from Anoopshuhur to Meerut, and 26 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 38′, long. 78° 1′.

BHAPOORUH, or BOPRU, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnool, and 46 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 14′, long. 77° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

BHARATGANJ,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route by the Kuttra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 40 miles[2] S.E. of the former city. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 82° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

BHARAWAS,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Rewari, and 50 miles[2] S.W. of the former. It has a small bazaar; there is water from wells, and supplies are procurable from the vicinity of Rewari, five miles distant. The old cantonment of Rewari is a mile N.W. of Bharawas. The road in this part of the route is good, the adjacent country open. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 76° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 145.

BHARERA, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpoor, and 15 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country open, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 79° 50′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.

BHAROLE,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and 23 miles[2] W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water to the depth of from one to three feet during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer, at other times it is tolerably good. The country is flat and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 78° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

BHASEYPOOR, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town 28 miles N.E. from Mozufferpoor, 32 miles N.W. of Durbunga. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 85° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHASOUR,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Lodiana, and 36 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a country with a slightly undulating surface, moderately fertile and partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but liable to become miry in heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,074 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 25′, long. 76°.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

BHATGONG, in the native state of Nepaul, one of the chief towns of the kingdom, and the favourite residence of the Brahmins of the country. "Its palace[1] and buildings in general are of more striking appearance; and its streets, if not much wider, are, at all events, much cleaner than those of Khatmandoo." Lat. 27° 37′, long. 85° 22′.

[1] Kirkpatrick, Nepaul, 163.

BHATNEER.—See BHUTNEER.

BHATTIES.—See BHUTTEEANA.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAUBEIR.[1]—A small district in the north-west of Guzerat, having a population composed entirely of coolies. It is bounded on the north by Deodur; on the south by Radhunpore; on the east by Therwarra; and on the west by Soorgaum. It is about fourteen miles long and twelve broad, and consists of a flat jungle-country; the soil being principally sandy, and producing only one crop of the commoner grains yearly. The population does not exceed 500;[2] and the revenue is little more than 1,200 rupees. Four-fifths of the population are described as armed men. The district pays no tribute to any government. It became connected with the British government in 1819, upon the expulsion of the Kosas from Guzerat; and a further agreement was entered into in 1826. The policy observed towards it is that of non-interference with its internal affairs, but control in its external relations, which are superintended by the government of Bombay.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

The town of Bhaubeir is distant W. from Deesa 39 miles. Lat. 24° 7′, long. 71° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAUBRA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jabboah, distant S.W. from Jabboah 18 miles. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 74° 25′.

BHAUGULPORE.—See BHAGULPORE.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAUL, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of

Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Girna, 31 miles E. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 35′, long. 75°.

BHAWALPOOR,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Allahabad, and 24 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 79° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

BHAWULPOOR.—See BAHAWULPOOR.

BHAWUR.—See JAUNSAR.

BHAYNSEEA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Nanakmath and Ruderpoor, from the town of Pillibheet to that of Kasheepoor, 23 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 29° 2′, long. 79° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEEAMOW, or BETIMOW, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 10 miles N. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 80° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEEGA, in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, a town on the main trunk-road from Calcutta to Benares, 30 miles N. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 85° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEEKUNGHAM.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or territory of Holkar's family, distant S. from Indoor 60 miles. Lat. 21° 51′, long. 76° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEELS.—See CANDEISH.

BHEELWARA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeepoor, distant S. from Ajmeer 80 miles. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 74° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEEMAR, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and 56 miles N. of the latter. It is a prosperous little place, inhabited by Charuns, a singular Rajpoot tribe, combining the avocations of priestcraft and trade, and retaining by their artifices a wonderful influence over their superstitious countrymen. Water is obtained from two wells about 180 feet deep. The road eastward, or towards Pokhurn, is good, but in the other direction indifferent. Lat. 26° 19′, long. 71° 33′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 103, 216.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
2 As. Res. xi. 458 —Raper, Surv. of the Ganges.

BHEEM GHORA,[1]* in the British district of Saharunpoor, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, about a mile north-east[2] of Hurdwar. It is in a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Doon on the south, and in a perpendicular rock about 350 feet high. Here is a kunda or pool supplied with water from a small branch of the Ganges, and frequented by pilgrims to practise the ablution which they consider efficacious to wash away their sins. According to the legend, Bheema was posted here to prevent the Ganges from taking another course. Immediately above the bath is a small cave or artificial excavation, in the rock. It is pointed out as a miraculous indenture made by the kick of the horse on which Bheema was mounted, and though only five feet square, affords shelter to a fakir. Raper[3] states that his associate, Webb, took the height of Bheema Ghora, and found it to be 407 feet; but as the kunda is supplied with water from one of "the small channels of the river," it must be almost exactly on the same level as the Ganges, if by the expression of "the river" that great stream be meant. Perhaps the elevation ascertained by Webb is that of the summit of Bheema Ghora above the river. Hurdwar is 1,024 feet[4] above the sea. Lat. 29° 58′, long. 78° 14′.

3 Ut supra, 462.

4 As. Res. xiv. 327*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEENDAH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, distant S.E. from Oodeypoor 30 miles. Lat. 24° 29′, long. 74° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEENMAL.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 100 miles. Lat. 25° 5′, long. 72° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEENPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 167 miles. Lat. 19° 46′, long. 78° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEER.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 206 miles. Lat. 19°, long. 75° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEERJORA, in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, a town 21 miles N.W. from Goalpara, 95 miles N.E. of Rungpore. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 90° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEERNAGUR, in the British district of Purneah, presi-

* From Bhima, a fabulous hero of Hindoo mythology, and Ghora, "a horse," the mark of whose kick is pointed out there.

dency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Coosy, 29 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 59′, long. 87° 10′.

BHEETAH, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapore to Banda, 11 miles S. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 81° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEKORAEE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and 32 miles S. of the former. It is inhabited by Charuns, a tribe of Rajpoots, who by priestcraft have acquired an extraordinary influence over their countrymen. There are about a hundred houses, generally supplied with water from a large tank, which fails in the dry season, and then recourse is had to two wells, one of fresh, the other of brackish water. There is a small fort or tower for the defence of the village. The road is tolerable on the north, or towards Pokhurn, but in the other direction sandy and bad. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 71° 50′. Boileau, Rajwara.

BHENTPOOR, in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, a town nine miles W. of Juggurnaut, 47 miles S. of Cuttack. Lat. 19° 50′, long. 85° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHERACOLE.—One of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of the Bengal presidency. It contains an area of about 200 square miles, and its centre is in lat. 21° 5′, long. 84° 20′.

BHEREE.—A village in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 29′, long. 75° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHETAEE.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W. from Khatmandoo 132 miles. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 83° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEWANNEE,[1] or BOWANI, in the British district of Rohtuck, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a fort, which was taken[2] by the British in 1809, in consequence of hostile acts committed by the chief who possessed it. The population[3] is returned at 29,442. Lat. 28° 45′, long. 76° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Prinsep, India Tables, 182.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 38.

BHEWNDY,[1] in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Nassick, 29 miles N.E. of the former. The town is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct constructed by the inhabitants, the government having contributed 500*l.*[2] in aid of its cost. The

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bombay Pub. Disp. 31 Aug 1853.

population and mercantile importance of this place are officially stated to be on the increase.[3] Lat. 19° 19′, long. 73° 9′.

[3] Bombay Judicial Disp. 22 Jan. 1851.

BHIDANWALA,[1] in Sirhind, a village situate on a high bank, beneath which flows a large offset of the Sutlej, issuing from that river on the left, a short distance below its junction with the Beas. About three miles below the junction is a ghat, communicating with Harikepatan, in the Punjaub, and distinguished as being an important channel of traffic. Lieutenant Mackeson thus describes the scene:—"Thirty-two boats, with three men to each, were unceasingly employed from morn to night in transporting loaded hackeries and beasts of burthen of every description across the river. I observed little difference one day from another; it was a scene of constant activity and bustle." Bhidanwala is within the territory formerly belonging to the Alawala Sikh chief, one of those under the control and protection of the British, but who, failing in his allegiance, incurred the penalty of forfeiture of his dominions. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,167 miles.[2] Lat. 31° 10′, long. 75°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1837—Mackeson, Journ. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej, 178.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

BHIKAREEPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 40 miles N.E. of the former. Water and supplies for troops are here abundant. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 42′, long. 79° 52′.

Id. 87.

BHILKHET,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a halting-place on the route from Pillibheet to Petoragurh cantonment, 62 miles[2] N.E. of the former. It is situate on the river Ludhia, here fordable, and on the bank of which is encamping-ground for a regiment. Supplies must be collected from the adjacent country, as there is no village. The road to the south-west, or towards Pillibheet, is bad, stony, and has a steep declivity; in the other direction, or towards the north-east, it is better, but with steep ascent. Lat. 29° 11′, long. 80° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

BHILLUNG,[1] * in the native state of Gurwhal, a considerable feeder of the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It rises in lat. 30° 46′, long. 78° 55′, and taking a south-westerly course of about fifty miles, falls

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

* The Bilangra of Moorcroft,[1] who designates it a "respectable river."

[1] Travels in Himalaya, Panj. and Bokhara, i. 13.

into the Bhageerettee on the left side, in lat. 30° 23′, long. 78° 31′. The elevation of the confluence is 2,278 feet[2] above the sea. Raper,[3] who crossed it by means of a jhula, or rope-bridge, about five miles above the mouth, found the stream there, in the beginning of May, between sixty and seventy feet wide. It abounds with fish, called by Moorcroft trout, which are taken by snaring. Herbert[4] estimates the length of course of the continuous stream of the Bhillung and the part of the Bhageerettee below the confluence, measured from the source of the former to the point at which the latter passes into the plains near Hurdwar, at a hundred and fifty miles. More recent information leads to the conclusion that this estimate is in excess of the true distance, which may be computed at one hundred and twenty miles. The Bhillung is considered a sacred stream by the Hindoos.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 327*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.
[3] As. Res. xi. 487—Survey of the Ganges.
[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxi.—Report of the Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya.

BHILSA,[1] * in the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia's family, a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is situate on a trap rock[2] on the right or eastern bank of the river Betwa, and has a fort,[3] inclosed by a wall of stone, furnished with square towers and a ditch. The suburb outside has some spacious streets, containing good houses.[4] Here is a gun,[5] "measuring nineteen feet and a half in length, with a bore of ten inches, in elegant proportions, and highly ornamented. It is of the finest brass, and cast with the appearance of a network over it, and has on it large rings held by dolphins." It is alleged to have been made by order of Jehangir. At Sanchi Kanckhera, four miles and a half south-west of Bhilsa, on a detached hill[6] on the left bank of the river Betwa, are some vast monuments of antiquity. The principal is a hemisphere, constructed of thin layers of freestone, arranged in steps, without any cement, and overlaid with a coat of mortar four inches thick. It has on the summit a level horizontal area, thirty-five feet in diameter, and was formerly surmounted by a cupola, the fragments of which remain. The hemisphere stands on a base twelve feet high, and extending all round seven feet from the termination of the hemisphere to the outside. The circumference of the building, measured round the base, is 554 feet. A line drawn from the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xviii. 70—Coulthard, on the Trap Formation of the Sagur District.
[3] As. Res. vi 30—Hunter, Narr. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.
[4] Asiatic Register, ii. 289.
[5] Or. Mag. vol. viii. p. clxxxviii.
[6] Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 490—Prinsep, Note on the Bhilsa Inscription.

* Bhilsah of Busawun Lal;[1] Bhilsa of Briggs's Index; Bilsah of Rennell.[2]

[1] Mem. of Ameer Khan.
[2] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan.

base to the centre of the crown measures 112 feet: the height from the ground to the summit is between seventy and eighty feet. Facing each of the cardinal points is a vast gateway. The north, east, and west gateways are forty feet high; their sides and upper parts being masses of stonework, carved in the most elaborate manner into the forms of elephants, human beings, and other shapes. Opposite each of these gateways, and resting against the face of the circular basement, is a figure of Buddha. The southern gateway is plain. Around are scattered numerous ruins and shattered sculptures; and at a short distance is a hemisphere similar to that already described, but unornamented, and of less dimensions, being only 246 feet in circumference. These buildings have been conjectured to be monuments raised to enshrine some relic consecrated by Buddhist superstition. From a shaft[7] sunk lately from the summit, thirty feet below the foundation, it has been ascertained that the inner part of the building is solid brickwork, without any chamber. On many parts of these buildings are numerous inscriptions in the Pali[8] character, commemorating[9] gifts made by various parties, for the raising, decoration, or maintenance of the work. Bhilsa was taken[1] in 1230 from the Hindoos by Samsuddin Altamsh, sovereign of Delhi. It appears, however, to have soon again fallen into the power of the Hindoos, as in 1293 it was wrested from them by an officer[2] of Jelaluddin Ferose, sovereign of Delhi; and it must have again passed to the Hindoos, as in 1528 Baber states[3] that it belonged to Pagans. It was a few years after taken[4] by his son Humayoon, and subsequently seized by his successful Afghan rival Shir Shah. It was finally (A.D. 1570) incorporated with the empire of Delhi, by Akbar.[5] Bhilsa and its annexed pergunnah are stated to yield[6] at present an annual revenue of 325,000 rupees. The tobacco produced in the vicinity of the town is considered the finest in India.[7] The space, however, producing the very fine sort is very circumscribed, not exceeding three acres.[8] "The chief, if not the only cause of the goodness of the tobacco of this single spot, is the very careful and high cultivation applied." The sorts produced in the neighbouring fields are of ordinary quality. Population about 30,000.[9] Distant E. from Oojein 134 miles, S. from Gwalior 190. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 77° 50′.

7 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 712.
8 Id. 1837, pp. 454-477.
9 Id. 1838, p. 563.
1 Ferishta, i. 211.
2 Id. i. 303.
3 Mem. 378.
4 Ferishta, iv. 271.
5 Id. 279.
6 Further Gwalior Papers presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 93.
7 Hunter, ut supra, 30. Rennell, Hindostan, 233.
8 Proceeds. of Agric. and Hortic. Soc. of India, Sept. 1841, p. 15; and 1842, pp. 279, 280.
9 Malcolm, Central India, ii. 482.

A

GAZETTEER

OF

THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT

OF

The East-India Company,

AND OF THE

NATIVE STATES ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS,
AND CHIEFLY FROM DOCUMENTS IN THEIR POSSESSION,

BY

EDWARD THORNTON, ESQ.,
AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA."

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

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BHIMBUR, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Lahore to Kashmir, through the Baramula Pass. It is situate on a small stream, which falls into the Chenaub, from which river the town is distant about forty miles. The houses are low and flat-roofed. Their number is estimated at 1,000, and that of shops at 150. About thirty years ago, it was governed by an independent rajah, who had an annual income of 60,000 rupees. He was seized and blinded by the Sikhs. Lat. 32° 59′, long. 74° 6′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 238. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 35. Bernier, Voyage, ii. 263.

BHIM TAL,* in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small lake near the southern frontier, about ten miles above Bhumowree, on the Almorah road. It is situate in the bottom of a valley about three miles long, and is itself 3,000 feet in length and 2,400 in breadth, and the depth in the middle has been ascertained by sounding to be sixty-four feet.[1] It is described by Heber[2] as "a very beautiful place. It is a little mountain valley, surrounded on three sides by woody hills, and on the fourth by a tract of green meadow, with a fine lake of clear water. A small and very rude pagoda, of grey stone, with a coarse slate roof, under some fine peepul-trees, looked like a little church; and the whole scene, except that the hills were higher, so strongly reminded me of Wales, that I felt my heart beat as I entered it." Near, and connected with it by a stream, is a piece of water of considerable extent, but shallow and overgrown with aquatic vegetation. Both appear to be in course of being filled up by detritus brought down by streams from the higher grounds. Their waters are emptied by a torrent falling into the Goula, a feeder of the Ramgunga. Elevation above the sea 4,271 feet.[3] Lat. 29° 19′, long. 79° 41′.

[1] As. Res. xiii. 309—Webb, Survey of Kemaoon. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842—Herbert, Report on Mineralogical Survey of Himalaya, p. xxxviii.
[2] Journ. in India, i. 476.
[3] Brande, Journ. vi. 60—Webb, Table of Heights of Himalaya. As. Res. xiii. 308—Webb, Survey of Kemaon.

BHINAY.—See BUNAEE.

BHIND,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a town on the route from Etawa to Gwalior fort, 29 miles[2] S.W. of former, 54 N.E. of latter. Supplies and water are abundant, and there is ground for encampment near a tank on the west side of the town. Though now much decayed,[3] it was once important[4] and populous, with a fort surrounded by a double rampart, the inner of masonry, the outer of mud, and strengthened by

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.
[3] Mundy, Sketches, ii. 51.
[4] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 136.

* Probably so called from Bhim, a giant famous in Hindu fiction, and Tal, "a piece of water."

towers. In an inclosed pleasure-ground, near the town, are three fine buildings, supported on columns and arches of stone. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 78° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHINDUS, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on the left bank of the Hansoutee Nullah, a torrent dry for a great part of the year, but spreading widely during the rains. Lat. 28° 32′, long. 76° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHINGA.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N. from Oude 61 miles. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 82° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHINGREE, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Sarun, situate equidistant between the rivers Chhota Gunduk and Jhuraie, and about six miles from each. According to Buchanan, it contains 100 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of 600. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 50 miles. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 84° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHIRANUH.—A village of the British district Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 33′, long. 75° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 119.

BHITARGANAW,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 25 miles S. of Lucknow, 34 E. of Cawnpore. Butter[2] estimates the population at 4,000, of whom fifty are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 80° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 359.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 94.

BHITREE,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town or village on the route from Benares to Ghazeepoor, 28 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 17 W. of the latter, and four N. of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 25° 35′, long. 83° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOELEE, in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the river Karamnasa, 10 miles E. of Chunar, 15 S. of Benares. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 83° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

BHOGNEEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town with a bazaar, on the route from Calpee to Cawnpore, and eight miles[2] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of

the route is good, the country well cultivated and studded with villages. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 79° 51′.

BHOGPOOR,[1]* or BAUGPOOR, in the British district of Saharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 13 miles[2] S. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, which here, according to Davidson,[3] "is split up into innumerable small and rapid streams, each perhaps eighty yards wide." About three miles below the village is a ferry over the river,[4] there 300 yards wide, rapid, and with a stony bottom. Nearly opposite the village, the Ganges becomes in February fordable for elephants and camels; and in 1828, the laden cattle of Lord Combermere's army forded it there. Bhogpoor was formerly fortified, and three ruinous bastions are yet remaining. Lat. 29° 48′, long. 78° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 136.
[3] Travels in Upper India, i. 71.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 136.

BHOJPOOR,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town five miles from the left bank of the Ganges, 50 S. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates its population at 9,000, of whom 150 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 81° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 119.

BHOJPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and nine miles N. of the former. It has a bazaar and a mosque; a proportion of the inhabitants being Mahometans. It was once a flourishing place, but was ruined in the Rohilla war, though still cottons are manufactured and dyed here to a considerable extent. The surrounding country is open, level, and fertile, producing the sugar-cane in perfection. Lat. 28° 57′, long. 78° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.
Heber, Journ. in Upper India, i. 522.

BHOJPOOR,[1] in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town a mile to the right of the route from Dinapoor to Ghazeepoor, 59 miles[2] W. of former, 40 E. of latter. It has 200 houses;[3] and, assuming the usually received average of five inmates to each, the population appears to be about 1,000. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 84° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 149.
[3] Buchanan, Survey, ii. 418.

BHOKAREREE, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

* Perhaps Baghpur, or "Tiger Town." The surrounding country is remarkably infested by tigers.[1]

[1] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 123.

on the route from Moradabad to the town of Muzuffurnugur, and 14 miles E. of the latter. It is situate near the right bank of the Ganges, in a country partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is bad. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 942 miles. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 78°.

BHOKUR.—See KERIALL.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 352.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.
[3] Archer, Tours in Northern India, i. 53.

BHONGAON,[1] the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, is on the route from Futtehgurh cantonment to that of Mynpooree, and seven miles[2] E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and "the remains[3] of a mosque, bespeaking the once respectability of the place," and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level, open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 15′, long. 79° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Walker, Map of India.

BHONTA,[1] in Rajpootana, a town in the native territory of Godwar,[2] distant S.W. from Ajmeer 91 miles. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 73° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHONTEE.—A town of Central India, in the native state of Jhansee, distant W. from Jhansee 31 miles. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 78° 11′.

[1] Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay, 217.
[2] Clune, App. to Itinerary, 55.

BHOOJ.—The capital of the native state of Cutch, a town situate at the base of a fortified hill, and containing about 20,000 inhabitants. Macmurdo observes, that "the town, when viewed from the north, has an imposing appearance; and the number of white buildings, mosques, and pagodas, interspersed with plantations of date-trees, give a stranger an idea of the respectability of the town, which is removed on entering the gates."[1] A Chinese appearance is communicated to the rajah's palace, which is a castle of good masonry, by a coat of enamel which is spread over the cupolas and roofs. A large tank has been excavated to the west of the city. In 1819 a dreadful earthquake took place, which destroyed the fort and principal buildings, and occasioned great loss of life.[2] Lat. 23° 13′, long. 69° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOOM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 200 miles. Lat. 18° 29′, long. 75° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOOMPOORA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior,

or possessions of Scindia, distant W. from Gwalior 49 miles. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 77° 30′.

BHOOMUH, in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situate in lat. 29° 16′, long. 78°.

BHOON, in the British district of Gurwhal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 38 miles S. of Sireenugur, and 41 miles W. of Almora. Lat. 29° 44′, long. 79° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOONAGEER,[1] or BHONGIR, in the territory of Hyderabad, a town at the south-west base of a mountain,[2] distant N.E. from the city of Hyderabad 32 miles. Close to the westward of it is a tank of considerable size, and in the same direction beyond the tank extends a well-cultivated, populous country. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 78° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trigonometrical Survey Map.

BHOONG BARA.—A pergunnah or district of Sinde, in the vicinity of Subzulcote. It contains fifteen villages, and when subject to the Talpoor ameers of Khyerpoor, yielded an annual revenue of 60,000 rupees. This territory had been wrested by the ameers from the khan of Bhawlpoor, but in the beginning of 1843 the British authorities in Sinde transferred it to Mahomed Bhawl Khan, the ruler of Bhawlpoor, as a reward for his zealous and long-tried friendship. The principal place, Bhoong, is situate on the left bank of the Indus, in lat. 28° 24′, long. 69° 50′. Correspondence on Sinde, 255, 445, 501, 507.

BHOORA.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's territory, distant N.E. from Nagpoor 85 miles. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 80° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOORPAH, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir, on the route to Hiundes, and 17 miles S. of the Juwahir Pass. It is situate on the left bank of the river Goree, which runs 140 feet below, and is crossed by a bridge close to the village. Elevation of the village above the sea 10,836 feet. Lat. 30° 22′, long. 80° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

BHOORS PEAK,[1] in Sirmoor, a summit of the lower Himalayas, commanding an extensive prospect. On the top is a small Hindoo temple. Elevation above the sea 6,439 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 46′, long. 77° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 220.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOOSKEE, in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bhagulpore to Patna, 15 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 85° 27′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

BHOOSNUGRA, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh cantonment, 28 miles[1] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent, the country highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 78° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trig. Surv. Report.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 52—Coulthard, on the Trap Formation of the Saugor District.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 498—Shakespear, Note on the Navigation of the River Nerbudda.

BHOPAL.[1]—A native state in Malwa, presidency of Bengal, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General. It is bounded on the north by Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia, and the British district of Bairseah; on the north-east and south-east by the Saugor and Nerbudda territory; on the south-west by the possessions of Holkar and of Scindia; and on the north-west by Scindia's districts and Omutwarra. It lies between lat. 22° 32′ and 23° 46′, and long. 76° 25′ and 78° 50′; is 157 miles in length from east to west, and 76 in breadth from north to south. The area is estimated at 6,764 square miles.[2] The extreme southern part of the territory is a portion of the valley of the Nerbudda, from which river the ground rises northward to the Vindhya range. The greater part of Bhopal lies on the other side of the range, and is a table-land sloping northward from it. The range holds a direction from north-east to south-west. There seems to be little precise information as to its height, but the elevation[3] above the sea of one peak near Raysen is something more than 2,500 feet. From the general inclination of the country towards the north, most of the rivers flow in that direction; but a few of no great size find their way through the gorges of the Vindhya to the Nerbudda. That great river touches on the territory in lat. 23° 2′, long. 78° 43′, and flowing in a south-westerly direction, forms the south-east boundary for about 134 miles, passing from it in lat. 22° 33′, long. 77° 8′. It is navigable[4] from Hosungabad downwards towards Hindia during the rains. The Dhasan, a tributary of the Betwa, rises in the north-east corner of the territory, through which it holds a course probably not exceeding ten or twelve miles. The Betwa, rising twenty-eight miles south of the town of Bhopal, flows in a direction generally north-easterly, and receiving the small river

Bes, descending from the tank of Bhopal, crosses the northern frontier of the country into the Gwalior territory. It is probably little more than a great torrent during its passage through the territory of Bhopal. The length of its course therein is about fifty miles. The Parbutti, rising at the western end of the territory, twenty miles from the town of Ashta, and flowing north-east about thirty miles, there becomes the boundary for about forty-five miles in the same direction, and then passes into Gwalior. The Newuj, which rises a few miles south-west of Ashta, flows across its western extremity, in a direction from south to north, for about twenty miles, and passes into the Gwalior territory. The country does not appear to contain any natural lakes, as the tanks at Bhopal are obviously artificial.

The prevailing geological formation appears to be trap[5] overlying sandstone. Minerals are few and unimportant. Coal may, perhaps, be found in the southern part of the territory near the frontier, as it is abundant in the Saugor and Nerbudda district of the British government. Red earthy iron-ore[6] is found in several places, but is of poor quality. Rock salt is met with in the vicinity of Bhopal. Water seems abundant. "Whether a well be sunk in the trap or the sandstone,[7] the water is always found at a very easy distance. It may often be come upon, even during the dry season, within three feet of the surface, in the valleys; sometimes it will be as low as twenty-five feet, whilst the medium is about twelve, and from that to fifteen." From this circumstance, and the fertility of the soil (probably a disintegrated trap), the country is productive, and provisions abundant and cheap.

A considerable portion of the population, as well as the nawaub or sovereign, are of Patan lineage, descended from a colony settled in the territory in the time of Aurungzebe.[8] With these are intermixed Patans who have more lately migrated from Rohilcund; and in the town of Bhopal and some others are many of the Borah tribe,[9] or commercial Mahomedans, who have migrated from Guzerat. The great mass of the population, however, is Hindoo, comprising Brahmins, Rajpoots, Soodars, and some other less-important and less easily defined denominations, as well as the hill tribe known as Ghonds, who are believed[1] to have been occupants of the

5 As. Res. xviii. 61—Coulthard, on the Trap Formation of the Sagar District.

6 Id. 70.

7 Id. 64.

8 Sutherland, Sketches of Pol. Relations, 124. Prinsep, Trans. in India, i. 235.

9 Malcolm, Central India, ii. 111.

1 Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 341.

country at a period antecedent to the appearance of those with whom they now share it. If the relative density of the population be taken at the rate assumed by Malcolm for Central India generally—ninety-eight[2] to the square mile—the aggregate will amount to 662,872.

[2] Central India, ii. 222.

Bhopal is ruled by a sovereign having the title of nawaub, but his power appears to be in some degree limited, as the government, according to Sutherland,[3] "is more of a popular form than any other Mahomedan government in India. The principles which govern the Affghan councils of Central Asia having infused themselves into this small colony planted in the very heart of India."

[3] Sketches, 127.

The revenues of Bhopal were in 1790 estimated at ten lacs of rupees (100,000*l.*), but at a subsequent period, when Mahratta depredations and encroachments were at their height, they sank as low as one lac (10,000*l.*). In 1820 they were estimated at nine lacs, and in 1848 they had reached twenty-two lacs, or 220,000*l.*[4]

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

The principal routes are, 1. from north-east to south-west, from Saugor,[5] through the town of Bhopal, to Mhow; 2. from north to south, from Bhilsa to Hosungabad, and thence to Nagpore; 3. from south-east to north-west, from Hosungabad to Neemuch; 4. from east to west, from Jubbulpoor, through Hosungabad, to Mhow.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 258.

The principal towns—Bhopal, the capital, Islamnagar, Ashta, Sihor, Raisen—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

In the earliest recorded period, the present territory of Bhopal was divided between Malwa and Gondwana, the common boundary[6] passing through the town of Bhopal, one gate of which was in the former territory, the other in the latter. The existing state of Bhopal was founded by Dost Mahommad Khan, an Affghan adventurer, who having obtained the government of a district in Malwa by the favour of Aurungzebe,[7] succeeded, in 1723, in expelling several Hindoo proprietors. Thereupon he fortified the town of Bhopal, built for his residence the fort of Futtyghur adjoining it, and on the death of Aurungzebe he assumed the title of nawaub. In 1778, when the British army commanded by General Goddard marched across[8] the greater part of Hindostan, the state of Bhopal

[6] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 483.

[7] Id. i. 350.

[8] Id. 366.

8

was the only Indian power which manifested a friendly spirit;[9] and in 1809, when another British expedition, commanded by General Close, appeared in that part of India, the nawaub of Bhopal earnestly, but in vain, petitioned to be received under British protection. "The siege of Bhopal,[1] which followed in 1813, by divisions of Scindia's and the Nagpore army, amounting to fifty or sixty thousand men, is one of the most remarkable in later days; and the conduct of the chief, whose garrison at the commencement of the siege did not exceed eight or ten thousand men, is the theme of praise and the admiration of the Mahomedans of India." The siege lasted nine months, and after it was raised the state appeared destined to enjoy but little repose. In the same year a movement by the disciplined Mahratta battalions of General Baptiste was directed against Bhopal; but the meditated attack was abandoned, and it is believed through the intervention of the British government.[2] These friendly offices led the way to the treaty of 1818.[3] Most of the articles of this treaty are of the usual character,—protection by the British government, and acknowledgment of its supremacy by that of Bhopal, with an understanding for subordinate co-operation. By the last article, excepting that formally announcing its conclusion, and containing the engagement for the ratification, the British government, on account of the zeal and fidelity of the nawaub, gratuitously bestowed on him in perpetuity the district of Ashta and four others. These districts, which had been taken from the Peishwa, were of considerable value. The prince with whom this treaty was negotiated lived but a short time after its conclusion, having met his death from a pistol accidentally discharged by a child. His nephew, an infant, was thereupon declared his successor, and betrothed to the infant daughter of the deceased prince. An attempt subsequently made to disturb the succession was put down by an intimation that the British government was prepared to maintain his claim, if necessary, by force. "During the minority of the prince," says Sutherland,[4] "the form of administration was somewhat remarkable. The widow of the late nawaub was considered the head of the administration; the other influential persons being a Mahomedan, a Hindoo, and a Christian." Of the last Sir John Malcolm thus speaks:—"Shahzed Musseah,[5] or Belthazzar Bourbona, with whom I

[9] Sutherland, Sketches of Relations, 124.

[1] Id. 125. Malcolm, Central India, i. 396-410.

[2] Prinsep, Trans. in India, i. 235, et seq.

[3] Treaties with Native Powers, i. 635.

[4] Sketches, ut supra, 127.

[5] Central India, i. 420.

am well acquainted. This person, who is an able man and a brave soldier, is the descendant of a Frenchman called Bourboun, who had come to India in the time of the emperor Akber."

By the treaty of 1818,[6] article six, it was stipulated that the state of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry, for the service of the British government. In 1824, an arrangement[7] was effected, by which the proportions of the contingent were altered to 300 cavalry and 673 infantry, with two six-pounders manned by twenty gunners. This change was made with the view of operating as an inducement for allowing the force to be placed under European command. According to the latest returns, the contingent at present consists of three troops of cavalry, numbering 259 men; six companies of infantry, 522 men; forty-eight artillerymen, and four European officers. In addition to the contingent, the military force at the disposal of the state, inclusive of the quotas of the jaghiredars, or feudal chieftains, consists of 4,246 men[8] of all arms of the service.

[6] Treaties with Native Powers, i. 635.

[7] Sutherland, 128.

[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

In 1827 a new dispute arose. The nawaub had attained an age when he might expect to be admitted to the unrestricted exercise of his authority, but the begum (widow of the late nawaub) refused to surrender it, on the ground, that as the right of the claimant resulted from her adoption of him, it remained in abeyance during her life. She also refused to sanction his marriage with her daughter, and declared the betrothal void, assigning a reason not necessary to be here discussed. The British government expressed an opinion in favour of the claim of the young nawaub, and in opposition to that of the begum, but did not attempt to enforce its views by the only arguments which seemed likely to be effective. The results were, that the begum triumphed, and the once adopted, but now rejected heir, was compelled to forego his pretensions both to the government and to the begum's daughter, resigning them in favour of a younger brother. When this new candidate attained an age to assert his claims, the begum appeared as unwilling to yield to them as to those of the unfortunate aspirant who had preceded him. On various pleas she postponed the intended marriage of the prince with her daughter, and was evidently determined to retain him as long

as possible in a state of pupilage. The marriage, however, at length took place; but this event wrought no change in the feelings of the begum, or, if any, it was that of inflaming her animosity towards the young nawaub. The contest for power continued until the ultimate mode of arbitration was resorted to, and the collision ended in favour of the nawaub. Under this prince an additional sum was set apart for the support of the contingent. But his reign was brief, and on his death the succession passed to his daughter, a child only six years of age, her future husband being regarded as the eventual ruler of Bhopal. A regency was of course appointed, and was subsequently replaced by another, including the begum, under which various useful reforms have been effected.*

BHOPAL.[1] †—The principal place of the territory of the same name. The town is surrounded by a wall of masonry[2] about two miles in circuit, within which is a fort also of masonry, but all much dilapidated. Outside the town is a large gunge or commercial quarter,[3] with wide straight streets, but manifesting like appearances of decay. On the south-west of the town, and on a huge solid rock, is a fort[4] called Futtygurh, having a rampart of masonry with square towers all much dilapidated, though the residence of the nawaub, the sovereign of the state. On the south-west of the fort is a lake[5] about four ‡ miles and a half in length, and a mile and a half in breadth; and on the east of the town another, two miles in length. Both appear to be artificial, yet have considerable depth, and abound[6] in fish and alligators. From the former issues the Bess[7] river; from the latter the Patra. Bhopal is the seat of the British political residency.[8] The place is said to have derived its name[9] from its Rajpoot founder, the minister to the celebrated Hindoo rajah Bhoj. Being noted for its fine tank, it is often denominated[1] Bhopal Tal,§ or Bhopal's Lake. Distant E. from Oojein 105 miles; S.W. from

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Reg. ii. 290.
[3] As. Res. vi. 31 —Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.
[4] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 483.
[5] Id. ib.
[6] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 251.
[7] Malcolm, ut supra.
[8] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part ii. 58.
[9] Malcolm, ut supra, i. 12.
[1] As. Res. vi. 31.

* The historical notice of the Bhopal administration is given upon the authority of the Political Dispatches to India, dated 27 May, 1835; 23 March, 1836; 5 January, 1838; 17 August, 1838; 26 January, 1842; 21 May, 1845; 21 February, 1849; 31 July, 1850; 18 June, 1851.

† Bopal and Bopaul of Rennell.[1]

[1] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 132.

‡ A writer in the Asiatic Res. vi. 31, says six miles.

§ Tal, "pond, or small lake."[1]

[1] Shakespear, Dict. col. 484.

Saugor, 100; S.W. from Allahabad, 325; S. from Agra, by Saugor, 335; N.W. from Nagpore, 185; N.W. from Calcutta, by Sambulpore and Nagpore, 790. Lat. 23° 14', long. 77° 33'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 291.

BHOPALPOOR.[1]—A town of Omutwarra, in Malwa, tributary to Scindia, situate on the route from Neemuch to Saugor, 157 miles[2] E. of former, 149 W. of latter. It is situate on the right or east bank of the river Newuj, and appears to have been a British cantonment, subsequently done away with, as Garden styles it "old cantonment." Lat. 23° 48', long. 76° 56'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 483.
[3] Id. ii. 348.

BHOPAWAR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a ruinous town containing about 130 houses. It is held by the petty rajah of Amjerrah, who pays[2] an annual tribute of 2,000 rupees. Distant S.W. of Oojein 64 miles, S.W. of Gwalior 330. Elevation above the sea 1,836[3] feet. Lat. 22° 35', long. 75° 1'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOPRA, in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, a town on the left bank of the river Seer, 42 miles S.E. of Tatta. Lat. 24° 12', long. 68° 19'.

BHOPRA.—See BAPOORUH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHORANEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 56 miles. Lat. 25° 37', long. 72° 43'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. vi. 28—Hunter, Narr. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.

BHORASO,[1] in the native territory of Gwalior, a considerable town on the left or west bank of the river Betwa,[2] facing the town of Koorwaee, on the opposite bank. Lat. 24° 8', long. 78° 1'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOREE.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or rajah of Berar's dominions, distant S. from Nagpoor 15 miles. Lat. 20° 56', long. 79° 3'.

[1] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 439.

BHORE GHAUT, in the North Concan, or collectorate of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a pass through the ghauts on the route from Bombay to Poona, 40 miles S.E. of the town of Bombay, and about the same distance N.W. of the town of Poona. It was considered the key of the Deccan in the early wars of the East-India Company with the Mahrattas of Poona; and in 1781, General Goddard, under such an impression, proposed to fortify it;[1] but the proposal fell to the ground, being disapproved by the governor and council of Bombay. The pass is now traversed by an excellent road connecting the cities

of Bombay and Poona. Sir John Malcolm, to whom the merit of this work is due, observes, "It[2] is impossible for me to give a correct idea of this splendid work, which may be said to break down the wall between the Concan and the Deccan. It will give facility to commerce, be the greatest convenience to troops and travellers, and lessen the expense of European and other articles to all who reside in the Deccan." Tolls are levied at this pass according to rates prescribed by law, and which are to be limited to the amount necessary for keeping the road over the ghaut in good repair.[3] Lat. 18° 48′, long. 73° 24′.

[2] Appendix to Report from Select Committee of House of Commons on Affairs of the East-India Company, Aug. 1832, i. Public, p. 114, vol. iv.
[3] Acts of the Government of India, ii. of 1837, and viii. of 1838. Bombay Pub. Disp. 13 July, 1853. Friend of India Newspaper, July, 1852, p. 423.

BHOREKPOOR,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Etawa to Futtehgurh, and 14 miles[2] S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is very bad; the country fertile and highly cultivated.[3] Lat. 27° 12′, long. 79° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.
[3] Archer, Tours, ii. 23.

BHORUH, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Rewaree, 35 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 76° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHORUNPOOR,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left* bank of the Ganges, 522 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by water, or if the Sunderbund passage be taken, 899; or by land, 425; E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment, 50. Lat. 25° 45′, long. 84° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 160, 161, 163.

BHOTAN.[1]—A native territory on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal, situate among the mountains forming the southern slope of the Himalayas. It is bounded on the north by Thibet; on the east by tracts inhabited by uncivilized mountain tribes; on the south by the British districts of Assam and Goalpara, and by the native state of Cooch Behar; and on the west by the native state of Sikkim. It extends from lat. 26° 18′ to lat. 28° 2′, and from long. 88° 32′ to long. 92° 30′. Its greatest length from east to west is 230 miles, its breadth 120, and it contains an area of 19,000 square miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Little appears to be known regarding the political existence

* In the surveyor-general's map it is erroneously set down on the right bank, and consequently in British district Shahabad.

of this native state until late in the last century. In 1772, the territory of Cooch Behar being invaded and ravaged by the Booteahs, its ruler had recourse to the British government for military aid, which being granted, the Booteahs were expelled, pursued, and attacked within their own dominions. The Booteahs in their turn solicited the mediation of the authorities of Thibet, who, proposing a cessation of hostilities, a treaty of peace was in 1774[2] concluded between the British and the rajah of Bhotan. From this period little intercourse appears to have taken place with Bhotan, until the occupation by the British of Assam. In the interim, the Booteahs, taking advantage of the weakness of the native government of Assam, had seized upon several tracts of low lands lying at the foot of the mountains, called Dooars or Passes; and these were used as the means of committing depredations within the British territories. The mission of Captain Pemberton, for the purpose of putting an end to these grievances, having failed in its object, and all other means of obtaining redress and security proving alike unsuccessful, it became necessary to attack the Dooars, and measures were accordingly taken, by which they were brought under British management.[3]

[2] Treaties with Native Powers. Pemberton, Report on Bhotan, 34.

[3] India Pol. Disp. 11 May, 1841. Id. 26 Jan. 1842. Id. 6 Oct. 1852.

BHOTIYA COOSY.—One of the principal tributaries of the river Coosy. It rises on the southern face of the main Himalaya range, about lat. 28° 28′, long. 86° 15′, and flowing through Nepal in a southerly direction for 100 miles, falls into the San Coosy about lat. 27° 28′, long. 85° 41′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

BHOUNRAHA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor, and 17 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the river Gurra, the bed of which is 250 yards wide, and fordable from November to June; the depth of water in that interval being usually about two feet. After the rains have set in, the passage must be made by ferry. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 79° 49′.

BHOUPURUH,[1] or BHOPERA, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and nine miles[2] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

route is good; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 42′, long. 77° 24′.

BHOUROOPOOR, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 38 miles N.W. of the city of Mirzapoor, and higher up the stream; 758 N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 935 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 82° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOVANI.—A river taking its rise amongst the southern spurs of the Koondah group of the Neilgherries, about lat. 11° 15′, long. 76° 4′. At the Madoor, or Shoondaputty Ghaut, it receives a considerable tributary, and swelling into a large stream, continues an easterly course, and forming a junction with the Moyaar near Danaikencotta, it flows into the Cauvery near the town of Bovanikudal, after a course of about 120 miles.

BHOWANEEPORE, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town five miles from the right bank of the Coosy river, 30 miles S.W. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 87° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWANEEPORE.[1]—One of the southern suburbs of Calcutta, and the locality of the asylum in which destitute European and country-born lunatics are maintained at the expense of government. In sanctioning the establishment of a new public asylum of this character, the home authorities have suggested the selection of a more convenient and salubrious site for the building.[2] Lat. 22° 31′, long. 88° 25′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 India Public Disp. 23 March, 1853.

BHOWANNY.—See BHEWANNEE.

BHOWAPAR,[1]* in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah, on the eastern route from Azimgurh to Goruckpore cantonment, 53 miles[2] N. of the former, 12 S. of the latter. It is situate on the river Raptee, here crossed by ferry.[2] There is sufficient encamping-ground for a regiment, and supplies may be obtained. Buchanan,[3] in his report, made forty years ago, states, "Bhowapar, where the office of police stands, contains 125 houses, huddled together, and buried in a thicket, the remains of a hedge by

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Tables of Routes, 57.

3 Survey of Eastern India, ii. 374.

* Erroneously named Bellipar in Garden,[1] and in Tassin's great map of Bengal and Behar.

1 Tables of Routes, 57.

which the town was defended." It has a market; and, allowing six persons to each house, the population appears to be 750. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 83° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWDA,[1] or BHOURA.—A jaghire or feudal dependency of Colapore, within the presidency of Bombay. Its centre is in lat. 26° 33′, long. 73° 53′. The climate is unhealthy, and the country wild and rugged, a great part being overrun with thick jungle. The people are hardy, and of a warlike temperament; and until lately travelling through the tract was attended with danger. A line of road, intended to traverse it, will materially conduce to its improvement. Where cultivated, the products are rice and the inferior grains. The forests supply the adjacent parts with wood, which is floated down the streams after the monsoon. The revenue is something more than 50,000 rupees,[2] and the military force of the chief amounts to about 500 men.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWGAON,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, six miles[2] N. of Mirzapoor, or lower down the stream; 714 N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 891 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 82° 32′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 260—Macmurdo, Remarks on Province of Kattiwar.

BHOWNUGGUR,[1] in the British district of Ahmedabad, in the peninsula of Kattywar, a town near the west coast of the Gulf of Cambay. It is situate[2] on a small stream which falls into the gulf at a few miles' distance, and is converted by the tide into a good and safe harbour for shipping; and in consequence is a place of extensive trade.[3] Though under the jurisdiction of the British district of Ahmedabad, it is the residence of the rana or chief of Gohilwar, hence called thakoor of Bhownuggur. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 90 miles; Bombay, N., 200. Lat. 21° 45′, long. 72° 10′.

[2] Tod, Travels in Western India, 260.

[3] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 82.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWPOOR,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the town of Agra to Jeypore, and 27 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is generally good, though in a few places heavy; the country rather fertile, and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 77° 40′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWRA.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S.W. from Bhopal 44 miles. Lat. 22° 55′, long. 76° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWREH, in the British district of Poonah, presidency

of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the river Beema, 85 miles S.E. of Poonah. Lat. 17° 58′, long. 75° 1′.

BHOWURGURREE.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's dominions, distant S.E. from Nagpoor 170 miles. Lat. 19° 11′, long. 80° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUBEEGHUR, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a fort close to the left bank of the Kalee Nuddee (east), 10 miles E. of Allyghur cantonment, 52 miles N.E. of Agra. Lat. 27° 57′, long. 78° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUDDAWUR.—Formerly the designation of a jaghire on the banks of the Chumbul, from which the rajahs of that name derive their title. During the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson[1] before Holkar, in 1804, the chief of Bhuddawur afforded valuable assistance to Lord Lake's division; and in acknowledgment of past services, the family hold several grants of rent-free land in the district of Agra. The present chief, being a minor, is a ward of the British government, under whose arrangements a suitable education is being bestowed upon the young prince.[2]

[1] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 1.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 1 Dec. 1847.

BHUDDUR,[1] or PUDHOR, in Sirhind, a town thirty-six miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It belongs to a Sikh chief, who has been deprived of independent authority in consequence of non-performance of feudatory obligations; and with the annexed territory, yields him an annual revenue estimated at 5,000*l.*[2] Distant N.W. of Calcutta, by way of Delhi, 1,060 miles.[3] Lat. 30° 27′, long. 75° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 281.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171.

BHUDLEE.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, or territory of the Guicowar, under the political management of the presidency of Bombay, distant S.E. from Rajkote 46 miles. Lat. 22°, long. 71° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUDOEE, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 20 miles N. from Mirzapoor, 29 miles W. of Benares. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 82° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUDOUSA, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a small town situate on the Bhagee, a tributary of the Jumna, 32 miles S.W. of the right bank of the latter river, 25 miles S.E. of the town E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of Banda, 80 miles W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 80° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUDOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from the cantonment of Mirzapoor to that of Benares, six miles[2] N.E. of the former, 21 S.W. of the latter. The route here crosses the river by ferry; and at season of low water there is about a mile of heavy sand to pass in the bed of the river. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by water 705 miles. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 82° 40′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 94.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUDRUCK, in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Balasore to Cuttack, 41 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 21°, long. 86° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUDWAS,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Mynpooree to that of Allygurh, and 34 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 78° 35′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

BHUJEE, or BEEJEE, a small hill state,[1] is bounded on the north by Sooket, in the Punjab, from which it is separated by the Sutlej; on the east by the petty chieftainship of Goond, tributary to the state of Keonthal; on the south by Kothee Dhami and a detached district of Pateeala; and on the west by Bhagul. It is about twenty miles in length from east to west, and seven in its greatest breadth from north to south. Its area is about seventy miles, its centre lying in about lat. 31° 13′, long. 77° 16′. It is a long narrow strip of land, extending along the left bank of the Sutlej, and up the declivity of the mountains which rise south of that river. Previously to the invasion of the Goorkhas, it was one of the twelve lordships[2] occupying the country between the rivers Tonse and Sutlej; and on the expulsion of those aggressors, was by the British government conferred on the present family. It comprises[3] ten pergunnahs, having a population, estimated, perhaps too highly, at 25,000, and a revenue of 3,000*l.*; out of which a tribute of 144*l.* is paid to the East-India Company. The rana has about 1,000 armed retainers.

[2] Fraser, Tour to Himalaya, 52.

[3] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 112-329. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841.

BHUGOO, or BHUGGU, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Nagor to Bickaneer, and 22 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 73° 37′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

BHUGWANPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpoor, and 15 miles S.E. of the former place. The road in this part of the route is generally good, the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 79° 38′. Id. 84.

BHUGWAN TALAO,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapoor cantonment to Saugor, 13 miles[2] S.W. of the former, 74 N.E. of the latter. Supplies are scarce, the neighbouring country being very barren.[3] The route in this part is an excellent made road. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 82° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 262.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 374.

BHUGWUNPOOR, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Hurdwar, and 18 miles E. of the former town. It is situate in a level and cultivated country, and can yield considerable supplies. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 963 miles. Lat. 29° 56′, long. 77° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 312.

BHUGWUNTGURH,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a village on the route from Agra to Boondee, 130 miles S.W. of former, 67 N.E. of latter.[2] It is situate at the base of a hill, on the top of which is a fort. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 76° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. vi. 71.

BHUKRA,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Muttra, and five miles[2] S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 49′, long. 78° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

BHUMAL,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Loodiana to Ferozpoor, and 23 miles W. of the former town. It is situate a mile and a half from the left bank of the Sutlej, in an open country, partially cultivated, and having in general a sandy soil. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,125 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 56′, long. 75° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 225.

BHUMREE.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N. from Oude 53 miles. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 82° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUNDRI,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 172—Mackeson, Account of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

Loodiana to Ferozpoor, and 20 miles W. of the former town. It is situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, and seems likely soon to be swept away by the violence of the current. It is meanly built of mud, the roofs of the houses being either of the same material or of thatch. There are a few shops and a mosque; most of the population consisting of Mussulmans, of Rajpoot descent. The population is about 600. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,122 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 58′, long. 75° 38′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.

Boileau, Rajwara, 103, 216.

BHUNEEANA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpoor, a small town on the route from Pokhurn to Balmeer, and 22 miles S. of the former. It is situate in a depressed tract, traversed by a torrent, the bed of which is devoid of water in the dry season; but in the rainy season there is a considerable current, which was formerly collected by an embankment, so as to form a very large tank. In 1822 the violence of the stream made a breach in the embankment, so that the tank was emptied, and though repaired in the following year at an expense of 400*l.*, it was again, in 1824, rendered useless by a fresh flood, which, making its way through all obstacles, swept over the country and destroyed a village several miles lower down. The tank has not since been repaired; but an abundant supply of good water is obtained from twenty-four wells, most of which are twenty feet deep, and some not more than ten. There is a fort thirty yards long and twenty yards broad, with four bastions, the whole being built of sun-dried brick. The population is about 2,000. Lat. 26° 39′, long. 71° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

BHUNGAR, or MINUS, in Sirmoor, a stream rising on the eastern declivity of the Chur Peak, in lat. 30° 44′, long. 77° 38′. After a course of about fifteen miles in a north-easterly direction, it falls into the Tons, in lat. 30° 46′, long. 77° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUNOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 138 miles. Lat. 15° 59′, long. 77° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

BHURHILA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpoor, and four miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 79° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHURKHORA, in the British district of Sarun, presidency

of Bengal, a town six miles W. of the route from Chupra to Bettiah, 22 miles N. of the former. Lat. 26° 5', long. 84° 46'.

BHURMSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a considerable village in the great desert, 100 miles N.E. of Jessulmeer. Lat. 27° 42', long. 72° 10'. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 187.

BHUROKHAREE,[1] in the British district Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fort on the route from Almora to Bareilly, and 30 miles S. of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the river Bullea or Goula, which here flows to the plain down a beautiful[2] and well-wooded valley. Elevation above the sea 1,709 feet. Lat. 29° 15', long. 79° 36'. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. [2] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 471.

BHUROLE.—A town in the native state of Baroda, or dominions of the Guicowar, distant N.W. from Deesa 40 miles. Lat. 24° 31', long. 71° 30'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHURTAPOOR,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town near the northern frontier towards Nepaul. It is situate in a low swampy expanse or island, at the confluence of some large streams,* which, flowing from Nepaul, fall into the Gogra at this place. Tieffenthaler[2] mentions, that in his time (eighty years ago) it was surrounded by a wall. Distant 100 miles N. of Lucknow. Lat. 28° 20', long. 81° 3'. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] i. 203.

BHURTPOOR, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Byar, 24 miles S. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 25° 44', long. 85° 32'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHURTPORE.[1]—A native state, named from its principal place, and politically connected with the government of India. It is bounded on the north by the British district Goorgaon; on the north-east by Muttra, and on the east by Agra; on the south and south-west by the Rajpoot states of Kerowlee and Jeypore; on the west by that of Macherry or Alwur; and lies between lat. 26° 43'—27° 50', long. 76° 54'—77° 49'. It is about seventy-seven miles in length from north to south, and fifty in breadth. The area is stated to be 1,978 square miles.[2] The country is in general level,[3] having an average elevation of about sixty feet above the waterway of the Jumna, or probably [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Trig. Surv. Report. [3] Calcutta Gleanings of Science, ii 143.

* These are described by Tieffenthaler[1] as arms of a river, which he calls Renar: in the surveyor-general's map, the eastern branch is called Kumaar; the western, Kurnalli. Buchanan[2] calls the streams Neaula and Geruya. [1] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 203. [2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 299.

700 above the level of the sea. The principal inequalities are small detached hills in the northern part, and the slightly elevated ranges which near the town of Biana form ridges, proceeding from north-east to south-west. The sandstone of which those hills are composed is thought to "belong to that great formation[4] which occurs so extensively distributed throughout Hindostan, and which is now very generally considered identical with the new red-sandstone formation of the English geologists. The rocks of this series, which occupy so conspicuous a place in the geology of the southern boundary of the valley of the Ganges and Jumna, appear to be continued on with but little interruption into the Bhurtpore district, where they occasionally appear near the surface, though, generally speaking, they are hid from view by the great alluvial and diluvial deposits of the Gangetic provinces. These deposits in many cases seem to occupy extensive internal valleys or basins in the above formation. In the Bhurtpore district, as in other situations, the rocks of this series are characterized by the horizontal position of the strata, and by the total absence of inclosed organic remains. There are no partings interposed between the strata, and sections of the rocks exhibit a succession of huge rectilinear tables piled directly the one upon the other. These strata are remarkably free from veins or fissures of any kind, and contain few, if any, imbedded minerals; and, as far as external characters go, they have all the appearance of pure chemical deposits." There are several varieties of these sandstones, one of which is of a dark-red colour, close-grained, but soft, and easily decomposed.[5] Of a much better description is the salmon-coloured variety, which is admirably adapted for purposes where slabs of great dimensions are required, and also for ornamental architecture. About three miles south-west of the town of Bhurtpore is a low hill-range, which has a north-east and south-west direction, with an elevation in few places exceeding 200 feet.[6] The prevailing formations are stated to be graywacke, or rather transition greenstone and slate. The slopes of the hills are strewed with stones, which consist principally of conglomerates of a ferruginous nature; and several specimens of iron and manganese ores have been found in such situations: iron-ore is indeed abundant in the belt of hills flanking the Bhurtpore district. Though it does

[4] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, ii. 144.

[5] As. Res. xv. 430—Voysey, on the Building-stones of Agra. Calcutta Gleanings in Science, ii. 158, 159—Boileau, on the Sandstones near Agra.

[6] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, ii. 146, 147.

not appear that there are any deposits of either gypsum or rock-salt in this territory, the surface is very generally covered by a saline efflorescence,[7] and the soil is impregnated with saline particles to a considerable depth. The water from the greater part of the wells is brackish, the proportion of salt contained in it being frequently considerable, varying from one to three per cent. by weight. From these sources salt of inferior quality for ordinary use is procured. Its taste is bitter, and crystals deposited in the process of evaporation are occasionally tinged with iron. The northern part of the territory appears to be for the most part depressed,* so as to form an extensive irregular and shallow basin, bounded by low hills, and receiving torrents from Alwur, terminating in the jhils or small lakes of Deeg and its vicinity. The only perennial streams appear to be the Manisni[8] in the north, and the Baun river, with its tributary the Gumir, in the south; but the two latter are mere rills during the dry season.[9] The country suffers from want of water; yet the soil, though in many places sandy, is rendered highly productive by the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants in promoting its irrigation from numerous wells, some of them very deep. Heber[1] says, "The crops of corn now on the ground were really beautiful; that of cotton, though gone by, showed marks of having been a very good one; what is a sure proof of wealth, I saw several sugar-mills and large pieces of ground whence the cane had just been cleared." He adds, that the whole presented a picture of prosperous industry superior to anything which he had been led to expect, or which he had seen in the British territories since leaving the southern parts of Rohilcund. A far less favourable account is, however, given by Sleeman[2] of the aspect and productiveness of the territory; but he appears to have believed that the immediate vicinity of the town of Bhurtpore was improving.

[7] Calcutta Gleanings, ut supra, ii. 145. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1832, p. 149—Everest, on Indian Saline Deposits.

[8] Baber, Mem. 370.

[9] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

[1] Heber, Journ. i. 602.

[2] Rambles and Recollections, ii. 75, 81.

The country, exposed to the fury of the hot winds blowing from Rajpootana, has, previously to the periodical rains, an extremely sultry climate. Thorn,[3] describing its burning heat at the end of May, compares it to "the extreme glow of an iron-foundry in the height of summer; though even that," he

[3] Mem. of War in India, 345.

* Hamilton[1] says, "the country from Deeg to Bhurtpoor is so low that during the heavy rains it may be said to be completely inundated."

[1] Gazetteer, i. 233.

says, "is but a feeble comparison, since no idea can be formed of the causticity of the sandy particles which are borne along with the wind like hot embers, peeling off the skin, and raising blisters wherever they chance to fall." "The thermometer in the shade was above 130°, and numbers of soldiers on the march daily dropped dead from the effects of the heat."

Of the numbers of the population no information exists, but from the general aspect of the country, as well as from its containing several towns of importance, the relative density of population to the area may perhaps be assumed at not much less than 300 to the square mile. This estimate would furnish an aggregate of 600,000 souls. To Heber,[4] however, the population did not seem to be great.

[4] Journal, i. 603.

The rajah and most of his people are Jauts, professing Brahminism, with considerable latitude. "Whilst they retain many parts of the ancient ritual,[5] they omit others, and substitute in their place peculiar forms and usages, which, though evident innovations, are held by them in the highest esteem." The writer from whom the above passage is quoted, asserts[6] that the diabolical rite of suttee is unknown among the Jauts;* but from his remarks, it would appear that the horrible crime of female infanticide is practised to some extent.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 274—Lushington, on the Marriage Rites of the Jats.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 295.

The revenue of the rajah of Bhurtpore is stated at about 170,000*l.* per annum.

A considerable debt had been incurred by this state to the British government, and notwithstanding all interest had been remitted, a balance remained unliquidated in 1848, at which period no instalment had been paid for more than ten years. The principal was made up of the charges of the British armament which in 1827 overthrew Doorjun Sal, and of the expenses of the political agency, which had been established for the sole benefit of the state during the rajah's minority. An instalment[7] of 15,000*l.* was at length paid by the rajah, with

[7] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 1 Aug. 1849.

* The assertion is applicable only to the customs of the Jauts of Bhurtpore, who, though deriving from a common stock, have become altogether a distinct tribe from the Jit or Jat peasantry of the Punjaub, Rajpootana, and Sinde. Runjeet Singh, maharaja of the Punjaub, was of Jat lineage, and several of his wives and female slaves were burned[1] alive with his corpse.

[1] Osborne, Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing, 223. Vigne, Travels in Kashmir. Von Orlich, Travels in India, i. 170.

the understanding that a like sum should be paid off every six months until the whole should be discharged.

The military force maintained by the rajah consists of 1,500 cavalry, armed with matchlock and sword, 200 artillery, and 1,500 infantry, with a sebundy corps of about 2,200, maintained for purposes of police and revenue. A few field-pieces in addition complete the military strength of the state.

The principal towns are Bhurtpore, Deeg, Waer, Koombher, and Biana.

The chief routes[8] are, from north-east to south-west, from Muttra to Mhow, by the towns of Bhurtpore and Biana. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Muttra[9] to Nusseerabad, through the city of Bhurtpore. 3. From east to west, from Muttra[1] to Alwur, through Deeg. 4. From south-east to north-west, from Agra, through the towns of Bhurtpore, Deeg, and Koombher, to Ferozepore. 5. From east to west, from Agra to Ajmere, by Waer.

[8] Garden, Tables of Routes, 266.

[9] Ut supra, 267.

[1] Ut supra, 265.

Probably the first authentic information respecting the remote ancestors of the present possessor of Bhurtpore is to be found in Ferishta,[2] who states, that in 1026 a horde of Jauts or Juts molested Mahmood of Ghuznee on his return from Guzerat, and was nearly exterminated by him. In 1397, Tamerlane, marching towards Delhi, fell[3] in with and massacred a horde of the same race, then, as well as others of their lineage long after, noted freebooters. In 1525, the army of Baber[4] was harassed by them in his march through the Punjab. Perhaps no race more distinctly exhibits the physical traits of Hindoo lineage, and they may with probability be regarded as the aboriginal population of the plains lying along the Indus and its tributaries. Tod, in *Journal Asiatique*,[5] May, 1827, maintains that the Jauts are of the same stock as the Getæ and Massagetæ of the classical writers, the Jutes of Jutland in Denmark, and, consequently, as the Anglo-Saxon conquerors of England. He does not, however, adduce any even slightly plausible grounds for so improbable a notion. Elsewhere he states,[6] that the Kentish-men are of the same stock; to which, according to him, they owe the custom of gavel-kind; of the nature of which custom, however, he does not show himself well informed. Among other vague and

[2] i. 81. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 566.

[3] Ferishta, ut supra, i. 490.

[4] Mem. 294.

[5] As reviewed in Oriental Mag. viii. 45.

[6] Annals of Rajasthan, i. 107.

7 Id. i. 795, 797.

8 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 273—Lushington, on Marriage Rites of the Jats of Bhurtpore. Seir Mutagherin, i. 17.
9 Thornton, Gazetteer of the Countries adjacent to India on the N.W. ii. 216.
1 Idem, ii. 137. Forster, Journey, i. 312. Masson, Journey in Belochistan, &c. i. 419.
2 Or. Mag. v. 84—Sketch of the rise of the Jats.

3 Elphinstone, ut supra, ii. 553. Or. Mag. ut supra, v. 85.

inconclusive assertions, he maintains[7] that an antique inscription in his possession proves that the Jauts, proceeding from Central Asia, colonized the Punjab in 409. It may be observed, however, that the Jauts, so far from having the nomadic traits of the population of Central Asia, are generally remarkable as laborious and skilful agriculturists. The recognised claim[8] of the Jauts to a spurious descent from the Rajpoots is also irreconcilable with this theory. In Scinde they still form[9] a large portion of the population; and the Sikhs, as well in the Punjab[1] as on the left bank of the Sutlej, are generally of Jaut lineage. At a remote period they were the ruling power in the district of Biana. Three centuries ago they were subjugated by Abubeker, of Candahar, and they again[2] came into notice at Biana or its vicinity in the reign of Shahjehan (1628-1658). In the reign of Aurungzebe, the whole of the latter part of whose life was passed in the Deccan, Zorawar Singh, an opulent and influential zemindar among the Jauts, took advantage of the emperor's absence, and the consequent weakness of the government, to destroy some neighbouring zemindars, seize their possessions, and plunder* far and wide. He was overpowered, however, and taken to the presence of Aurungzebe, by whose order he was put to death. In the reign of Muhammad Shah, of Delhi, and in the year 1720, Chooraman, the elected leader[3] of the Jauts, supported the cause of the Seiads Husan Ali Khan and Abdullah, who had revolted. He was rewarded for his aid with 200,000 mohurs; but the Seiads being overcome, Chooraman incurred the enmity of the padshah. After the death of Chooraman, his son, growing in audacity, disdained to preserve any semblance

1 Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 563.

2 Or. Mag. ut supra, 85.

3 Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 511.
4 i. 17.

* Duff[1] states, "The Jats, a tribe of Shooders from the banks of the Indus, had a short time before the death of Aurungzebe established themselves in the territory between Agra and Jeypoor. Their chief, Chooraman, attained power during the confusion of the times; and the plunder of the baggage of Aurungzebe's army is said to have furnished the means of beginning the fortifications of Bhurtpoor." This statement, however, is incorrect, as Chooraman did not become the leader of the Jauts until after[2] the death of Aurungzebe. Besides, the scene of the operations of the Jauts was widely remote from that of the disasters of Aurungzebe, which occurred near Ahmednuggur.[3] According to the Seir Mutagherin,[4] during the struggle between Aurungzebe's sons Azim and Moazzim, Chooraman beset the camp of the latter for the purposes of plunder.

of subordination towards the court of Delhi. A considerable army was despatched against him, but it was utterly defeated,[4] and a rich booty gained by the Jaut victor. Sooraj Mal, grandson of Chooraman, was favoured by the rajahs of Jeypore, by whose aid the forts of Deeg[5] and Koombher were built, probably about the year 1730. Bhurtpore is noticed[6] as a place of strength about the same time, or perhaps a few years later. Sooraj Mal bore an important part in the distraction which marked the fall of the empire of Delhi. In 1754 he was enabled, by the strength of his forts, to baffle[7] the confederated forces of the Vizier Ghazi-uddin, the Mahrattas, and the Rajpoots of Jeypore, but thought it expedient to soothe his enemies by a payment equal to 70,000*l.* In 1756 he received the title of rajah.[8] Subsequently, the power and resources of the Jauts became so considerable, that in 1760, their ruler, Sooraj Mal, rajah of Bhurtpore, as he was now called, joined[9] with 30,000 men the great army of Hindoos, confederated under Sedasheo Bhao, to oppose Ahmed Shah Dooranee in his invasion of Hindostan. Alarmed at the misconduct, and irritated at the insolence of Sedasheo Bhao, Sooraj Mal seceded from the confederacy, and thus escaped the carnage of the ensuing defeat at Paniput. It was during the confusion resulting from this battle, and probably in 1761, that Sooraj[1] Mal obtained possession of Agra, by bribing the commander of the garrison; and having thus brought the power of the Jauts to the greatest height which it ever attained, he was soon after killed in action[2]* against Nujeeb ad Dawlah, commander of the forces of Delhi. Agra[3] was in 1774 wrested[4] from Nawal Singh, the son of Sooraj Mal, by Nujeef Khan, nominally the commander-in-chief of the army of Delhi, but in reality an independent potentate. Rennell[5] observes, that previously to this reverse, the Jauts of Bhurtpore "appear to have possessed a tract of country along both sides of the Jumna river, from the neighbourhood of Gwalior to that of Delhi, in length about 160 miles, and fifty broad. Colonel Dow, in 1770, estimated their revenue (perhaps extravagantly) at 200 lacs of rupees (2,000,000*l.*), and their force at 60,000 or 70,000 men."

[4] Or. Mag. ut supra, v. 85.

[5] Or. Mag. v. 86.

[6] Id. v. 88.

[7] Id. v. 88, 89. Elphinstone, Hist. ii. 626.

[8] Franklin, Hist. of Shah-Aulum, 51.

[9] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 140. Elphinstone, ii. 639. Scott, Hist. of Aurungzebe's Successors, in Appendix to Hist. of Deccan, ii. 240.

[1] Seir Mutagherin, iii. 202.

[2] Id. iii. 237, 238. Scott, ut supra, ii. 246. Or. Mag. v. 91.

[3] Scott, ii. 258.

[4] Or. Mag. v. 94. Scott, ii. 258. Franklin, 53. Seir Mutagherin, iii. 256.

[5] Mem. of Map of Hindostan, cxviii.

* There are few facts better ascertained than the mode of Sooraj Mal's death, yet Tod[1] states, "his career was cut short by a party of Baloch horse, who slew him while enjoying the chase."

[1] Annals of Rajpootana, ii. 371.

Rennell adds, that "all that remained to the Jauts after the aggression of Nujeef Khan, was the fort of Bhurtpore, situate about forty-five miles on the west of Agra, with a small territory of four or five lacs of rupees (40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.*)." After a period of great distraction, in which several rulers rose and passed away by assassination or casualty, Runjeet Singh, one of the offspring of Sooraj Mal, became rajah of Bhurtpore about the close of the eighteenth century. According to a cotemporary[6] authority, his revenue was "about twelve or thirteen lacs (120,000*l.* or 130,000*l.*), and the members of his brotherhood 50,000 or 60,000," who, says the reporter, "garrison the forts belonging to him, or take the field in time of need." He is also represented as having "5,000 or 6,000 horse and foot in constant pay." The first political relations between the British government and Bhurtpore appear to have commenced under the rule of this rajah, with whom, in September, 1803, a treaty[7] offensive and defensive was concluded, with proviso, that no tribute should be demanded from him, neither should there be any interference with the internal affairs of his raj; and in the same year the favourable feeling of the British government towards the ruler of Bhurtpore was shown by a gratuitous grant[8] of twenty pergunnahs in the district of Agra. They were ill bestowed; for in 1804, after some less overt acts of hostility, the artillery of the rajah mounted on the fortifications of Deeg[9] opened on the British troops engaged beneath its walls against the Mahratta army of Holkar. The cavalry of the rajah had also joined that of the Mahratta chief. In consequence of this hostile demonstration, the fortress of Deeg was, towards the close of the year, besieged by the British army under General, afterwards Lord Lake, and carried by storm.[1] In January, 1805, Lake invested the fort of Bhurtpore, in which, according to native report,[2] were 8,000 men. A breaching-battery of six eighteen-pounders, and one of four eight-inch and four five-and-half-inch mortars, were the means of offence with which operations were commenced against defences of vast size, massive proportions, and singular tenacity. Four successive attempts at storming were with little difficulty repelled by the well-prepared Jauts; and the British army, after a loss of 388 killed, 1,894 wounded, and

[6] Or. Mag. v. 100.

[7] Papers presented to House of Commons relating to East-India Affairs —Rajah of Bhurtpore: ordered to be printed 23rd May, 1806, p. 5.

[8] Id. 6.

[9] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 405.

[1] Thorn, 410.

[2] Creighton, Siege of Bhurtpore, 152.

fifty-two missing,—a total[3] of 2,334,* was compelled to retire. Though victorious, the rajah was obviously alarmed by the pertinacity of the besiegers, and his success was followed by overtures for peace.[4] A treaty was accordingly concluded on the 17th April, 1805. The rajah's territory was guaranteed to him; mutual aid was stipulated for, when required by either government; the rajah was bound to pay to the East-India Company twenty lacs of rupees (200,000*l.*), of which three lacs were to be paid immediately, two more in two months, three more in April, 1806, the same amount in the succeeding year, four in 1808, and the remaining five in 1809. As a bonus on good behaviour, the payment of the last instalment was to be remitted in case the rajah's conduct should prove satisfactory; but the territory granted in 1803 to the rajah, was resumed[5] by the British government. In 1825, the death of Rajah Buldeo Singh gave occasion to a dispute respecting the succession. The more powerful party maintained the claim of Doorjun Sal, the deceased rajah's brother. Sir David Ochterlony, the British political agent for Rajpootana, favoured the supporters of Buldeo Singh, the infant son of the late rajah, and to carry his views into effect assembled[6] a well-appointed army of 15,000 men, with a train of 100 pieces of artillery, and marched towards Bhurtpore; but his operations were peremptorily countermanded by the chief government, though subsequently, towards the close of the same year, indications of hostile feelings in Doorjun Sal appeared to point out the expediency of his deposal and the establishment of the infant Buldeo Singh in his place. To effect this purpose, Lord Combermere, commander-in-chief, invested the town with an army computed[7] to exceed 20,000 men, with 112 pieces of ordnance, besides fifty belonging to the horse-artillery. The fire of the besieging batteries, though maintained with great vigour, being found not to make a satisfactory impression on the defences, which were constructed of mud, supported and bound by beams and logs, recourse was had to mining; and on the 18th January, 1826, a mine of great dimensions having been sprung with good effect, the place was stormed and taken, after a

[3] Part Third of Appendix to the Notes (printed at Fort William, 15th Dec. 1803) relating to late transactions in the Mahratta Empire, pp. 261, 264, 265, 275, 276.

[4] Treaties and Engagements with Native Princes and States, i. 710.

[5] Papers presented to the House of Commons relating to East-India Affairs—Rajah of Bhurtpore: ordered to be printed, 23rd May, 1806, p. 44.

[6] Or. Mag. iv. 80.

[7] Creighton, Narrat. of Siege of Bhurtpore, 9.

* Hamilton[1] makes the total amount 3,100. According to Thorn,[2] "we had 3,100 men, with 103 officers, killed or wounded."

[1] Gazetteer, i. 234.

[2] Mem. of War in India, 458.

desperate resistance made for an hour by the garrison, of whom 6,000[8] are reported to have been killed. The garrison was computed at the commencement of the siege to amount to 20,000[9] men; and all who escaped the carnage were made prisoners. The total[1] loss on the part of the British was 103 killed, 466 wounded, and nine missing. Doorjun Sal attempting to escape, was taken prisoner, with his wife and two sons. The ordnance captured amounted to 133 serviceable pieces, and two broken and dismounted.

[8] Creighton, 44.
[9] Id. 11.
[1] Id. 125.

The amount[2] of prize-money distributed was 481,100*l*. The other Jaut forts, Biana,[3] Waer, Koombher, Deeg, and Kama, were forthwith surrendered. The fortifications of the city of Bhurtpore were completely dismantled, the infant Bulwunt Singh was established as rajah, and a treaty concluded, by which the indemnification of the British government for the expenses of the war was stipulated for,[4] and the admission of a resident political agent agreed to. Doorjun Sal was deported to Benares,[5] where, until his death,[6] which occurred in 1851, he received from the British government an allowance of 50*l*. per month, his mother and son having an allowance of the same amount for their support. Some years after these transactions, the rajah, on attaining competent age, was admitted to the exercise of the sovereign authority. The British troops were withdrawn;[7] but the reconstruction of the fortifications of Bhurtpore has been interdicted.[8] According to the representation of the British resident, the reigning prince is conspicuous for the efficiency of his administration, and for the personal kindness which he manifests in his intercourse with his subjects.[9]

[2] Id. 148, 149.
[3] Id. 128.
[4] Id. 49.
[5] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 13, 14.
[6] India Pol. Disp. 19 Feb. 1851.
[7] India Pol. Disp. 11 Nov. 1835. Id. 2 April, 1836.
[8] Id. 31 Jan. 1844.
[9] Id. 24 Nov. 1852.

BHURTPORE,[1]* the principal place of the territory of the same name, is a rather large town, being three miles in length,† one and a quarter in breadth, and about eight in circumference. Its site is somewhat depressed; and this circumstance, in a military point of view, contributes to its strength, as the water of a neighbouring jhil, or small lake, being higher than the ditch of the town, can be discharged into it in such a

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Bhartpur[1] of the Oordoo authorities; Bharatpur of Lushington;[2] Bhartpour,[3] Bhurtpore, and Bhurtpoor of the British writers.[4]

† By measurement on the ground plan in map accompanying Creighton's Narrative.

[1] Busawun Lal, Mem. of Ameer Khan, translated by Prinsep, 61.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 273, on Marriage Rites of the Jats.
[3] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, cxix.
[4] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 13.

volume as to render it unfordable. This precaution having been taken on the occasion of Lord Lake's attack in 1805,[2] the difficulty of gaining the breaches was one of the main causes of the ill success of that attempt. A movement to flood the ditch at the commencement of the siege by Lord Combermere in 1825, was rendered abortive by the promptness[3] of a British detachment, which took post so as effectually to prevent the opening of a passage for the flow of water from the jhil. The defences of the town and of the fort within it having been dismantled, those celebrated works are now shapeless piles of mud,* and the town itself is merely a great collection of hovels,[4] presenting nothing interesting to the traveller. The dismantled fort, or citadel, contains the palace of the rajah, consisting of "three[5] detached buildings; one for the chief, another for the females of his family, and the third for his court of justice." Tieffenthaler, writing of its state about seventy years ago, describes[6] it as a town recently built by the Jat ruler, who in a short time converted it from an insignificant place into a populous city, inclosed with a wall and ditch. Lord Lake gives[7] a perspicuous description of its condition at the commencement of his siege in 1805:—" A mud wall of great height and thickness, and a very wide and deep ditch, everywhere surrounded it. The fort is situated at its eastern extremity, and is of a square figure. One side of that square overlooks the country; the remaining three sides are within the town. It occupies a situation that appears more elevated than the town, and its walls are said to be higher, and its ditch of greater width and deepness. The circumference of both town and fort is upwards of eight miles, and their walls in all that extent are flanked with bastions at short distances, on which are

[2] Letter from Lord Lake to Governor-Gen. Papers presented to the House of Commons, printed May, 1806.

[3] Creighton, Narrat. of Siege of Bhurtpore, 5.

[4] Creighton, ix. Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, ii. 78.

[5] Sleeman, ii. 78.

[6] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 149.

[7] Ut supra in letter to Governor-General, 37.

* The young rajah, after attaining majority, seemed disposed to restore Bhurtpore[1] to its former condition, and entered upon works which would have amounted nearly to a reconstruction of the fortifications destroyed by orders of the British government. The Governor-General observed, in reference to this, that "as none of the states under your superintendence can require walls for their own safety, and as such walls may be used against, not for us, and will never be used by us," he conceived that it would be better not to allow them to be rebuilt. The measure of repair, however, which had been usual, was permitted, and the walls allowed to be kept in a condition (in the rajah's words) "to keep out thieves and wild beasts."

[1] India Pol. Disp. 31 Jan. 1844.

mounted a very numerous artillery.* The place derives a considerable degree of its strength from the great quantity of water which its situation enables it to command." He adds: "The town and fort were very amply supplied with all kinds of provisions and military stores. Bhurtpore had long been the great mart of these for the different countries of Hindostan, and they had been accumulated by the rajah for the present exigency."

Notwithstanding the prejudicial effects produced by its capture in 1826, and the meanness of its buildings, Bhurtpore is considered to be still a thriving place, owing probably to its having considerable transit-trade,[8] especially in the salt of the Sambur Lake, in Rajpootana. The population has been estimated at 100,000, which seems a large number for the capital of so small a state, yet may appear the less improbable when the great extent of the town itself is taken into consideration. The place was, after Lord Lake's attack, much enlarged,[9] so that the fort, of which one side then overlooked the country, was subsequently quite inclosed within the city walls.

[8] Creighton, x.

[9] Id. ix.

Bhurtpore was probably founded in the early part of the eighteenth century, when the Jats of this part of India were becoming powerful, and was perhaps named after Bharat, a legendary † character of great note in Hindoo lore. It is considered to be under the tutelary influence of Krishna, and during the first siege, in 1805, some of the native soldiers in the British service declared[1] that they distinctly saw the town defended by that divinity, "dressed in yellow garments, and armed with his peculiar weapons, the bow, mace, conch, and pipe." Distant W. from Agra 34 miles,[2] S.W. from Muttra 22, S. from Delhi 119, N.W. from Calcutta by Agra 817. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 77° 33′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 284—Lushington, on the Marriage Rites of the Jats.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 6.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHURWAREH, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town six miles N. of the route from Mozufferpoor to Purneah, 23 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 85° 49′.

* Jacquemont, who never visited Bhurtpore, expresses[1] himself very slightingly respecting it:—"*Bhurtpour n'était qu'une bicoque, qui ne pouvait se défendre contre la science des Européens.*"

[1] Voyage, v. 75.

† Bharata, brother of Rama. The celebrated mythological poem Mahabharata was denominated[1] after him.

[1] Ward, View Hist. Lit. of Hindoos, iv. 429.

BHURWAROO,[1] in the British district of Humerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route by Keitha from Jubbulpore to Calpee, 65 miles S. of the latter.[2] Water is plentiful, but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 79° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 115.

BHUTEURA, a village in the hill state of Joobul, Cis-Sutlej territory, is situate on the route from Chepal to Deohra, and four miles N. of the former place. It is laid down in the trigonometrical survey under the name of Briteowry. Lat. 30° 58′, long. 77° 40′.

Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 153.

BHUTNEER, or BHUTNAIR.[1]*—A town at present belonging to the rajah of Bikaneer, but formerly the principal place of Bhuttiana, or the country of the Bhattis or Bhuttis. Tod[2] gives it as his opinion, that "to a colony of this race Bhutnair owes its name, though not its existence. The whole of the northern part is called Nair in the ancient geographical nomenclature of Maroosthali; and when some of the Bhatti clans became proselytes to Islam, they changed the vowel *a* to *u*, to distinguish them from the parent stock, that is to say, Bhatti for Bhutti." This emigration of the Bhatti Rajputs is stated by Thomas[3] to have taken place about six centuries ago. They permanently established themselves as the predominant class, though the majority are Jats, supposed to be the aboriginal population of the country. Though the surrounding country is now a desert, and water can seldom be met with outside the town at a less distance than twelve miles,[4] it was formerly well watered, cultivated, and populous, as appears from the numerous sites of towns and villages built of excellent brick. The universal desolation and depopulation is attributed by Colvin[5] to the want of water, caused by the inhabitants of the protected Sikh states further north, who, for the purposes of irrigation, dam up the Gagur and other rivers, and cause them to spread over the country, where they are lost by absorption and evaporation. Sharifuddin,[6] however, describing its attack by Tamerlane in 1397, mentions that the surrounding country was then a desert, and that the town was supplied with water

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 211. Boileau, Rajwara, 187.

[3] Memoirs by Francklin, 171.

[4] Francklin, ut supra, 173.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 107, on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.

[6] Histoire de Timur, trad. par Petis de la Croix, iii.

* Bhutnair is the spelling of Tod; Batner appears to be the spelling of Ferishta;[1] Batnir is that in the translation of Sharifuddin by Petis de la Croix;[2] Batneir is the spelling of Price.[3]

[1] Briggs, iv. 614.
[2] iii. 85.
[3] Mahommedan History, iii. 243.

from a great lake filled by inundations. He adds, that the transit-trade had rendered it very wealthy. It surrendered to the invaders, who, however, finding occasion for quarrel, began to plunder and massacre the inhabitants; and they in despair having slaughtered their women and children, rushed on the Moguls, great numbers of whom fell, until the Bhattis[7] were slain to a man, and the place so utterly demolished, that no trace remained of human habitation. It was subsequently rebuilt and fortified, and belonged to the maharajah of Bickaner in 1800, when it was attacked by the bold adventurer George Thomas,[8] to whom it capitulated after the rampart had been breached. The Bhattis at that time formed a collection of hordes of freebooters, who held the tract now forming the northern part of Bahawulpoor and of Bickaner, the southern of Sirhind, and that part of the British district of Hurriana west of Hansee. Thomas[9] reported them as "cruel in their nature, savage and ferocious in the highest degree; that they have an utter abhorrence of all the usages of civilized life, are thieves from their birth, and scruple not, in their predatory incursions into the neighbouring districts, though unresisted, to add murder to robbery." They have been represented as making long expeditions on foot through the trackless desert, guiding themselves by the heavenly bodies, having previously sent off on camels, water and provisions to be deposited at spots agreed on; and if such stock should fail, they subsist on cattle driven along with them as a resource in case of emergency. They are excessively fond of tobacco, which they incessantly smoke, however they may be occupied. The Bhattis, though Mahommedans, do not retain women under the seclusion and painful restraint so general among the people of that religion. Women, except those of very high rank, go about unveiled, and without any concealment, and accompany the male part of the family, assisting in pastoral and other avocations. The greater part of Bhuttiana is now comprised in the British district[1] of that name. Bhutneer is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,094 miles, N.W. from Delhi 207.[1] Lat. 29° 34′, long. 74° 26′.

BHUTORA, or BETOURA,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, eight miles N. of the town of Futtehpoor. It is a place of some note,

[7] Ferishta, i. 489. Price, Mahommedan Hist. iii. 247. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 78.

[8] Francklin, ut supra, 173.

[9] Francklin, 167.

[1] Garden's Routes.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

and is mentioned by Heber[2] as the station of the civil magistrate of the district at the time when he wrote, about thirty years ago. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by land 592 miles, by the course of the Ganges 906.[3] Lat. 26° 2′, long. 80° 56′.

[2] Journ. in India, i. 363.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

Id. 48.

BHUTOWLAH, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to the town of Moradabad, and 29 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and scantily cultivated. Lat. 28° 33′, long. 78° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUTTEEAREE, in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Chittagong to Tipperah, 12 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 91° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUTTIANA.[1]—A British district in Northern India, subject to the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, and so called from having been the possession of the Bhuttis or Bhattis, of Rajpoot descent. It is bounded on the north by the territories of Bahawulpore and the protected Sikh states; on the east by the British district of Hurriana; on the south by the state of Bickaner; and on the west by that of Bahawulpoor. It lies between lat. 29° 12′—30° 29′, long. 73° 1′—75° 22′, and extends from the borders of Hurriana to the river Sutlej. Its outline, which is very irregular, incloses an area of 3,017 square miles. The western part, being the northern skirt of the great sandy desert, is nearly waste and uninhabited. In the middle and eastern parts, the soil, when properly watered, is very productive. The numerous ruins of towns and villages throughout Bhuttiana prove it to have been once prosperous and populous, probably when the river Guggur, flowing by the town of Bhutneer, made its way to the Sutluj above Bahawulpoor.[2] That this tract was formerly less arid, is proved by the fact stated by Sharifuddin,[3] that at the time of Tamerlane's invasion, at the close of the fourteenth century, Bhutneer was supplied with water from an extensive lake. George Thomas, when at Bhutneer, was informed that the Guggur formerly ran along the north[4] side of that place, but that "its channel had been choked up by vast quantities of earth forced down from the mountains; and, according to the prevailing opinion of the natives, though

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 107—Colvin, on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.

[3] Trad. par Petis de la Croix, iii. 65.

[4] Memoirs by Francklin, 164.

now lost in the sands west of the city, it formerly extended as far as the Sutluj, which it joined in the vicinity of Ferozepore." Measures are in progress for the improvement of the irrigation of the district, by means of channels connected with this river.[5] The Chitang, a river running in some measure parallel to the Guggur, but a little farther east, formerly united with it near Raneah; and a few years ago a canal[6] was made by British engineers, to draw from the canal of Feroz Shah a supply of water to replenish the Chitang, which in this part of its course had been nearly obliterated. "Where the river [the Guggur] overflows, wheat, rice, and barley are plentiful; and in the higher parts of the country are likewise to be found those different species of grain which are common throughout India."[7] The eastern part of Bhuttiana is extremely arid, and consequently barren. Where springs occur, they are often salt, and the wells are generally 130 feet deep.[8]

[5] India Rev. Disp. 16 April, 1845.

[6] Colvin, ut supra, 106, 114.

[7] Francklin, ut supra, 164.

[8] Colvin, ut supra, 105.

The district of Bhuttiana is divided into pergunnahs, denominated after the principal places in them; viz., Sirsah,[9] Durbah, Raneah, Goodha, Mulout, and Wuttoo. A portion of the territory, larger than any of those pergunnahs, and situate at the south-western extremity of the district, appears to have received no distinctive appellation, being regarded as merely waste. The annual land revenue of Bhuttiana, according to recent returns,[1] is 16,400*l*. The population of this thinly-peopled[2] tract is reckoned at 112,974, of whom 65,363 are Hindoos, and 47,611 Mahometans and others; but from the nomadic character of the peasantry, the amount is always fluctuating. From February to July it is at its minimum, in consequence of emigration to the banks of the Sutlej for the purpose of grazing the herds of the district; from July to December the country has its full number of inhabitants, for with the arrival of the monsoon all return to cultivate.[3] The cessions made by Scindia in 1803, under the treaty of Serjee Anjengaum, brought the British into immediate and intimate connection with this country, which they made great efforts to improve; but the lawless and predatory habits of the people long resisted all their attempts. In 1810 it became necessary to march into the country a military force, under Colonel Adams, when the chief, Bahadur Khan, was expelled; but his son, Zabeta Khan, having submitted unconditionally, the greater part of the

[9] Act of the Government of India, No. vi. of 1846.

[1] Stat. of North-Western Provinces, 1848, p. 179.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 27 May, 1840.

[3] Id. 195.

country was placed under him. It however remained in an unquiet and unsettled state, and within a very few years it became necessary formally to undertake the task of defining[4] its boundaries and those of the neighbouring states; disturbance and confusion having produced their usual effects in obliterating them. This territory forms one of the Non-regulation Districts, the revenue and judicial administration being confided to an agent of the Governor-General.[5] A strip of land on the Sutlej, required for the continuation of the British customs line to that river, was readily ceded by the rajah of Bahawulpore[6] in 1844, and constitutes the north-western angle of Bhuttiana.

[4] India Pol. Disp. 27 Aug. 1838. Id. 27 March, 1839.

[5] Act of Govt. of India, vi. of 1846.

[6] Treaties with Native Princes, 764.

BHYNS, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 19 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 78° 15′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

BHYNTHUREE, in the native state of Nepal, a fort on the summit of a mountain two miles E. of the left bank of the Kalee (eastern), 14 miles E. of Petorahgurh cantonment. Elevation above the sea 5,615 feet. Lat. 29° 34′, long. 80° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHYRAH, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Patna to Carraree, 64 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 86° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHYROWALAH.—A village in the Punjab, at a ferry over the Beas river, here found to be 740 yards wide when crossed by the British mission under Elphinstone, in the end of July, at which season the water is highest. The current was so rapid on that occasion, that several of the boats employed were swept ten miles down the stream. Though the river is so formidable, the boats are wretched craft, no better than small rafts, with a plank one foot high all round, and draw only six inches water. Lat. 31° 25′, long. 75° 13′.

Macartney in App. to Elph. Account of Caubul, 662. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 409.

BHYRVEE.—A river of Nepal, rising in lat. 29° 16′, long. 81° 58′, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for about seventy miles, falls into the Kurnalli in lat. 28° 38′, long. 81° 17′, on the borders of Oude.

BHYS, or BHAIS.[1]—A small river, the head-water of which is supplied from the tank of Bhopal,[2] in lat. 23° 14′, long.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Malcolm, Mem. of Map of Malwa, 40.

77° 22′. Flowing north-east for forty-five miles, it falls into the Betwa, on the left side, near the town of Bhilsa, and in lat. 23° 32′, long. 77° 50′.

BHYSONDAH.—See BYNSONT.

BIANA,[1]* in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the route from Agra to Mhow, 50 miles S.W. of the former.[2] It is situate on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges[3] of hills, running in some measure parallel to each other, and in a direction from north-east to south-west. The town contains many temples, and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of large buildings; among which, the most remarkable[4] is a fort containing a high pillar of stone, called Bhim Lat, or the Staff of Bhim, conspicuous for a great distance through the country. This place was formerly of much greater importance; its downfall was hastened by the rajah of Bhurtpoor, who, in the middle of the last century,[5] expelled from it a considerable number of its Mussulman inhabitants of Afghan descent. Latterly, however, it appears to have revived; it is now of considerable size, and possesses some large well-built houses of stone.[6] It is mentioned by Ferishta[7] as a place of importance in 1491, when it stood a siege against Sikandar Lodi,† the Patan monarch of Delhi. Baber[8] describes it in 1526 as one of the most famous forts in India. It was at that time held by an Afghan chief, who surrendered[9] it to Baber. In the following year a very sanguinary and obstinately-contested battle[1] was fought near this town, between Baber and Rana Sanka, the Rajpoot prince of Oodeypoor, who was ultimately defeated with great slaughter. Biana is distant N.W. from Calcutta 851 miles. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 77° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.
[3] Or. Mag. viii. p. ccxxv.—Hardie, on Stratification of Hills near Biana.
[4] As. Res. vi. 74—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.
[5] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 123.
[6] Garden, 8.
[7] i. 569.
[8] Mem. 339.
[9] Id. 345.
[1] Baber, Mem. 355, et seq.

BIANS.—See BEEANS.

BIARMI, or BEARMA.[1]—A river rising amidst the Vindhya range, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, at an elevation[2] of 1,700 feet above the sea, and in lat. 23° 20′, long. 79° 3′, and taking a north-east course of about 110 miles, falls into the Sonar, on the right side, in lat. 24° 20′, long. 79° 55′. About ten miles lower down, or farther north-east, the united stream falls into the Cane. The slope of its channel is 700 feet.[3]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Transacts. Royal As. Soc. i. 273—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.
[3] As. Res. xviii. 45—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkhand.

* Byana of Briggs's Index; Biana of translators of Baber.[1]

† Hamilton states that Sikandar kept his court here, and that it was first conquered by the Mahometans A.D. 1197.[1]

[1] Mem. 339.
[1] Gazetteer.

BICCAVOLE, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town 18 miles E. from Rajahmundry, 16 miles N.W. of Coringa. Lat. 16° 57′, long. 82° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BICHNEE.—See BIKAIRI.

BICHOLIM, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, a town on the route from the seaport of Agoada to Belgaum, distant N.E. from the former 14 miles, N. from Goa 8 miles. Lat. 15° 36′, long. 74° 1′.

BICKANEER.—See BEEKANEER.

BICKRAMPOOR, in the British district of Southern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, a town 52 miles E. from Sylhet, 13 miles N.W. of Silchar. Lat. 24° 55′, long. 92° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIDDREE.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Jamkundee, presidency of Bombay. It is situated on the north or left bank of the river Kistnah, 14 miles E. from the town of Jamkundee. Lat. 16° 32′, long. 75° 31′.

BIDHNOO,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Banda to that of Cawnpore, and 11 miles[2] S. of the latter. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 80° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 72.

BIDJEY GURH, or BIJIGARH,[1]* in the British district of Mirzapore, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a ruinous fortress† "on the top[2] of a high mountain, covered from its base to its summit with wood," and most difficult of access. Some of the bastions on the eastern side are supported[3] on ledges of rock, which project eight or ten feet horizontally into the air. Three deep reservoirs, excavated on the top of the hill, yield an abundant supply of water. The sloping ascent up the side of the hill is from base to summit about two miles in length. In the autumn of 1781, Cheyt Singh, the refractory zemindar of Benares, took refuge in this fort, where he had previously placed his family and the greater part of his treasure; but Major Popham having advanced to invest it, the zemindar took to flight, with everything valuable which he could remove. The place was, however, defended for a time in the names of the wife and mother

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Hodges, Travels in India, 85.
[3] Forster, Journey from Bengal, i. 76.

* Probably Bijigarh or Vijigarh, the "Fort of Victory;" Vijaya meaning "victory,"[1] and Garh,[2] "fort or fence."

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 763.
[2] Shakespear, col. 1448.

† Hodges gives a view of the fort as well in his Travels[1] as in his "Select Views in India."[2]

[1] p. 85.
[2] Vol. i. No. 10.

4 Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 301.

of the fugitive, who remained, but finally surrendered.[4] The treasure secured, though less than was expected, was considerable; but it was unceremoniously appropriated by the military as prize, to the great disappointment of Hastings, then Governor-General, who was, however, compelled by his precarious position to acquiesce in the proceeding. The fort is situate nine miles N. of the left bank of the river Son, and 50 S. of Benares. Lat. 24° 34′, long. 83° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIDJWASIN, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Rewari, and 15 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 77° 7′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 218.

BIDOULEE,[1] a small town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Muzuffernuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situate on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 13 miles[2] S.E. of the former. It has a bazaar, and is abundantly supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country open and cultivated. Lat. 29° 34′, long. 77° 10′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Topography of Oudh, 120.

BIGAHPOOR,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town four miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 40 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter estimates[2] the population at 6,000, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 80° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIGANBAREE, in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Kunkas river, 19 miles N. of Jumalpoor. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 90°.

BIGGAREE.—A canal of irrigation, in the Shikarpoor district of the province of Sinde, issuing from the Indus in lat. 28° 3′, long. 69° 6′, and having a course of about thirty miles.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIGHEURA, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Nagore, 32 miles S.E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 88°.

Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 156.

BIGROULI, in the hill state of Joobul, Cis-Sutlej territory, under British protection, a considerable village on the route from Chepal to Deohra, and five miles N. of the former. It has a romantic site on the right bank of a stream called the Nar, and is inhabited by Brahmins. Lat. 31° 1′, long. 77° 38′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIHAR, or BAHADURGANJ.[1]—A town and fort in the native state of Oude, 75 miles S. from Lucknow, and 44 miles

N.W. from Allahabad. Population 10,000.[2] Lat. 25° 50', long. 81° 24'.

[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 119.

BIHTA,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a village on the left bank of the river Sai, 55 miles[2] S.E. of Lucknow, 60 N.W. of Allahabad. It is noted for its manufacture of salt. Lat. 26° 10', long. 81° 20'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 120.

BIJAHUREE, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh cantonment, and 15 miles[1] S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 42', long. 78° 9'.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

BIJAWUR,[1] * in Bundelcund, the principal place of the small territory of the same name, is situate in a mountainous tract 23 miles S. of Chutterpore, 70 N.E. of Saugor, and in lat. 24° 37', long. 79° 31'. The small raj or state of which it is the capital lies between lat. 24° 22' and 25°, long. 78° 58' and 79° 50', and was supposed, in 1832, to contain 920 square miles, and 344 villages, with a population of 90,000 souls.[2] In 1849 it was reported to yield a revenue of 22,500*l*.[3] This state pays no tribute, but maintains a force of 100 horse and 1,300 foot. The right of the rajah, a Boondela Rajpoot, results from his descent from Dewan Beer Singhe Deo, natural son[4] of Juggut Raj, son of Chuttur Sal, the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelcund. After the acquisition of Bundelcund by the East-India Company, a grant was made in 1811, confirming[5] the right of Rutten Singh, then rajah; on whose death without issue, in 1833, his nephew succeeded.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] D'Cruz, Political Relations, 18. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.
[3] Foreign Letter from India, 3 Oct. 1849, No. 45
[4] Transacts. of Royal As. Soc. i. 269—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund.
[5] D'Cruz, 18.

BIJAYANAGAR.—A ruined city, formerly the metropolis of the Brahminical realm of Bijayanagar, or Carnata, the power of which was destroyed in 1565, at the battle of Talicot,[1] by a confederacy of the Mussulman kings of the Deccan. Lat. 15° 19', long. 76° 32'.

[1] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 184.

BIJBAHAR, or VIGIPARA, in Kashmir, the largest town in the valley, after the capital, is situate on the banks of the Jailum, about 25 miles S.E. of the city of Kashmir. Over the river here is one of those singular and simply-constructed timber bridges, which, notwithstanding the apparently frail nature of their fabric, have endured for centuries, in consequence of the exemption of the country from storms or incle-

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 246. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. B. 273 S.

* Bijawer of Franklin;[1] Bijour of the surveyor-general's map.

[1] Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 269—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund.

ment weather. There is nothing else worthy of notice except a considerable bazaar. Lat. 33° 47′, long. 75° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIJEYPOOR, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town three miles S. of the route from Mirzapoor to Allahabad, 15 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 82° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIJIPOOR.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant S.W. from Gwalior 52 miles. Lat. 26° 2′, long. 77° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 43, 255.

BIJNA, in Bundelcund, a town on the route from Banda to Jhansi, 95 miles W. of the former, 40 E. of the latter. It is the principal place of a jaghire or feudal possession, which, despoiled of several villages by the state of Jhansi, is now comprised within an area of twenty-seven miles, containing six villages, with a population of 2,800 souls, and yields a revenue of 8,000 rupees (800*l.*). This jaghire was formerly tributary to Jhansi, but in 1821 the obligation for the annual payment of 2,500 rupees was cancelled in consideration of the value of the resumed villages. The military force maintained consists of 125 foot and fifteen horse, with two guns. The grant was made by the East-India Company in April, 1823, in favour of the Dewan Soorjun Singh and Dewan Beejye Bahadoor. Bijna is in lat. 25° 27′, long. 79° 5′.

BIJNEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, the principal place of a subdivision of territory of the same name, distant N.E. from Goalpara 20 miles. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 90° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37, 38.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 178.

BIJNOUR,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 114 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 14 S. of the latter. It has a large bazaar, and supplies and water may be had in abundance. It is mentioned by Tieffenthaler,[3] who, however, does not state any particulars respecting it. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 80° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIJNOUR,[1] a British district, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is bounded on the north-east by the British district of Gurhwal; on the east and south-east by the British district of Moradabad; on the west by the British districts Meerut, Mozuffurnugur, and Saharunpore; and lies between lat. 28° 54′—29° 58′, long. 78° 1′—

78° 53′. The area[2] is stated to be 1,904 square miles. The district is level, and there are probably few places within it more elevated than Kotdwara, on the northern boundary, where the surface rises towards the Himalaya, and is 1,342 feet[3] above the level of the sea. Though in many places the soil is light and sandy, there are some tracts of great fertility in the west, where there is much kadir or rich marsh-land, along the east bank of the Ganges, and in the north, which forms part of the Terrai so noted for its moisture, fertility, rank vegetation, and pestilential atmosphere. The soil and climate are well suited to the growth of the sugar-cane, the produce of which is in much demand, and is considered little inferior to that of the West Indies. Cotton is cultivated to considerable extent, as is also wheat for exportation, especially to the west. Some is consumed within the district, but the quantity is not great, the principal food of the native population consisting of maize, millet, and pulses. Under the existing revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, no increase of the land assessment in this district can take place until the year 1866.[4]

[2] Memoir on Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 169.

[3] Surveyor-General's Map.

[4] Act of Govt. of India, viii. of 1846.

The rivers are the Koh and the Ramgunga; one rising in Gurwhal, the other in Kumaon, and, flowing across the northern boundary, unite at the south-eastern angle.

The amount of population, according to the returns of 1848[5] (in the accuracy of which the collector expresses his belief), is 620,546. Of this number, 225,049 are returned as Hindoo agricultural, and 190,515 as Hindoo non-agricultural; 44,343 as Mahomedans and others not Hindoo, agricultural, and 160,639 as persons rejecting the Hindoo profession, and non-agricultural. The villages are stated at 1,976, but few of these contain a sufficient collection of houses to entitle them in strict propriety of speech to the name of a town.

[5] Mem. Stat. N.W. Provinces, 68, 169.

The principal routes are—1. That from Moradabad, proceeding to Dehra in a direction from south-east to north-west, and crossing the Ganges by ferry at Asafgurh. 2. That into Kumaon, crossing the northern frontier by the pass of Kotdwara. 3. Another in the same direction, but about twenty miles farther to the eastward, which crosses the northern frontier at a village called in our maps Kulsi Sayyid's Tomb.

Bijnour is part of the territory bearing the name of Rohil-

cund, from the Rohilla Patans,[6] who in the last century held sway there. In 1774 their power was broken by the defeat[7] which they received from the British, and the country became subordinate to the nawaub of Oude. Finally, in 1802,[7] it was ceded to the East-India Company by the ruler of Oude, and embodied with the British territories.

[6] Forster, Journ. Bengal Eng. i. 115.

[7] Prinsep, Tables, 182.

BIJNOUR,[1] the station of the civil authorities in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situate on the route from Moradabad to Mozuffurnugur, and 31 miles S.E. of the latter town. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather, and water and supplies are abundant. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 800 miles. The population is returned at 9,280 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 22′, long. 78° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 69

BIJOLEE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from Calpee to the fort of Gwalior, 16 miles[2] E. of latter, 112 W. of former. Water is abundant, and supplies may be had after due notice. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 78° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 114.

BIJOLLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore, distant N.E. from Oodeypore 101 miles. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 75° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIJOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 774 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 34 S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 82° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

BIJOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee, and 12 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 41′, long. 79° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

BIKAIRI,[1] in British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapoor to Saugor, 235 miles S.W. of former, 27 E. of latter. Elevation[2] above the sea 1,263 feet. Lat. 23° 53′, long. 79° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xviii. 42—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

BIKANPOOR, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 18 miles

Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 45′, long. 77° 31′.

BIKARAH,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Lucknow, in Oude, by Nanamow Ghat, to Etawa, and 30 miles[2] E. of the latter. Supplies may be obtained in abundance here, but good water is rather scarce. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 26° 45′, long. 79° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 158.

BIKEEAKEE SYN, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ramgunga river, 22 miles N.W. of Almora. Lat. 29° 42′, long. 79° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIKONTPORE, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Teesta river, 78 miles N. of Dinajepore. Lat. 26° 43′, long. 88° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIKRAMPOOR, in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhampoor to Kishnugur, 32 miles S. of the former. Lat. 23° 37′, long. 88° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIKUMPOOR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a fort in the sandy desert, 95 miles N.E. of the town of Jessulmere. It has a wall of rubble-stone twenty-five feet high and a hundred yards square, with very small bastions, and occupies the whole of an eminence in such a manner that the flat summit is level with the terre-plein of the rampart, and the exterior acclivity of the eminence gives the defence a rather stiff section. On the north-east angle is a round tower of considerable height, extensively overlooking the surrounding country. There are four guns mounted in various parts of the fort, which is garrisoned by a force not exceeding 100 men, in the service of the rawul of Jessulmere. The place, though having a rather imposing appearance, has little real strength, being completely commanded by sandhills at a short distance.

[1] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 93, 187.

At the south-east of the fort is a small town, containing about 220 houses, inhabited principally by Brahmins, who drive a thriving traffic between Sinde on one side and Jessulmere and Bickanere on the other, and employ 250 camels in conveying goods, for which they pay no duty. Two temples

bear evidence of the great antiquity of the place, their appearance indicating their age to be nearly twenty centuries. There are two wells, about 170 feet deep, yielding brackish water, and one large tank and 150 small pits or reservoirs for preserving rain-water. The surrounding country is proverbially sterile; but, according to native tradition, it was once fertilized by a river which ran by the town, and has now disappeared. This lost stream is supposed by Boileau[2] to have been either the Gagur, or an eastern offset either of the Sutlej, the Ghara, or the Indus, the channels of which are well known to have at various times wonderfully deviated from their present courses. Population 965. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 72° 16′.

[2] Boileau, 228.

BILAREE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Coel to Moradabad, 14 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 36′, long. 78° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BILARIMOW,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 39 miles[2] W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 79° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

BILGY,[1] the principal place of a subdivision in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, is situate on a stream a tributary of the river Tudri. The surrounding country is mountainous, being a rugged plateau formed by an expansion of the ghats, here of less elevation than in most other parts. Contiguous to the town is a difficult part of the route from Canara to Mysore, and hence denominated the Passes of Bilgy.[2] The area of the tallook of Bilgy is 256 square miles,[3] and the population, according to official return, 17,345, indicating a relative density of 67 to the square mile. The town of Bilgy is distant (direct) from Mangaloor, N., 105 miles; from Bombay, S.E., 340; from Bangaloor, N.W., 210; from Madras, W., 380. Lat. 14° 23′, long. 74° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 448.

[3] Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Malabar and Canara, Append. iii.

BILHAWALLA, or BILLABAREE,[1] in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 20 miles N. of the former. Heber,[2] who mentions it under the name of Belagary, observes, "I was

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

[2] Journ. in Upper India, i. 521.

pleased with the appearance of the houses, which, though very humble, were all in good repair, showed abundance of buffaloes in their little courtyards, and were kept with a degree of cleanliness and smartness." The road in this part of the route is rather good, and passes through a level fertile country, with considerable cultivation. Lat. 29° 5′, long. 78° 58′.

BILHEKI, in the British district of Bareilly, within the territory subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route by the Bhurindeo Pass from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 43 miles S. of the latter. In consequence of its position, it has some transit-trade, from the interchange of the products of the mountains and Chinese Tartary for those of the plains. Its elevation above the sea is 740 feet. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 80° 5′.

BILHOUR, or BILOUR.[1]—A considerable town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, on the route from Cawnpore to Futtehgurh, and 34[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places rather heavy. The town contains a population of 5,045.[3] Lat. 26° 50′, long. 80° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 79.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 120.

BILLASPOOR,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Suharunpoor to Subathoo, and 33 miles N.W. of the former place. It is a poor collection of mud-built houses,[2] though the principal place of a small district yielding an annual revenue of 1,300*l*., which has lately escheated to the East-India Company, in consequence of the failure of heirs to the late Sikh proprietor. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 991 miles.[3] Lat. 30° 20′, long. 77° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 144.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46, 171, 254.

BILOWNAN, in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to Meerut, and 83 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, with a sandy soil, but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 78° 32′.

Garden's Routes, 175.

BILLOWTEE, or BILOTHE,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and 17 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road is heavy in this part of the route. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 77° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BILOHI, or BOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapoor to the town of Rewa, and 48 miles[2] S.W. of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade of the Sunpaira, a small river, which, tumbling over the brow of the Kutra range, falls nearly perpendicularly from a height of 398 feet[3] in its course, to discharge itself into the Adh, a tributary of the Bilund. Elevation above the sea[4] 1,128 feet. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 82° 19′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 25 —Franklin, on the Geology of Bundelkhand.

[4] Franklin, ut supra, 42.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BILRAM, or BILGRAM, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Futtehgurh to Meerut, and 70 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 49′, long. 78° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. MS. Doc.

BILSEE,[1] in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtygurh to Moradabad, containing a population[2] of 5,206. Distant 13 miles N.W. of Budaon. Lat. 20° 9′, long. 79°.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 83.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BILWA, or BELAWA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, or rather village, which formerly gave name to the pergunnah now called Shahjehanpoor. Buchanan[2] describes it as a small, poor place, with a petty fort, consisting of a ditch and an earthen rampart, with a strong hedge of thorny bamboos on the counterscarp. Distant S.E. of Goruckpore cantonment 20 miles. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 83° 43′.

[2] Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 359, 361.

Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 23.

BIMCHUTUR, in Bussahir, a halting-place on the southern declivity of the Yoosoo Pass. It is situate amidst groves of pine, oak, and birch-trees, in a beautiful sequestered glen, sheltered from the chilling winds, and ending on the north-east in a bare, rocky, and steep mountain. Elevation above the sea 11,950 feet. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 78° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIMLIPATNAM, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles N.E. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 52′, long. 83° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BINDACHAL,[1] in the British district of Mirzapore, within the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Mirzapore, 53 miles[2] S.E. of the former, and eight W. of the latter. Supplies are abundant, and the road

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 38.

in this part of the route is good. The town is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 726 miles N.W. of Calcutta by water, or, taking the Sunderbund passage, 903 miles; by land 456. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 82° 30′.

BINDACHAL.[1]*—A range of mountains in and adjacent to Bundelcund, of the locality of which Franklin gives the following description:—"They commence at Kesogar, five miles north of Seunda, on the Sindh river, and making a circuitous sweep by Narawar, Chandri, Hirapur, Rajghar, Ajeyghar, and Calanjara, they cease near Barghar to belong to Bundelcund, and continue their course by Bindhyavasini and Tara, until they approach the Ganges at Surajghara, and again at Rajmahal." The appearance of the plain of Bundelcund, partially inclosed by these barriers, is said to be highly picturesque, resembling a vast bay of the sea indenting the land, but bounded and restrained by the heights by which it is skirted. The effect is increased by the appearance of numerous isolated hills, capped with sandstone[2] in horizontal strata, laterally presenting precipitous scarps; and hence, in the instances of Adjygurh, Kalunger, Ragauli, and some others, converted into strongholds or hill forts. The most elevated summit in this range does not rise more than 2,000 feet[3] above the sea. It is surrounded for the most part by an undulating table-land, the streams draining which fall over the brow in cascades of considerable elevation. On the geological formation the authorities[4] do not appear entirely to coincide; and, indeed, the subject seems to have been but superficially investigated; but the upper formation is generally sandstone. Towards the south-east, the south, and south-west, the table-land is bounded by mountains rising above it to a moderate height, and denominated the Panna range.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. Royal As. Soc. i. 275—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund.

[2] Journal As. Soc. of Bengal, 1842, p. 397—Adam, Geology of Bundelcund.

[3] Franklin, ut supra, 275.

[4] As. Res. xviii. 24—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelcund. Journal As. Soc. Bengal—Adam, 392.

BINDIA NOWAGURH.—See Nowagurh.

BINDKEE KHAS.[1]—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a small town on the route from Futtehpoor to Calpee, and 17 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The surrounding country is level and cultivated:

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 167.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

* The editor of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society describes[1] this range as identical with "Vindhya," a denomination given to the great tropical zone of mountains running across India.

[1] Transactions, ut supra, 276.

the road in this part of the route is good to the south-east, or towards Futtehpoor; bad to the north-west, towards Calpee. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 80° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BINDORE, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinajepore to Purneah, 30 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 88° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BINDOUR, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, at the confluence of the small river Rind, 17 miles W. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 80° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Forbes, Oriental Mem. ii. 418.

[3] Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 343.

[4] Stirling, Account of Orissa, As. Res. xv. 307. Jacquemont, iii. 483.

[5] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 579.

BINDRABAN,[1] * in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town beautifully situate on the right bank of the Jumna, and four miles E. of the route from Muttra to Delhi. The water of the river being held sacred by the Hindoos, numerous devotees visit it for the purpose of ritual ablution, access being afforded to the stream by numerous fine ghats or flights of steps, constructed of red stone, brought from Jeypore, nearly 150 miles distant. These ghats[2] extend for nearly a mile along the river, and are provided with numerous dewasthans, or fanes, for the more convenient performance of rites by the devotees. The ground-plan of the principal temple is cruciform,[3] resembling that of a Gothic church, but of no great dimensions. From its vaulted roof depend numerous idols, rudely carved in wood, and the supporting pillars and walls are covered with coarse sculptures. Two other buildings, being cylindrical towers † rounded off at the top, resemble in shape the celebrated black pagoda of Juggernath and the temples of Bhobaneser,[4] but are inferior in dimensions to those extraordinary structures. There are a great number of other edifices connected with Hindoo mythology; and these become continually more numerous, as various rajahs, or other wealthy persons, from time to time build and dedicate fanes of costly and elaborate workmanship to the varied objects of their superstitious reverence. Crowds of pilgrims[5] from all parts of India frequent this town to offer their devotions, especially to Krishna, who, according to the

[1] Hist. Lit. and Rel. of the Hindoos, i. 194.
[2] As. Res. xvi. 94.

* Vrindavunu of Ward;[1] Vrindaban of Wilson.[2]

† They are represented in Daniell.[3]

[3] Oriental Scenery, 1795, ii.—Hindoo Temples at Bindrabund.

legend,[6] here slew the great serpent Kaliya Naga, which, lying across the Jumna, stopped its course and poisoned the water. Here also he spent his youthful years, sporting with the Gopis or milkmaids,[7] and playing[8] on musical instruments. A tree is still pointed out, at the foot of which he sat, and among the branches of which the marks of his flute are said to be seen. In honour of the divinity, a festival is held "from[9] the tenth day of the light half of Kuar (September and October) to the day of the full moon, at Bindabran, where a stone platform or stage has been built for the exhibition of the mimic dance, in a square near the river-side." Here also was a favourite resort of Rama, who conquered[1] Ravana, the giant tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon, with the aid of Hanuman, the monkey-shaped divinity, and his grotesque followers; and in recognition of those auxiliary services, the monkeys* which crowd the luxuriant groves around the town are regularly fed and protected by the Brahmins, principally from a fund provided from an endowment made by the celebrated Mahratta chieftain Madhajee Scindia. One of those creatures was treated with peculiar attention, as its lameness, caused by an accidental hurt, was considered a point of resemblance to their benefactor Madhajee, who, in his flight from the battle of Paniput, was overtaken by an Afghan, who, with a battleaxe, gave him so severe a cut on the right knee,[2] that he was for life deprived of the use of the leg of that side. The indulgence shown to these troublesome animals has made them so bold, that they sometimes pelt strangers within reach with stones, dirt, and pieces of sticks. In 1808, two young cavalry officers of the Bengal army were thus assailed; one of them discharged a gun at the monkeys, an act which immediately brought upon them the whole body of fakeers, whose stock in trade was thus endangered, and whose consequent violence was so alarming, that the officers were compelled to seek safety in flight. They rushed, however, but from one peril to another;

[6] Paterson, on the Origin of the Hindu Religion, As. Res. viii. 65. Bacon, ii. 342. Ward, Hist. Lit. and Relig. of Hindoos, i. 194.

[7] Id. ib.

[8] Jones, on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, As. Res. i. 259.

[9] Wilson, Religious Sects of the Hindus, As. Res. xvi. 94.

[1] Bohlen, Das alte Indien, i. 227.

[2] Malcolm, Mem. of Central India, i. 118.

* Wilson[1] considers that myth narrated in the Ramayana to record figuratively an historical event, of which he gives the following explanation:—"Rama, with the assistance of Sugriva, king of the monkeys or foresters and mountaineers of Karnata, invaded the capital of the ravisher, took it, and killed Ravana in battle." Hanuman was the general of Sugriva.[2]

[1] Remarks on the Dionysiacs of Nonnus, As. Res. xvii. 608.

[2] Ward, Hist. Lit. Rel. of Hindoos, i. 213.

for, urging the elephant on which they were mounted across the Jumna, they both[3] were drowned.* The British authorities very leniently visited this sacrifice of two valuable lives for a monkey, by mulcting the inhabitants of some of their lands.[4] Not monkeys only, but peacocks, regarded as sacred, are very numerous, and are fed with grain raised on fields cultivated exclusively for that purpose; and even the fish in the Jumna are fed[5] and protected from molestation. So much does Hindooism predominate here, that Jacquemont[6] could not observe a mosque nor one European resident. The population of the town has been returned at 19,776[7] inhabitants. It was sacked in 1757 by a detachment of 25,000 Affghan cavalry, sent by Ahmed Shah Dooranee, under the command of Jahan Khan, who put many of the inhabitants to the sword, burned many in their houses, drove off others into slavery, and slaughtering[8] kine, defiled the temples of the Hindoos with the blood of those animals, regarded sacred by them. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 823[9] miles, S. from Delhi 92. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 77° 45′.

[3] Thorn, Memoir of War in India, 178.
[4] Thorn, 179.
[5] Bacon, ii. 344.
[6] iii. 483, 484.
[7] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 97.
[8] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, ii. 176.
[9] Garden, Tables of Routes.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BINEKA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugor to Shahgurh, 20 miles N.E. of the ormer. Lat. 24° 4′, long. 78° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BINJOLEE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Bustar 15 miles. Lat. 19° 18′, long. 82° 10′.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 150.

BINOA, a river in the Northern Punjab, rises near the southern bank of the Ravee, and, flowing south-east for about fifty miles, falls into the Beas, east of Tira, and opposite Kumla Gurh, in lat. 31° 48′, long. 76° 33′. Like all the streams of the Himalaya, it varies greatly in volume, according to the season, being fordable in cold weather, but in the hot season, in consequence of the melting of the snow, becoming a deep and rapid stream. Where crossed by Moorcroft on skins, at the Goldon Ferry, it was sixty feet broad and eight feet deep.

* Bacon[1] observes, "The natives attribute this revenge to the monkeys themselves, who, with sticks and stones, are said to have driven the elephant before them." The statement of Major Thorn, given in the text, is far more trustworthy.

[1] ii. 344.

BINSUR PEAK, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a summit of the Sub-Himalaya, or range south of the main chain. Distant N.E. of Almorah nine miles. Elevation above the sea 7,969 feet. Lat. 29° 42′, long. 79° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIRAHNA,[1] in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Muttra, and 12[2] miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carriages; the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 77° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

BIRCHIGUNG,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, an elevated pass on the route from Almorah fort, by the course of the river Goree and Unta Dhura Pass, to South-Western Tibet, 114 miles[2] N.E. of Almorah. It lies over the skirts of two great summits of the main range of the Himalaya, designated in Webb's survey peaks Nos. 16 and 17, and having respectively the heights above the sea of 18,166 and of 19,225 feet. The elevation of the crest itself of the pass is estimated by Manson[3] at 15,000 feet. He describes the conformation of the rock as clayslate, talc, slate, and greywacke, and near the top of the pass a few blocks of quartz, all totally bare of vegetation. Lat. 30° 12′, long. 80° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 1159—Visit to Melum and the Oonta Dhoora Pass.

BIRIMDEO,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the river Kalee, 47 miles S.E. of Almora. Elevation above the sea 798[2] feet. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Bareilly, 842 miles. Lat. 29° 7′, long. 80° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xvi. 141—Traill, Stat. Surv. of Kumaon. Dollard, Med. Top. of Kalee Kumaon.
[2] Surveyor-Gen. Map.

BIRJOO, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir, on the route to Hiundes, and 14 miles S. of the Juwahir Pass. It is situate on the left bank of the Goree, about a mile below its confluence with the Gunkha. Elevation above the sea 11,314 feet. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 80° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIRKOOTE, in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, a town on the line of railway now under construction from Burdwan to Rajmahal, 83 miles N. of the former. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 87° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIRMEE, in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Barrachur river, 42 miles N.E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 17′, long. 86°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIRMSIR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, distant N.W. from Jessulmeer 11 miles. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 70° 53′.

[1] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 79, 207.

BIRSILPOOR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a small town on the route from Bahawulpoor to Bap, and distant 90 miles S.E. of the former. It has a fort situate on a small eminence, rising to the height of about twenty feet. It is about ninety yards square, with a wall thirty feet high, and four or five bastions in each face, but without ditch or fausse-braie. The interior of the fort, crowded with houses, is entered by a gate at the north side, covered by a curtain. The whole is built of a calcareous stone common in the country. The town, situate at the south and east faces of the fort, contains 400 houses, many shops, and eleven wells sixty feet deep, but with water so salt as to be scarcely usable; so that the inhabitants are generally supplied from reservoirs of fresh water on the north-west side of the town. A high sandhill, a mile south-west, completely commands the whole place. On the top of it the emperor Humayun is said to have encamped nearly 400 years ago, but was refused admission into the fort. The place is of great antiquity, having been built, according to native report, in the second century of the Christian era. The chief professing a nominal subjection to the rawul of Jessulmere, in 1835 civilly received Boileau, a British officer of engineers engaged on a mission in those regions, who complains sadly of ill-usage from a host of black insects which assailed him in his sleep. "In the morning, however, it turned out that these black gentry were a large leatherly kind of bug or tick, called jaiee; and the places where they had bitten me, turned black, blue, and green, like severe bruises, one of the marks being two inches and a half long, and one inch and a quarter broad; but there was no pain attending those bites, nor any tendency to fester." Birsilpoor has a population of 2,005 persons.[2] Lat. 28° 11′, long. 72° 20′.

[2] Boileau, 229.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xviii. 28, 42—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

BIRSINGPOOR, in Bundelcund, a town on the route by the Kuttra Pass and Rewa, from Mirzapoor to Loharganow, 100 miles S.W. of Mirzapoor. It belongs to the rajah of

Punnah. Elevation above the sea 1,064 feet. Lat. 24° 48′, long. 81° 1′.

BIRSINGPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the river Rind, 17 miles S. of the cantonment of Cawnpore. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 80° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISALA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a small town on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and 16 miles N. of the latter. It is situate at the base of a rocky ridge of considerable height, stretching southward for about twenty miles. It has a small hill-fort, and contains above two hundred houses, supplied with water from wells. Immediately overlooking the town is a rocky peak, commanding an extensive view. The road in this part of the route is bad, lying over a country in some places rocky, in others sandy. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 71° 23′. Boileau, Rajwarra, 105, 188, 217.

BISANUH,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allyghur cantonment, and 25 miles[2] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent, and the country highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 78° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

BISARO,[1] in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 42 miles[2] N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 77° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.

BISAUT, in the native state of Gurwhal, a village on the western declivity of the mountain bounding the fertile valley of Banal on the eastern side. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 78° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 137—Hodgson, Surv. of Jumna and Ganges.

BISENTAUR, in the Peshawur division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee, 30 miles N.W. of the town of Jhelum. Lat. 33° 24′, long. 73° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISEORA.—See Besserah.

BISHENPORE,[1] in the British district Bancoora, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampore to Midnapore, 95 miles[2] S.W. of former, 48 N. of latter. It is a large town, and has a bazaar, and is situate on the right bank of the river Dalkisore, 20 miles S.E. of the town of Bancoora. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 87° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 327.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 164.

BISHWUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 212 miles. Lat. 19° 59′, long. 76° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISKOHUR, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Buraech, 66 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 82° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISNATH, in the British district of Durrung, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, on the route from Durrung to Luckimpoor, 70 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 93° 10′.

BISOWLEE.—A town in the British district of Budaon, within the territories subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, 22 miles N.W. of Budaon. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 79°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 76.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 398—Adam, Geol. of Bundelcund.

[4] As. Res. xviii.—Map annexed to Geol. of Bundelkhand.

[5] Adam, ut supra, 398.

[6] Voyages, iii. 410, 411.

[7] Ut supra, 76.

BISRAMGUNGE,[1] in Bundelcund, a village in the native state of Punna, on the route from Banda to Jubbulpoor, 50 miles[2] S. of the former, 181 N. of the latter. It is beautifully situate[3] in a wooded gorge, through which the ascent commences from the plains of Bundelcund to the plateau on the summit of the range styled[4] by Franklin the Pannah Hills. "The path[5] is cut through, or carried over, granite, trap, and sandstone. At first, the ascent, though pretty steep, is not difficult, as there are few large stones, and no rock, rising from the surface. Soon, however, it becomes steeper and more obstructed; granite, trap, and sandstone masses presenting themselves in succession." When Jacquemont[6] passed in 1830, the road, or rather path, was very bad, and even dangerous, being scarcely practicable for the light and lightly-laden vehicles of the country. It was, however, subsequently much improved. According to Garden,[7] "the Bisramgunge ghat or pass is about a mile and a half in length; and in March, 1832, was reported to be in excellent repair. The first ascent is about 300 yards in length; and from the baolee (well), which is situated about 600 yards below the top of the pass, the ascent is very steep. Corps marching this way will always require one day to pass their baggage up or down the ghat, and may halt at the encampment above or below, according to the direction in which they may be moving." Lat. 24° 50′, long. 80° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISSEE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territo-

ries of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpoor 42 miles. Lat. 20° 38′, long. 79° 29′.

BISSEMCUTTACK.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, on the north-east frontier of the presidency of Madras, distant N. from Ryaguddah 23 miles. Lat. 19° 30′, long. 83° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISSLY,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a small town on the south-west frontier, towards Coorg, situate in a pass through the Western Ghats, on the route from Bangaloor[2] to Mangaloor, 136 miles W. of former, 60 E. of latter.[3] Lat. 12° 45′, long. 75° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Report on Med. Topography and Stat. of Mysore, 9.
[3] Taylor, Polymetrical Tables, table B.

BISSOWER, or BUSAWUR,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmer, 63 miles[2] W. of former, 165 E. of latter. Heber, who calls it Peshawer, describes[3] it as "very prettily situated on the side of a little rocky eminence, with a ruinous palace on its summit, and surrounded by trees, partly planted in regular topes, partly scattered, as in England, over a considerable extent of arable and pasture land." The neighbouring country abounds in deer and fine peafowl, which, though unowned, are unmolested by the population, and are tame, as if domesticated. There is a bazaar, and water and supplies are abundant. The transit-trade is considerable,[4] especially in cottons sent from Malwa and Rajpootana eastward, towards the Jumna. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 77° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.
[3] Journ. i. 613.
[4] Heber, i. 614.

BISSOWLEE.—See BISULI.

BISTH JULINDER.—See JULINDER DOAB.

BISULI, or BISSOWLEE.—A town in the north-east of the Punjab, and on one of the southern ranges of the Himalaya, situate on the river Ravee, which is here about eighty yards wide. There is a large irregularly-built bazaar, but the place is chiefly remarkable for the huge palace of the rajah, regarded by Vigne as the finest building of the kind in the East; "exhibiting in its square turrets, open and embattled parapets, projecting windows, Chinese-roofed balconies, and moat-like tank in front," a striking likeness to the great baronial mansions which in some parts of Europe remain as memorials of the feudal ages. Lat. 32° 33′, long. 75° 28′.

Kashmir, i. 171.

BISWAH,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Seetapoor to Sekrora, 20 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 60

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 311.

[3] ii. Append. 36.

[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 180.

N.W. of the latter, 45 N. of Lucknow. In the Ayeen Akbery[3] it is stated to have a brick fort, and to yield an annual revenue of 88,641 rupees. Tieffenthaler[4] also mentions it as having a brick fort. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 81° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISWUK, in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Behar to Gayah, 20 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 85° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 119.

[2] Lumsden, Journ. from Merut to England, 6.

[3] As. Res. xvi. 15 —Wilson, on the Religious Sects of the Hindus.

BITHOOR,[1] the principal place of the pergunnah of Bithoor, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of North-West Provinces, is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 12 miles N.W. of Cawnpore cantonment. It has numerous Hindoo temples,[2] and several ghats or flights of steps, giving access to the sacred stream, to which the Brahmins and their followers frequently resort for the purpose of ritual ablution. Brahma is particularly reverenced here. "At the principal ghat,[3] denominated Brahmavertta Ghat, he is said to have offered an aswamedha* on completing the act of creation. The pin of his slipper, left behind him on the occasion, and now fixed in one of the steps of the ghat, is still worshipped there; and on the full moon of Agrahayana (November-December), a very numerously attended mela or meeting, that mixes piety with profit, is annually held at that place." Upon the death of Maharajah Bajee Row, in 1851, the jaghire, situate close to the town, which had been bestowed upon him during pleasure, lapsed to the government, and was subjected to the general regulations in force in Cawnpore.[4] The population of Bithoor is returned at 8,217.[5] Lat. 26° 37′, long. 80° 20′.

[4] Act of the Govt. of India, ix. of 1852.
[5] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 120.

BITTER STREAM.—A torrent rising in the Sulieman range, lat. 31° 30′, long. 69° 58′, and flowing through Daman about forty miles, loses itself in the sands before reaching the Indus.

BLACK ROCK.—Situate a few miles off the shore of Arracan, and to the north of Cape Negrais. Lat. 16° 11′, long. 94° 16′.

BLACKWOOD'S HARBOUR, on the coast of Coromandel, situate to the north of Point Pondy, and sheltered by the Armegon Shoal. "Between the inner edge of the shoal

* Sacrifice of a horse.

and the coast is a space from three to four miles wide, called Blackwood Harbour, with soundings from four and a half fathoms near the shore, to six or seven fathoms contiguous to the edge of the shoal."[1] Lat. 14° 1′, long. 80° 14′.

[1] Horsburgh, i. 508.

BLIUVANUGIRI, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tranquebar to Vicravandy, 32 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 11° 28′, long. 79° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BLUE MOUNTAIN.—A lofty peak rising to the height of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and forming part of the range of the Youmadoung Mountains. Lat. 22° 37′, long. 93° 10′.

BLUFF POINT.—A bold headland on the coast of Amherst, one of the districts of the Tenasserim provinces. Lat. 15° 47′, long. 97° 45′.

BOAD.[1]—One of the Cuttack Mehals, in the British district of Cuttack, under the political control of the government of India. It became subject to British supremacy upon the conquest of the province in 1804. Its area is 1,377 square miles, and its population has been estimated at 61,965 persons. The town is situate on the river Mahanuddy,[2] navigable for river craft of considerable burthen from the sea to this place, a distance of 190 miles. It was formerly a more important place than at present, as there are numerous ruined temples; but it is still the residence[3] of a petty rajah, tributary to the British government, and is described as a large fenced village."[4] Distant from Cuttack, W., 100 miles; Nagpore, E., 330; Calcutta, S.W., 285. Lat. 20° 53′, long. 84° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Macpherson, Report upon the Khonds, 36.
[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 10.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 372 —Kittoe, Journey through Forests of Orissa.
[4] As. Reg. i. 68.

BOANUH, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the Western Jumna Canal, 17 miles N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 48′, long. 77° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOBEENA.—A town of Bundlecund, in the native state of Jhansi, distant S.W. from Jhansee 18 miles. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 78° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOBILEE.—See Dobbili.

BODEGAUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Ahmednuggur 50 miles. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 75° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BODEN.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 100 miles. Lat. 18° 40′, long. 77° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BODWUR, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Aurungabad to Boorhanpoor, 80 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 20° 51′, long. 75° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BODYNAIKENOOR, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town 52 miles W. of Madura, 49 miles S.W. of Dindigul. Lat. 10° 1′, long. 77° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 170.

BOENCHIE,[1] in the British district Hooghly, under the presidency of Bengal, a town on the route[2] from Calcutta to Burdwan. It has a bazaar, and water may be obtained in abundance from a large tank. Distant from Calcutta, N.W., 46 miles; from Burdwan, S.E., 35. Lat. 23° 6′, long. 88° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOGAREA, in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhampoor to Bhagulpore, 22 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 24° 54′, long. 86° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 448.

[4] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 372.

BOGOORAH, or BOGRAH,[1] within the territory subject to the presidency of Bengal, a district named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Dinajpore and Rungpore; on the east by the river Konai, a branch of the Brahmapootra, separating it from the British district Mymensing; on the south by the British districts Mymensing and Pubna; on the south-west by the British district Rajeshaye; and on the west by the British district Dinajpore. It lies between lat. 24° 36′—25° 19′, long. 88° 45′—89° 48′, and has an area of 2,160 square miles.[2] It is traversed by numerous rivers, flowing from north to south, and indicating the general declivity of the surface in that direction. Of those, by far the greatest is the Konaie, a vast offset of the Brahmapootra, touching on the district at its north-east angle, and holding a course very sinuous, but in general south, forming for fifty miles the eastern boundary towards Mymensing, into which district it finally passes. It is stated[3] to withdraw three-fourths of the volume of water contained in the channel of the Brahmapootra above the divarication, and to have a stream fully two miles in width. The Goggot, flowing from the British district Rungpore,[4] crossing the north frontier of this district, continues its course generally south, and in some measure parallel to the Konaie, passes over the eastern frontier

into the district of Mymensing, and joins the Konaie. Its total length of course through this district is thirty miles. The Kurateea, a large river flowing south from the joint borders of the British districts Dinajpore and Rungpoor, passes over the north frontier of this district, and holds a very sinuous course, generally south, for sixty miles, to its departure by the south frontier. In the rainy season it is navigable for craft of considerable burthen, but its channel is subject to great and sudden alterations, from the flatness of the surface and alluvial nature of the soil. The Jamuna, flowing southward from the British district Dinajpore, crosses the northern frontier of this district, and continuing its course generally in the same direction for about thirty-five miles, passes from the district over the southern boundary. It has a "gentle[5] clear stream of considerable depth. Its water is considered as remarkably pure and wholesome." During the rainy season it is navigable for craft of considerable burthen. The great river Attree, flowing from north to south, forms for twenty miles the western boundary of this district, dividing it from the British district Dinajpore. There are many other watercourses, either flowing parallel to those just described, or diverging from them, and in the rainy season forming communications between the principal streams, as during that season the country is in many places extensively inundated and overspread with a reticulation of watercourses.

[5] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 601.

The climate is extremely hot before the rains set in, about the middle of June. They continue until October, when the cool season commences, during which warm clothing and fires at morning and evening are indispensable to comfort.

Bogoorah is, throughout, a level alluvial tract, though considered to be slightly elevated in the west of the district, and in that quarter to be also more neglected, being overrun[6] with dense jungle. Those jungly tracts are infested by vast numbers of wild hogs and other wild animals, which destroy the adjacent crops, and thus extend the limits of devastation and depopulation. The wild buffalo, tiger, chita or "hunting-leopard," are not uncommon; alligators infest the deep streams and pools, and are dangerous and destructive. Rice is the principal crop; the sugar-cane is also grown to considerable extent in the north-western quarter of the district. Mulberry

[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 446, 447.

plantations are extensive, and the trees constitute a great ornament of the country, besides yielding the food of the silkworm, the produce of which, though coarse, is strong and durable, and finds a ready market, at remunerating prices. Hemp is cultivated on account of the narcotic and intoxicating qualities of its resinous sap. Cotton is grown to some extent; indigo to a still greater.

[7] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

The population is officially stated at 900,000,[7] of which number a large proportion are Mussulmans; though it is not easy to account for this in a region remote from the strongholds of Islam, and the routes by which it has been introduced into India.

The towns of the district—Bogoorah, Govindgunj, Nokila, Sibganj, Lalbazar, Sirpoor—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The only route of importance is that from south-west to north-east, through the town of Bogoorah to Dewangunge.

Numerous extensive, and in some instances massive, remains of antiquity are dispersed over the district, but no consistent traditions exist on the subject, and history appears silent respecting this region. The district was acquired in 1765 by the East-India Company, by virtue of the firman or grant[8] from Shah Allum, of the dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

[8] Treaties with the Country Powers, 132.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 100.

[3] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 604.

[4] Garden, Routes, vi. 100.

BOGOORAH, or BOGRAH,[1]* in the British district of the same name, a town on the route from Berhampoor to Jumalpoor, 129 miles[2] N.E. of the former, and 54 S.W. of the latter. It is situate on the Kurattea, a large river, navigable for craft,[3] during the rainy season, of the largest size employed in inland navigation. It has a bazaar, and supplies are abundant; but it is a place of no importance otherwise than as the seat of the civil establishment. Distant N.E. from Calcutta 247 miles.[4] Lat. 24° 50′, long. 89° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOGSADALLEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N.W. from Behar 41 miles. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 88° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 328.
[2] As. Res. vii. 8—Colebrooke, on the Course of the Ganges through Bengal.

BOGWANGOLA,[1] in the British district Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges,[2] the channel of which is here subject to such great and sudden changes as sometimes to sweep away the towns situate on its banks. From this circumstance, Bogwangola, though a thriving

[1] Index to Map of Hindostan.

* Bogra of Rennell.[1]

place, and a great mart for grain, with which it supplies the neighbouring town of Moorshedabad, has "more[3] the appearance of an encampment than a town." It has, however, a pleasing aspect, consisting of neat though humble cottages, with sides of matting, and "scattered[4] very prettily over a large green common, fenced off from the river by a high grassy mound." Distance N. from Calcutta 120 miles. Lat. 24° 20', long. 88° 20'.

[3] Heber, ut supra, 183.

[4] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 180.

BOHAN DEVI, in the native state of Gurwhal, a village amidst the mountains near the south-western frontier, and between the Jumna and Bhagirathi, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. The village is so called from a temple dedicated to a deity named Bohan. Lat. 30° 30', long. 78° 18'.

As. Res. xi. 468—Raper, Surv. of the Ganges.

BOHANEEGUNJ,[1] in the district of Ahladganj, territory of Oude, a town 32 miles N.W. of Allahabad, 77 S.W. of Oude. Butter[2] estimates the population at 6,000, of whom a third are Mussulmans. Lat. 25° 48', long. 81° 34'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 119.

BOHAURY, in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Surat to Baunsda, 36 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 20° 56', long. 73° 22'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOHELLAH.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant W. from Konkeir 40 miles. Lat. 20° 18', long. 81° 9'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOHROOPAH, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Ganjam to Cuttack, five miles S. of the latter. Lat. 20° 24', long. 85° 53'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOILCOONTLA, in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Kurnool to Ongole, 48 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 15° 24', long. 78° 40'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOIRONEE, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town situate 25 miles N.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 35', long. 84° 50'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOJAPOMAH.—A town of Eastern India, situated in the territory inhabited by the Naga tribes, 60 miles N. from Muneepoor, 81 miles S.E. from Nowgong. Lat. 25° 40', long. 93° 50'.

BOKER, BILUND, or BEYLUN.[1]—A river rising in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of Agra,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

among the mountains of Gondwana, and about lat. 24° 40′, long. 83° 20′. It takes a westerly course, and, passing from the frontier of the district of Mirzapore into that of Allahabad, falls into the river Tons (south-western), in lat. 25° 2′, long. 81° 53′, after a total length of course of about 138 miles. It is the Belund of the surveyor-general's map; Bailan of Franklin;[2] Belun of Garden,[3] who mentions it as crossed in lat. 24° 57′, long. 82° 18′, by the route from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor, by the Kutra Pass.

[2] As. Res. xviii.—Geol. Map of Parts of Bundelcund.
[3] Table of Routes, 34.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOKERDHUN.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Aurungabad 42 miles. Lat. 20° 18′, long. 75° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 6.

BOKOWLI,[1] in territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Mow, 32 miles[2] S.W. of former. Indifferent water may be had from wells, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 27° 1′, long. 77° 36′.

BOKPYN CREEK.—An inlet of the sea on the coast of Mergui, one of the Tenasserim provinces. Its mouth is in lat. 11° 17′, long. 98° 50′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

BOKRAWALI, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Delhi, and five miles[1] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy, and confined between sand-drifts; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 78° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOKUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Nandair 23 miles. Lat. 19° 12′, long. 77° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLACOLE, in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Konaie, 36 miles E. of Pubna. Lat. 24° 6′, long. 89° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLAN PASS,[1] in Beloochistan, on the great route from Northern Sinde, by Shikarpoor and Dadur, to Kandahar and Ghuznee. It is not so much a pass over a lofty range, as a continuous succession of ravines and gorges, commencing near Dadur, and first winding among the subordinate ridges stretching eastward from the Hala chain of mountains, the brow of which it finally cross-cuts, and thus gives access from the vast

plain of Hindostan to the elevated and uneven tract extending from the Hindoo Koosh to the vicinity of the Indian Ocean. Its commencement on the eastern side, from the plain of Cutch Gundava, is about five miles west of Dadur, and in lat. 29° 30′, long. 67° 35′; the elevation of the entrance being about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and that of its outlet at the western extremity, 5,793 feet.[2] There is no descent on the western side, as the route opens on the Dasht-i-Bedowlut, a plain as high as the top of the pass. The total length is between fifty-four and fifty-five miles;[3]* the average ascent ninety feet in the mile. The Bengal column of the Army of the Indus in 1839 spent six days in marching through the pass, entering it on the 16th, and leaving it on the 21st of March. Its artillery,[4] including eight-inch mortars, twenty-four-pounder howitzers, and eighteen-pounder guns, was conveyed without any serious difficulty. The eminences bounding the pass have in general no great height above it, in most places not exceeding 500 feet; but at Beebee Nanee,[5] twenty-six miles from the entrance, they are very lofty. The Bolan Pass, though very important in a military point of view, as forming the great communication between Sinde and Khorasan, is inferior in a commercial interest to the Gomul,[6] farther north, through which the Lohani Afghans, in their annual migrations, conduct the main portion of the traffic between Hindostan on the one point, and Afghanistan and Central Asia on the other. The western extremity and highest point of the Bolan Pass is in lat. 29° 56′, long. 67° 6′.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 54 —Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 48.
[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Hough, 56.
[4] Hough, App. 78.
[5] Havelock, i 228.
[6] Burnes, on the Trade of the Derajut, 99.

BOLAPILLY, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town 80 miles N. of Cuddapah, 61 E. of Kurnool. Lat. 15° 40′, long. 79°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLARUM,[1] in the territory of the Nizam, a military cantonment for the troops in the service of that prince, a short distance from the city of Hyderabad. It is situate on an elevated ground of granitic[2] formation, six or eight miles in circumference, and having on its summit an open plain extending to the east of the cantonment. The lines can accommodate two battalions of infantry, a risalah or troop of irregular horse, and 250 artillery. There is a well-constructed hospital in an airy situation, having accommodation for 150 patients. The gardens

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of N. Division of Madras Army, 121.

* Outram erroneously states the length at seventy-five miles.[1]

[1] Rough Notes, 75.

produce in abundance and excellence the usual kinds of European vegetables, besides the common Indian fruits. Mangoes attain great perfection. Grapes, pine-apples, and strawberries, also thrive well; and a few peaches have been grown, but not of good quality. No rank vegetation is permitted to spring up in the cantonment; the hedgerows are annually cut down to a certain height: the place is consequently open, and thus rendered in a great measure free from the sources of noxious exhalations. It is one of the healthiest stations in the Deccan, and invalids resort to it from various places. The medical school formerly existing in this place was abolished in 1847,[3] and a new school of medicine substituted at Hyderabad, in which are taught anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, the practice of medicine and surgery.[4] Elevation above the sea 1,890 feet. Distance from Hyderabad, N., 11 miles; Secunderabad, N., six. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 78° 34′.

[3] India Mil. Disp. 29 March, 1848.

[4] India Pol. Disp. 16 Aug. 1848.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLAVY, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the Cauly Nuddy, 41 miles N. of Honahwar. Lat. 14° 53′, long. 74° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLEPORRA, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, 50 miles E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 24′, long. 86° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLIMA, a town in the native state of Kashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant N. from Jhelum 41 miles. Lat. 33° 37′, long. 73° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLL GHUR, in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, a town 44 miles S.W. from Cuttack, 45 miles N.W. of Juggernaut. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 85° 20′.

BOLONGO, or BORONGO ISLAND.—The most westerly of a group known by the name of the Broken Islands, lying at the entrance of the Arracan river. Between this island and Middle Bolongo there is good anchorage, sheltered from all winds but the south. The island is mountainous, woody, rugged, and without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation: its centre is about lat. 20°, long. 93°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOMBAY.[1]—One of the three British presidencies of India, and so denominated from its principal place, the city of that name. Exclusive of the subordinate territories of native princes, over which the East-India Company exercises paramount political sway, and of Sinde, which, though recently

placed under the government of Bombay, may properly be regarded as a distinct territory, the tracts subject to the Bombay presidency form a narrow strip, of irregular outline, stretching for a considerable distance from north to south. This territory is bounded on the north by the possessions of the Guicowar and by Indore, belonging to the family of Holkar; on the east by part of the possessions of the Scindia family, by Indore, by the dominions of the Nizam, and by the territories subject to the presidency of Madras; on the south by the Madras territories, by the Portuguese possessions attached to Goa, and by Mysore; and on the west by the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Cambay, and Guzerat. The most northern point, Ahmednuggur,* situate in Guzerat, in the district of the Myhee Caunta, is in lat. 23° 34′; the most southern, in lat. 14° 15′; the most eastern, near Talikote, is in lat. 16° 28′, long. 76° 32′; the most western, near Raunpoor, in Guzerat, is in long. 71° 32′. Its greatest length, in a direction nearly from south-east to north-west, is about 660 miles; its greatest breadth, from Oolpar, in the district of Surat, to a point near Boorhanpoor, on the Taptee, 240. The area of the country within the above limits which is directly subject to the British government, is 67,945 square miles: if the territories administered by or on behalf of native princes be included, the area will be 124,265 square miles: † if Sinde be added, the entire area will be 176,385.‡ In proportion to its area, the Bombay territory has the advantage of an extensive seacoast, reaching from south to north, from near Vingorla, adjoining the Goa frontier, in lat. 15° 44′, to Cambay, at the head of the

* This town must not be confounded with the city of Ahmednuggur, capital of the collectorate of that name, situate between four and five degrees further to the south.

† This extent of area comprises the dominions of the Guicowar and his tributaries, which, though situate on the western side of India, have recently been ordered by the home authorities to be transferred to the political superintendence of the government of India.[1]

[1] India Pol. Disp. 8 June, 1853. Id. 26 Oct. 1853.

‡ Regulation Provinces	57,723
Sattara	10,222
Sinde	52,120
Native States	56,320
	176,385

gulf of the same name, in lat. 22° 16′, a distance of 480 miles; in addition to which, along the western side of the Gulf of Cambay, is a seacoast of eighty miles. This large extent of coast is well supplied with havens,* including Dewghur, Geriah, Jygurh, Rajapur, Choul, Bombay, Bassein, Damaun, Surat, Broach, and several others of less importance.[2] The coast does not appear to be characterized by any very bold headlands, yet it is in general rocky, and soundings increase fast in depth on receding from the shore. A continuation of that bold lofty range of mountains known by the name of the Western Ghauts,[3] though that name is appropriated more peculiarly to the southern part of the range, the more northern being called by the natives the Siadri Mountains, runs in some measure parallel to the coast, and, on an average, about forty-five miles[4] from it. The long narrow tract thus inclosed between the mountains and the sea comprises, together with other provinces, the territory denominated the Two Concans, the larger portion of which, stretching southwards from the city of Bombay, and measuring about 230 miles, is a rugged district, traversed by numerous small rivers, flowing from the mountains, and holding a short rapid course westward to the sea. The river Savitree, however, which falls into the sea at Bankote, in lat. 18°, long. 73° 5′, is navigable from its mouth for thirty miles, to Mhar, within twenty-seven miles of the base of the Mahabuleshwur range. This tract, at a comparatively recent period, was for the most part a wild, overrun with forest.[5] Now, amid many rocky hills and ravines, there are not a few[6] fertile valleys and small plains, producing fine crops, especially of rice. In a military point of view, the difficulty of the country increases towards the hills, and which have many passes, none of them easy, and most of them impracticable for carriages. The table-land extending east of this range is for a considerable space[7] rendered very strong by numerous spurs issuing from the range; among which are deep winding rugged valleys, often filled with thick jungle. About the latitude of Mahabuleshwar, the branches eastwards from the Ghauts are less frequent, and the country stretching out in the same direc-

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 499, et seq.

[3] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 119.

[4] Selections from Records, East-India House, iv. 140—Report of Mr. Elphinstone.

[5] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 423.

[6] Selection from Records, East-India House, iv. 140—Report of Elphinstone.

[7] Selections, ut supra.

* None of these, however, with the exception of that of Bombay, can be approached or quitted with safety during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon.[1]

[1] Commons' Report on Growth of Cotton in India, 1848, Quest. 1305.

tion becomes more and more level till the neighbourhood of the Nizam's frontier, where it is an open plain. The extensive and well-defined range of the Ghauts diminishes in elevation as it stretches north, until it terminates about lat. 21° 20′, long. 74° 30′, in the brow forming the northern inclosing range of the valley of the Taptee. In this northern section the overlying geological formation[8] is the trap-rock, stretching easterly as far as the Nizam's dominions, and southerly to the latitude of Bancote, where it is met, westward of the Ghauts, by the indurated clay called laterite, and on the eastern side by the sandstone and limestone beds of the Southern Mahratta country. Trap is also the superincumbent formation of the Sautpoora Mountains, bounding the valley of the Taptee on the north, and separating it from the valley of the Nerbudda, of which the same Sautpoora range forms the southern boundary. The northern boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda is formed by the Vindhya range, also capped by the trappean formation. Respecting the geology of the remainder of the presidency, or that lying about the Gulf of Cambay, comprising the collectorates of Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach, there is reason to think that it is altogether alluvial, not a rock[9] or even a vestige of a stone of any kind being visible. In that portion lying immediately west of the Gulf of Cambay is a considerable extent of depressed surface, consisting of salt-marsh, overflowed during the monsoons, and resembling the Run of Cutch;[1] yet many parts[2] of the districts adjacent to the Gulf of Cambay are among the most fertile in India. In the island of Perim, in the Gulf of Cambay, are numerous fossil bones,[3] embedded in conglomerate. Agates,[4] cornelians, jaspers, and bloodstones are found on the banks of the Nerbudda, and exported in large quantities from Cambay to China.[5] The soil of the northern parts abounds in soda, which is extracted for the manufacture of soap and of glass. The domains subject to this presidency may, with reference to physical geography, be thus distributed:—

First. The Two Concans, which extend from south to north, and are bounded on the west by the sea, and on the east by the Ghauts, terminating in the valley of the Taptee and the spacious basin called Candeish.

Secondly. The country east of the Ghauts, elevated about

8 Journ. Roy. As. Soc. 1835, No. iii. 72—Bird, on the Country from Poonah to Kittor. Geol. Transacts. 2nd series, i. 158 —Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay. Newbold, Summary of the Geol. of Southern India.

9 Transacts. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, iii. 541—Stewart, Geol. Notes on the Strata between Malwa and Guzerat.

1 Jacob, Report on Kattywar.

2 Evidence before Select Committee of House of Commons, July, 1832, Pol. and Foreign, p. 43.

3 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, pp. 228, 291; and 1837, pp. 78, 79.

4 Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, 1838—Gibson, Sketches of the Province of Guzerat, 38, 39.

5 Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 38.

two thousand feet above the sea, sloping gradually to the eastward, and containing the sources of the great rivers Godavery and Krishna, and of their numerous tributaries, all flowing in the same general direction, and disemboguing in the Bay of Bengal.

Thirdly. The alluvial tract circumscribing the Gulf of Cambay, and deeply indented on its eastern side by the estuaries of the Nerbudda, the Taptee, and other rivers, all of which are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The climate at Bombay Island, and generally along the coast, is sultry, the average temperature[6] of the whole year being about 80°, and the lowest not under 70°. The greatest heat, however, falls considerably below that of many other parts of India, and seldom exceeds 100°. The quantity of rain is for the most part very great; in one year (1831) it amounted[7] at Bombay to 99.64 inches. This, however, is considerably in excess of the usual amount. In 1838 the fall was only 50.78 inches; and the result of a series of observations, commencing with the former year and terminating with the latter, was to exhibit various fluctuations between the two extremes which have been quoted. In some later years, however, the fall seems to have been much greater than an average framed upon such data, and even considerably beyond the highest amount in the above series. A statement more recently published gives the fall in one year at Mahabuleshwar at 248 inches; at Rutnagherry, 130; and at Tanna, 106 inches.[8] A statistical memoir, published some years ago, gives the average fall of rain at Bombay at 80 inches.* In the low alluvial tract in the north of the presidency, the heat, untempered by the mitigating influence of the ocean, is sometimes dreadful,[9] reaching 115° in the shade, causing frequent sunstrokes, and rendered more distressing by the quantity of sand borne along by every current of air.[1] On the table-land east of the Ghauts droughts are not uncommon;[2] the moisture brought by the monsoons being precipitated into the Concans or on the mountains, and the lighter clouds driven by powerful south-west winds over the surface of the table-land, without descending in rain. Hence have resulted the famines to which this tract has been

[6] Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay, i. 8—Nicholls, on Temperature of Island of Bombay.

[7] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 314—Everest, on Rain and Drought in India.

[8] Bombay Times, Summary, Oct. 1851, p. 131; also id. for Sept. 1849.

[9] Gibson, ut supra, 37.

[1] Bird, ut supra, 38.

[2] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 211.

* See article Broach.

occasionally subject. In years favoured by an adequate fall of rain, the harvest is very abundant.

The zoology of this part of India appears to have received but little attention. A curious species of maneless lions is found[3] in Guzerat, along the banks of the Saburmuttee, near Ahmedabad: tigers and leopards are numerous in various parts, and very destructive. There are also wolves, hyænas, jackals, wild swine, wild buffaloes, porcupines, the nylgau (Antilope picta), monkeys, and other quadrumanous animals. Of birds there are the flamingo, sarus or gigantic crane, the adjutant-bird, and many others of less importance. Crocodiles, serpents, guanas, chameleons, abound in the Southern Concan. Among domestic animals the horse formerly held a high place. The horses of Kattywar shared the celebrity of those of the Deccan, whence the supplies for mounting the vast cavalry establishments of the native princes were obtained. The extinction of the authority of some of those princes, together with the decline of others, and the establishment of general peace under the paramount influence of the British government, have probably been the cause of the declension which has taken place in the quality of the native horses, which are now of an inferior description. The East-India Company have made various efforts to restore their character, especially by the establishment, in the year 1827, of a stud at Alligaum; but the experiment having been carried on for some years, at great expense, and without any advantage, it was ultimately abandoned, and the stud establishment abolished.[4] The other domestic animals to be enumerated are buffaloes, camels, kine, swine, and sheep. A series of experiments, extending over several years, were carried on by government, for the improvement of this last description of animal, by the introduction of the superior breeds of Europe and the Cape; but with little effect.[5] Wool, however, is one of the exports of Bombay. The ass is of a small, weak breed; but the wild animal of that species, which roams in desert tracks on the northern boundary of the presidency, is a fleet handsome creature.

The staple crops are rice, bajra (Holcus spicatus), jowar (Holcus sorghum), barley, gram (Cicer arietinum), kodroo, and some inferior grains. Cotton of the indigenous species is extensively grown in various parts of the presidency. The

[3] Capt. W. Smee, Transact. Zool. Soc. of London, i. 165, et seq.

[4] Mil. Disp. to Bombay, 28 Sept. 1842.

[5] Bombay Rev. Disp. 30 May, 1849.

American varieties[6] have been introduced with much advantage, especially in the collectorate of Dharwar and other parts of the Southern Mahratta country. The native sugar-cane flourishes in some of the collectorates. In the zillah of Poonah the cultivation of the Mauritius cane[7] has greatly diminished, the cause being attributed to the poverty of the Deccan soil north of the Krishna. Wheat is produced generally in the northern parts of the presidency, and is extensively cultivated in the provinces of Guzerat, where it may be seen even to the border of the sea. It is stated, however, to deteriorate during a sea-voyage, and to be unsuitable to the English market.[8] Coffee flourishes in Belgaum, but for its successful culture neither the soil nor climate of the Deccan north of that collectorate are well fitted. The other products are chiefly tobacco, oil-plants, and indigo. Complete success has attended the introduction of the potato[9] in the collectorates of Poona and Kaira. The chief markets for the root are Bombay, Poona, Dhoolia, Aurungabad, Jaulna, and Hingolee. Experiments for the cultivation and preparation for the English market, of flax[1] and the Syrian tobacco,[2] have proved unsuccessful. The gardens and orchards produce in great abundance guavas, tamarinds, mangoes,* ananas, jaks, oranges, plantains, shaddocks, limes, citrons, pomegranates, and various other tropical fruits. The more elevated parts east of the Ghauts produce peaches, figs, grapes, and apples. The mulberry was some time since introduced in the elevated tract about Poona, with a view to the production of silk, but the experiment has altogether failed.[3]

[6] Statistical Papers relating to India, 1853, p. 64.

[7] Bombay Rev. Consultations, 1845-46.

[8] Bombay Rev. Disp. 16 July, 1845; 9 Sept. 1846; 7 July, 1847; 31 Jan. 1849; 2 June, 1852.

[9] Bombay Rev. Cons. 1846.

[1] Bombay Rev. Disp. 9 Sept. 1846. Id. 26 July, 1848.

[2] Id. 3 June, 1846.

[3] Id. 2 Aug. 1848.

* The following account of the mango is given by Forbes:[1]—"The most useful, plentiful, and best fruit is the mango (Mangifera indica), which grows abundantly all over Hindostan, even in the forests and hedgerows, on trees equal in size to a large English oak, but in appearance and foliage more resembling the Spanish chestnut. This valuable fruit varies in shape, colour, and flavour as much as apples do in England. The superior kinds are extremely delicious, and in the interior resemble the large yellow peach of Venice, heightened by the flavour of the orange and anana; and so plentiful are mangoes in the hot season, that during my residence in Guzerat they were sold in the public markets for one rupee the culsey, or 600 pounds in English weight for half a crown. They are a delicacy to the rich, and a nutritious diet for the poor, who in the mango season require but little other sustenance."

[1] Oriental Mem. i. 20.

BOMBAY.

Among the trees found in the Bombay territories are the teak, bombax, Adansonea dalbergia, Suritenia febrifuga, acacias of various kinds, especially the catechu, the Bassia latifolia or mhowa, bearing a vast profusion of flowers, the petals of which, when dried, resemble raisins in appearance and taste, and are largely consumed as food as well as for distillation, by which process a spirit is obtained which furnishes the most usual intoxicating beverage of the natives. There is also a great profusion of trees of less importance. Palms, both the cocoa-nut species and the palmyra, or that from which the sap is drawn to be converted into an intoxicating liquor, flourish on the seashore, especially in the South Concan. The banian-tree or bur (Ficus indica) attains a great size on the banks of the Nerbudda, at the northern extremity of the territory, and in the vicinity of the town of Broach, one of the species, the *kubur bur*, is considered to be the vastest production of the vegetable kingdom.

The importance of trees, in so far as they furnish articles of food, or timber for the various purposes to which that article is applied, are too obvious to have been overlooked in any age, however low its rank in point of information. The indirect advantages of those beautiful productions of nature have been ascertained and admitted only at a period comparatively modern. Humboldt, and subsequently other writers, have shown that trees perform important functions in regard to the productive powers of the soil and the character of the climate, as well in influencing the supply of one of the first and most indispensable necessaries of animal existence,—water. In every place where trees have heedlessly been extirpated, the supply of water has been reduced, the fertility of the soil has been diminished, and the character of the climate has deteriorated. Their preservation is consequently an object deserving attention, not only on the ground of their direct utility, but as possessing perhaps even a stronger claim on account of the indirect blessings of which they are the instruments. The authorities of India have not been insensible to these claims upon their notice. In March, 1844, the Court of Directors authorized the unappropriated surplus of the annual grant of 5,000 rupees to the Agri-horticultural Society of Western India to be devoted to the plantation of useful trees in differ-

ent parts of the presidency. In June, 1845, a scheme was drawn up for carrying out the operation under the above sanction. Two principal objects were embraced by the scheme: the first, that of planting useful trees along the various made roads and highway thoroughfares; the second, that of the formation of plantations in waste places around different villages, to be restricted in the first instance to the five collectorates of the Deccan; namely, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapore, Poona, and Ahmednuggur. The scheme having been approved by the government, and an annual outlay sanctioned to the extent of 4,000 rupees, operations were commenced in April, 1846. The first line selected for tree-planting was the mail road from Panwell to Poona, a distance of seventy miles; and in the course of the season several thousand trees, consisting of various species,—tamarind, mango, babool, &c., were planted along the line. Simultaneously with these proceedings, a circular was addressed by government to collectors, assistant collectors, and other authorities, containing instructions for the preservation and extension of tree-plantation generally throughout the country. The former object—preservation—was sought by endeavours to check the destructive practice of burning large forest-timber for the sake of obtaining crops of dry grain from the ground previously occupied by trees, and by prohibiting the felling of trees calculated to become useful timber, on government lands. The latter object—extension—it was hoped to advance by inducing the native subordinate officers to take interest in the planting of trees on waste spots around the villages, and by offering small rewards to persons who might be able to show at the end of a specified period a certain number of thriving young trees of their own planting. A public notice was also issued, in which, after assuring the people of the interest taken by the government in the promotion of measures tending to their amelioration and comfort, rules were promulgated pointing out the evils arising from the scarcity of trees, and encouraging individuals, by the offer of rewards and other marks of public approbation, to plant trees on their own lands. To these rules were appended the following lists of trees as best calculated to thrive in different parts of the presidency.

Guzerat.—Tamarind, babool, kirnee, bugool, mhowa, shewun,

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yehela, pullus, tunnus, teak, sissoo, brab, mango, neem, bher, wur, peepul.

Concans.—Kullum or kudum, aeen, bondara, tamarind, mango, shewun, parul, wurus, yehela, kanta saeer, deodar, kheir, kokum, babool, jambool, phanas, teak, wowlee, nandrook, bhendy.

Deccan and South Mahratta Country.—Babool, white kheir, mango, wur, peepul, tamarind, yehela, jambool, neem, bher, nandrook.

Of valuable trees introduced into the government gardens at Hewra, on the great line of road from Bombay to Calcutta, the following may be specially noticed: mahogany, logwood, satinwood, blackwood, St. John's bread.

Besides roadside trees and scattered plantations, the Bombay territory possesses many wooded tracts of sufficient magnitude to be termed forests. The position of the port of Bombay as a great naval depôt would naturally direct attention to such descriptions of timber as might be beneficially employed in shipbuilding; and the conservation of the forests within the presidency was formerly deemed an object of importance, and officers were appointed for this duty by the local government. About the year 1824 the conservator's establishment was broken up, probably in consequence of the discontinuance at Bombay of building line-of-battle ships for the Crown. After the lapse of twenty years, however, the want of such an institution became apparent; an establishment for the conservation and management of the forests of the Bombay presidency was then organized, and Dr. Gibson, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, was in 1847 appointed conservator of forests.

Manufactures, of which there were formerly some of importance, have generally yielded to the competition of the cheaper fabrics of Britain. Surat, long celebrated for its cotton goods, now produces scarcely any. Boorhanpoor[4] has from the same cause lost the silk manufacture, which it formerly carried on to a considerable extent. Paper is made at Poona.[5] The manufactures of the presidency may, however, be regarded as of slight importance in a commercial point of view, being restricted to such branches as are indispensable in each locality; and cotton and other raw materials being shipped for

[4] Report from Select Com. of House of Lords, 1830, p. 337.

[5] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 576.

Britain to be manufactured, and sent back for the use of those inhabiting the place where the article was raised.

From the extent of seacoast, and the communication afforded by the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, there is much facility of commercial intercourse between different parts of the territories subject to the presidency. The trade with other parts of India, as well as with Great Britain and foreign countries, is also considerable. The principal articles of export are cotton, wool, Cashmere shawls, opium from Malwa, coffee, pepper, ivory, and gums. The chief imports are piece-goods, thread, twist, and yarn (of all which the quantities imported from Great Britain are very large), metals, raw silk from China and the eastward, tea, wine, and beer. The value of the foreign export trade of Bombay has more than doubled in the last twenty years, and now amounts to about 7,000,000*l.* sterling. Several sources contribute to the supply of the government revenue: among these the principal are the land assessment, customs duties, salt-excise, and opium, passes or permits for the transit of the drug from Malwa to Bombay. The government revenue from all sources is returned for the year 1851, at 4,430,770*l.*

Considerable efforts have been made of late years by the government to improve the means of communication. The principal roads are—1. From Bombay over the Bhore Ghaut to Poona, and thence diverging in various directions, to Sattara, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, and Narrayengaum. 2. The Bombay and Agra road, traversing the presidency in a north-easterly direction, and affording facilities for the exchange of the produce of Berar and the northern parts of the Deccan for that of the more western districts. 3. The route northward from Bombay to Surat, Broach, and Baroda. 4. From the port of Vingorla, *viâ* Belgaum, to Dharwar, and continued thence to Hooblee, one of the great cotton marts of the Southern Mahratta country; beyond which it joins the road leading to the port of Coomta, in North Canara.

In furtherance of the comprehensive system of railways which has been projected for India, a line was some time since commenced from Bombay in a north-easterly direction, and is now open to Tannah, a distance of about twenty miles. From

this town its construction is rapidly advancing to Shawpoor, *viâ* Calianee, whence it will be continued either along the coast by Surat, Baroda, and Neemuch, or by a more easterly direction through Candeish and Malwa, to form a junction with the East-India railway from Calcutta in some part of its course through the North-Western Provinces.[6] In either case a branch from the main line will connect the great cotton-field of Berar with the port of Bombay. Another branch, diverging at Tannah or its vicinity, will be carried in a south-easterly direction to Poonah, with the intention of effecting a junction with the line from Madras, proceeding through Cuddapah and Bellary. Mordee Bay, now inundated by the sea, has been pointed out as the most eligible site for the terminus of the railway at Bombay. A project has been accordingly sanctioned for recovering this locality from the sea; and a portion of the space reclaimed is to be appropriated for the purposes of the railway.[7]

The population of the southern part of the presidency of Bombay is principally Mahratta, and consists generally of cultivators of the soil. The branches of the Ghauts, stretching out to the eastward from the main range south of the town of Sattara, are held by Ramosees,[8] a hill-tribe more civilized and subdued than the Bheels. They do not extend further south than Colapore, or further east than Beejapoor, and have no language but that of the Mahrattas, whom they resemble in dress and manners. In the Southern Concan the majority of the population is Mahratta; that tract, and a portion of the Ghauts and Deccan to the east of it, being the original and peculiar seat of the race.[9] The north-eastern portion of the Bombay dominions, comprising the greater part of the valley of the river Taptee, including the extensive basin or valley of Candeish, is partly inhabited by the Bheels, who are considered to be an eighth[1] of the whole population of that district. Though deeming themselves, according to the dim light of their traditions, an aboriginal and distinct people, which once held the fairest parts of India,[2] they now subsist in sundry degrees of barbarism, from "a savage[3] set of beings termed 'Nahals,' who exist perfectly wild among the mountains, subsisting chiefly on roots, fruits, and berries;" to those of more plastic and better-constituted frames of mind and

[6] India Financial Disp. 17 Aug. 1853.

[7] Financial Disp. to Bombay, 5 Oct. 1853.

[8] Selections from Records at the East-India House, 1826, iv. 140.

[9] Id. 145. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 2.

[1] Graham, Sketch of the Bheel Tribes inhabiting the Province of Khandesh, 2.

[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. part i. 68—Malcolm, on the Bhills.

[3] Graham, ut supra, 3.

body, many of whom have been organized into an efficient military force, perfectly available for local services, and the remainder reduced to the condition of tolerably orderly and useful subjects. Farther west and north-west, in the collectorates of Broach, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Kaira, this aboriginal population is found intermingled with some other rude tribes, denominated Coolies, Doonjas,[4] Chowdrias, Dooblas, and Koonbies, besides Grasias,[5] sunk still lower in barbarism than the original race, and Brahminists, Jains, Bhoras, a peculiar class of Mussulmans; Mussulmans of other descriptions,[6] generally descended from Arabians; Sindhians, Beloches, or Mekranis. In the city of Bombay and its vicinity, besides the Brahminists and Mussulmans constituting the bulk of the population, there are Christians[7] of the Romanist, Protestant, and Armenian persuasions; a considerable number of Parsees, and some Jews.

[4] Gibson, ut supra, 25, 31.
[5] Forbes, ut supra, ii. 247.
[6] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 29.
[7] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 312. Trans. of Lit. Soc. Bombay, vol. i. pp. xxvii. xxix.

"For the superintendence[8] and good government of the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland," in the presidency of Bombay, the Crown was empowered, under the act of 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 85, to constitute the bishopric of Bombay, subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Calcutta as metropolitan of India. The ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency consists of a bishop,[9] an archdeacon, who is also a chaplain, seven chaplains, inclusive of the archdeacon, and sixteen assistant-chaplains, stationed in various parts of the presidency. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Bombay extends over all places under the control of the governor of Bombay and his political agents, including Cutch, Sinde, and Aden. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland at the presidency, appointed and paid by the East-India Company under the provisions of the act of Parliament above noticed.

[8] Law of India and East-India Comp.
[9] Appendix to Report of Com. Com. Indian Territories, June, 1852, p. 326.

Mahratta[1] and Canarese are the two languages prevailing in the south and south-eastern parts of the presidency; Guzeratti in the northern: the Bheels, though differing in so many respects from the bulk of the population, have in general no distinctive language.[2] * Persian and Oordoo are

[1] Ms. Doc. of E.I.C. Lithographed Mem. on Languages.
[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 82—Malcolm, ut supra.

* On this point Malcolm observes,[1] "An intelligent Bhill assured me that some of the Satpura Bhills had a language peculiar to themselves; but I have doubts of the fact."

[1] Id. 81.

employed to some extent as the languages of business and of etiquette. Marwari,[3] Portuguese, and Arabic, are also in use.

[3] Bombay Calendar and Almanack, 1846, p. 150.

The government is vested in the governor and three councillors, styled "the Governor in Council of Bombay," subject, however, to the "superintendence, direction, and control" of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Civil and criminal justice are both administered in the territories subject to the government of Bombay by the courts of the East-India Company, in addition to the Supreme Court, in which the judges are appointed by the Crown. In the former class the functionaries are appointed by the local government, and the law administered is embodied in the regulations of that government, and the legislative acts of the government of India; in the latter, the modes of procedure are assimilated to those of the courts at Westminster. The jurisdiction of this court is, however, limited to the presidency town, except in regard to British subjects.

The most convenient mode of considering the details of area and population will be to follow the revenue division into collectorates, which are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.		Population.	
Surat	1,629		492,684	
Broach	1,319		290,984	
Ahmedabad	4,356		650,223	
Kaira	1,869		580,631	
Khandeish	9,311		778,112	
Tannah, or Northern Concan	5,477		815,849	
Poonah	5,298		666,006	
Ahmednuggur, including the sub-collectorate of Nassick	9,931		995,585	
Sholapore	4,991		675,115	
Belgaum	5,405		1,025,882	
Dharwar	3,837		754,385	
Rutnagherry, or South Concan	3,964		665,238	
Bombay Island, including Colaba	18		566,119	
Kolaba Territory, now included in Tannah	318		58,721	
Sattara	10,222		1,005,771	
Carried forward		67,945		10,021,305

	Area in Square Miles.		Population.	
Brought forward		67,945		10,021,305
Sinde:—				
Shikarpore	6,120		350,401	
Hyderabad	30,000		551,811	
Kurrachee	16,000	52,120	185,550	1,087,762
Native States in connection with the Bombay government:—				
* Baroda (Guicowar)	4,399		325,526	
Khyrpore (Sinde)	5,000		105,000	
* Kattywar..................	19,850		1,468,900	
Kolapore....................	3,445		500,000	
Sawunt Warree	800		120,000	
Cutch	6,764		500,536	
Mahratta jaghiredars..........	3,775		419,025	
* Petty States in Guzerat......	16,617	60,650	1,030,938	4,469,925
		180,715		15,578,992

The average relative density of the population being eighty-six to the square mile.

An armed maritime force has long been maintained at this presidency, such a provision being peculiarly called for by the necessity of being prepared to quell and overawe the native pirates, as well as those of Arabia. The following table exhibits the naval force of the East-India Company at Bombay, maintained at an annual cost of 244,311*l*. The steamers employed in maintaining the semi-monthly communication between Bombay and Suez are described as packet-vessels. It may be here stated, however, that the East-India Company are about to relinquish the duty of conveying the mails between Suez and India so soon as arrangements can be made for its transfer to other hands.

Name of Ship.	Description of Ship or Vessel.
Auckland	Frigate.
Queen	Ditto.
Semiramis	Ditto.
Sesostris	Ditto.
Ferooz	Ditto.

* The territory of the Guicowar is now under the political superintendence of the government of India; and a similar arrangement has been directed to be made in respect to the tributaries of that prince in Kattywar and other states.

Name of Ship.	Description of Ship or Vessel.
Zenobia	Frigate.
Ajdaha	Packet.
Acbar	Ditto.
Victoria	Ditto.
Berenice	Troop-vessel.
Medusa	Iron steamer.
Snake	Tender.
Hastings	Receiving-ship.
Clive	Sloop.
Elphinstone	Ditto.
Euphrates	Brig.
Palinurus	Ditto.
Tigris	Brigantine.
Constance	Schooner.
Mahi	Ditto.
Margaret	Cutter.
Nerbudda	Ditto.
Maldiva	Surveying-tender.
Cardiva	Ditto.
Bheema	Pattamar.
Pownah	Ditto.
Comet	Iron steamer.
Assyria	Ditto.
Nimrod	Ditto.
Meteor	Ditto.
Planet	Ditto.
Satellite	Ditto.
Napier	Ditto.
Conqueror	Ditto.
Meanee	Ditto.
Indus	Ditto.
Jhelum	Ditto.
Chenaub	Ditto.
Mootnee	Pendant-vessel.
Euphrates	Iron vessel.
Sutledge	Ditto.
Beeas	Ditto.
Ravee	Ditto.
Kedywarree	Wooden ditto.
Dromedary	Ditto.
Nitocris	Iron steamer.

The military force of the presidency consists of a regiment of artillery, comprising one brigade of horse and four battalions of foot, a corps of engineers, three regiments of native light cavalry, two regiments of European infantry,* twenty-

* An augmentation of force being required in India, consequent upon

nine regiments of native infantry, and a marine battalion, affording an aggregate (November, 1851) of something more than 34,000 regular troops. There are, besides, a regiment of Poona irregular horse, a Guzerat provincial battalion, the Guzerat irregular horse, Candeish Bheel corps, Kolapore local corps, Rajpootan field force, Sawuntwaree local corps, the Belooch battalions (two), the Scinde irregular horse (two regiments), Cutch irregular horse, Southern Mahratta irregular horse, Rutnagherry Rangers, the native veteran battalion, and two police corps, furnishing an aggregate of nearly 18,000 men, the whole constituting a standing force of nearly 52,000. The forces of the Crown at the same period (November, 1851), placed under the control of the military authorities in the presidency, were something above 6,000, making a grand total of military force in the East-India Company's service in this presidency, exclusive of 3,711 Madras troops then serving within it, of more than 59,000 men. The principal divisions of the army are as follows; the numbers are those of the date already mentioned (November, 1851):—

	European.	Native.	Total.
Presidency Garrison—			
Head-quarters, Bombay	678	3,264	3,942
Southern Division—			
Head-quarters, Belgaum	1,399	8,117	9,516
Poona Division—			
Head-quarters, Poona	3,736	10,729	14,465
Northern Division—			
Head-quarters, Ahmedabad ...	1,376	11,828	13,204
Asseerghur fortress	14	573	587
Aden force	659	1,405	2,064
Sinde Division—			
Head-quarters, Kurrachee ...	2,461	12,964	15,425
Rajpootana field force	181	3,757	3,938
	10,504	52,637	63,141
Deduct Madras troops	207	3,504	3,711
	10,297	49,133	59,430
Deduct local and police corps..	53	17,951	18,004
Total regular troops, Crown and Company's	10,244	31,182	41,426

the annexation of Pegu, another European regiment has been added to the infantry of this presidency.[1]

[1] India Mil. Disp. 7 Sept. 1853.

BOMBAY.

The government educational establishments are placed under the control of a Board of Education, which consists of certain members nominated by the government, and of three native gentlemen, elected by the Elphinstone Institution. The educational institutions are divided into two principal classes: the first comprises all the vernacular schools, in which elementary instruction is conveyed through the medium of the native languages; the second class embraces all those institutions in which the English tongue and the literature and sciences of Europe are imparted.

The following table exhibits the number of institutions, distinguishing the English seminaries from the vernacular, the amount of the government expenditure, and the number of teachers and pupils:—

	Expense.	Teachers.	Pupils.
ENGLISH AND MIXED INSTRUCTION.			
Elphinstone Institutions—			
College	......	30	42
Schools (*two*)	......		520
Branch schools (*two*)	......	8	404
Grant Medical College	......	6	27
Poonah school	......	2	169
Ahmednuggur school	......	1	52
Surat school	......	9	290
Ahmedabad school	......	2	99
Broach school	......	1	67
Rutnagherry school	......	1	51
Dharwar school	......	2	40
Poonah Sanscrit College	......	...	305
	......	62	2,066
VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION. No. of schools.			
Presidency ... 7	......	7	429
First division ... 133	......	133	5,059
Second division ... 37	......	37	2,298
Third division ... 56	......	56	3,608
	......	233	11,394
Total	Rs. 1,50,408	295	13,460

The Elphinstone Institution was founded for the study of the English language, and the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe; and is supported partly by government, partly by private munificence. The immediate management of the institution is intrusted to a principal, assisted by a council. Its objects may be thus stated: primarily, to impart such useful knowledge as may be suited to the various positions in life which the pupils are likely to occupy; and secondarily, to afford to a portion of them academical instruction of a higher character. The Poona Sanscrit College, which was established in 1821 for the preservation of the ancient literature of the country, has recently been amalgamated with the Poona English school. The Grant Medical College is also under the charge of the Board of Education.

The wonderful cave-temples, excavated in the rocks at Karli, Elephanta, Bag, Ellora, and some other places, indicate, from their characteristics, that formerly the population and rulers of this part of India were of the Buddhist persuasion.[4] At the commencement, however, of the Mussulman invasion, Brahminism appears to have been universally prevalent; and the wealth and flagrant idolatry of the Sivaists of Somnath Patan drew down upon them, in the year 1024, the exterminating attack of Mahmood of Ghuzni. The Concan appears to have first been conquered by the Mussulmans, under Mahomed Shah,[5] the Bahmany king of the Deccan, in the year 1470; forty years having been spent in the obstinately-resisted conquest of that rugged tract, which, after all, remained but imperfectly subjugated. The tract more to the east and south-east, comprising the present collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum, and the province of Sattara, was part of the Brahminical realm of Bijayanagar, whose resources in an expedition against the king of Beejapoor, in the early part of the sixteenth century, are described with more than oriental exaggeration by the annalist[6] of the Portuguese. This power was in 1565[7] destroyed by a confederacy of Mussulman kings of the Deccan; and the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Colapore, and Sattara, incorporated with the dominions of Beejapoor, the ruler of which was one of the confederated princes. The more central part of the presidency, comprising the present collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Poona, was first invaded[8] by the Mussul-

[4] Journ. Royal As. Soc. vol. vi. No. xii. 264—Sykes, Notes on Ancient India

[5] Ferishta, ii. 484. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 655.

[6] Faria y Souza (translation), i. 236.

[7] Ferishta, iii. 130. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 184.

[8] Ferishta, i. 369.

man armies, by the command of Alla-ood-Deen Khiljy, the Patan monarch of Delhi, about the year 1308; and its conquest appears to have been completed[9] in 1318, by his immediate successor Mobarik Khiljy. The general revolt[1] of the Deccan against Mahomed Toghluk occurred in 1350, and towards the close of the following century (1490), upon the extinction of the Bahmany dynasty, this tract was formed into a Mussulman state, under the denomination of Ahmednuggur,[2] by Ahmed, the founder of the Nizam Shahi dynasty. Candeish, in the valley of the Taptee, appears to have been first reduced under the sway of the Mussulmans by Alla-ood-Deen,[3] about the commencement of the fourteenth century, and, after various vicissitudes and struggles, formed into an independent state by Malik Raja.[4] The remainder of the territory of the East-India Company under this presidency, or that portion lying about the Gulf of Cambay, formed part of the ancient kingdom of Guzerat, which, invaded, overrun, and immediately relinquished by Mahmood of Ghuzni in the early part of the eleventh century, was conquered, in 1297,[5] by the troops of Alla-ood-Deen, of Delhi. Subsequently to the general revolt of the Deccan, it became the scene of anarchy and bloodshed, until 1391, when it was formed into an independent Mussulman state by Muzuffur Khan, a Rajpoot converted to Islam. The islands of Bombay and Salsette formed part[6] of the dominions of Guzerat in 1429, and though temporarily lost, were[7] recovered and retained to the time of the arrival of the Portuguese in India at the close of the fifteenth century. The Portuguese appear to have commenced their commercial and warlike operations on the coast of this presidency about 1508.[8] Diu seems to have been their earliest permanent[9] settlement, and there, by leave of the native sovereign, they built a factory, which was fortified[1] in 1534. Bombay was first visited by the Portuguese in 1509, when they took[2] a Mussulman ship; and it appears to have soon become one of their permanent possessions, as in 1531 the Portuguese expedition destined against Goa rendezvoused[3] thereat. In 1534, Bahadur Shah, king of Guzerat, ceded[4] the island of Bassein to the Portuguese in perpetuity. The first British establishment within the limits of this presidency was made at Surat in 1601.* In the latter

[9] Ferishta, i. 389.
[1] Id. i. 437. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 65.
[2] Ferishta, iii. 189. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 660.
[3] Ferishta, i. 379. Elphinstone, ii. 31, 48.
[4] Elphinstone, ii. 682.
[5] Ferishta, i. 327, 388.
[6] Elphinstone, ii. 670.
[7] Id. ii. 673.
[8] Chronological Abridgment of Faria y Souza, by Briggs, in his Translation of Ferishta, iii. 507.
[9] Faria y Souza, Translat. i. 193.
[1] Id. i. 378.
[2] Id. i. 146.
[3] Id. i. 347.
[4] Id. i. 378.

* According to Briggs, in a note[1] on his Chronological Abridgment of

[1] Ferishta, iii. 526.

part of the sixteenth century, the territories now subject to the presidency of Bombay were, in a great measure, reunited to the realm of Delhi, by the power of Akbar;[5] but the resumption was not completed until 1637, under the reign of Shah Jehan.[6] The East-India Company in the mean time pushed its commercial concerns in western India; its affairs being under the management of a governor and council residing at Surat, and whose jurisdiction[7] was styled "the Presidency of Surat." In 1661, the island of Bombay was by the crown of Portugal ceded[8] to the crown of England, as part of the portion of the infanta Catherine of Portugal on her marriage with Charles II. The Portuguese local authorities, however, for some time evaded the transfer, and at length but partially complied; and Charles, either from vexation or some worthier motive, in 1669 granted[9] the island to the East-India Company; but the Portuguese, who continued to retain the islands of Salsette and Karanja, long pursued[1] a course of annoyance and hostility highly prejudicial to the British settlement. In 1676, the English crown granted to the East-India Company authority to establish a mint[2] at Bombay, and, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the prosperity[3] of this settlement was rapidly on the increase. In 1683, Bombay was declared[4] by the Court of Directors the seat of the presidency, and also their principal station in the East Indies. In the same year Captain Keigwin, the commander of the East-India Company's military forces in the island, revolted,[5] and repudiating the local authority of the East-India Company, proclaimed that of the Crown. The state of the settlement at this time bore testimony to the great efforts made for its improvement by the East-India Company, during the short time which had elapsed since its acquisition. They "had[6] expended the large sum of 300,000*l*. on fortifications and improvements; had constructed an excellent harbour, to become the resort of English trade. The garrison[7] of Bombay consisted of 505 men, and the island was supported by its own revenue." Next year arrived the mandate of the Crown, that the island should be forthwith restored to the Company, who accordingly resumed possession;

Faria y Souza. He does not, however, specify any authority; and Bruce[2] states that the factory at Surat was founded in 1612 by virtue of a *firmaun* from the emperor Jehangir.

[5] Ferishta, ii. 244, 255, 269, 271, 276, 278, 279.
[6] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 267.
[7] Bruce, Annals of the E.I.C. ii. 216, 262, 264, 276, 284.
[8] Id. ii. 105.
[9] Charters granted to the E.I.C. from 1601, p. 80.
[1] Bruce, ii. 386, 416, 429.
[2] Id. ii. 392.
[3] Id. ii. 457.
[4] Id. ii. 497.
[5] Id. ii. 314.
[6] Id. ii. 524.
[7] Id. ii. 536
[2] Annals of the E.I.C. i. 163, 170.

but the precarious state of their affairs and the strength of the mutineers caused an unconditional pardon to be granted. The intended change was now, in 1685, carried into effect,[8] and the seat of the presidential government transferred from Surat to Bombay. In the succeeding year, the president was declared Governor-General of India, and the establishment at Surat reduced to an agency. The ambition of the sovereigns of Delhi had overthrown the Mussulman kingdoms of the Deccan, which had been the bulwarks of their faith against the Brahminists in that part of India; and the tyranny and intolerance of Aurungzebe excited a spirit of resistance and retaliation among the Mahratta Brahminists, which, fomented and directed by their notorious leader Sevajee, ultimately overthrew the Mussulman sway, and in its place established the various Mahratta powers that have in turn succumbed beneath British supremacy. During this struggle, from the middle to the close of the seventeenth century, the Mahrattas extended their dominion[9] over nearly the whole of the tract governed by the presidency of Bombay; and the managers on behalf of the East-India Company having the sagacity to foresee the probability of the ultimate success of the Mahrattas, on being more immediately exposed to their hostility, adopted the perilous policy of forming treaties[1] with Sevajee and his successor; thus incurring the enmity of Aurungzebe, whose forces in 1688 invaded the island of Bombay, and besieged[2] the town, but soon after withdrew, on the payment of a sum of money. The East-India Company became, likewise, frequently embroiled* with that monarch, in consequence of the outrages of English pirates, who took several ships belonging to his subjects.

The extension of the dominions of the East-India Company on this side of India was long very slow,[3] being almost confined to Bancoote and Fort Victoria, acquired in 1756 from the Mahrattas in exchange for Gheriah, to the island of Bombay

8 Bruce, ii. 583.

9 Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 141, and elsewhere. Elphinstone, Hist. of India.

1 Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 264.

2 Bruce, ii. 641.

3 Forbes, ut supra, i. 103. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 99.

* On one of those occasions, Khafi Khan, the native historian of the reign of Aurungzebe, "was sent on a mission[1] from the viceroy of Guzerat to Bombay. He describes his reception as being conducted with great dignity and good order, and with a considerable display of military power. He negotiated with elderly gentlemen in rich clothes; and although they sometimes laughed more heartily than became so grave an occasion, yet he seems to have been favourably impressed with their acuteness and intelligence."

1 Elphinstone, ii. 519.

and the factories of Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad, until 1774, when the British authorities taking advantage of disputes among the Mahrattas, captured[4] the islands of Salsette and Karanja, having stormed the fort of Tanna, the main defence of the former island. Both were formally ceded to the British by the treaty[5] concluded on the 6th March, 1775, with Ragoba, who was recognised by the Bombay government as Peishwa. In virtue of this treaty, Ragoba had been supported with a force of 1,500* men of all arms, including 450 Europeans,[6] and at Arass[7] a battle was fought, the result of which, though little decisive, inclined to the British. The supreme government disapproved of the treaty and connection with Ragoba, and deputed their agent to Poona to treat with the ministerial party without the intervention of the Bombay government. The treaty of Poorunder, concluded on the 1st March, 1776, was the result. Ragoba was now left to his fate. Peace was concluded with his enemies, the ministers at Poona conducting the regency during the minority of Maderow Narrain, the infant Peishwa, who was a posthumous son of Narrain Rao, one of the nephews of Ragoba. By this treaty the British obtained possession of the pergunnah and city of Broach. In 1777, war with France impending, a ship belonging to that nation put into Choul,[8] a port of the Concan, about thirty miles south of Bombay, and in the territory of the Mahrattas, whose views appeared so unequivocally hostile to the British, that the supreme government determined on reinstating[9] Ragoba in power, and vigorously prosecuting the war against his rivals, the party at Poona opposed to the British interests. In 1779, a force consisting of 3,900 men,[1] destined to act against Poona, was despatched from Bombay. It entered the Deccan through the Bhore Ghat, and advanced to Tullygaon, within eighteen miles of Poona. There being encountered, harassed, and nearly surrounded by a Mahratta force reputed to consist of 50,000 men, the British army became panic-struck, destroyed the greater part of their stores, threw the heavy guns into a tank, and took[2] to flight, closely urged by their active enemies. The managers of this wretched expedition concluded at Wargaum, about ten miles above the Bhore Ghat, a convention, by which, as the price of the release

[4] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 160. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 278. Forbes, ut supra, i. 284.
[5] Treaties with Native Princes, 361.
[6] Duff, ut supra, ii. 286.
[7] Id. 300.
[8] Historical Account of Bombay, 116.
[9] Id. 122, 123.
[1] Duff, ut supra, ii. 364.
[2] Duff, ut supra, ii. 370.

* According to Forbes,[1] the number exceeded 2,000.

[1] Ut supra, i. 335.

of the forces from their hopeless position, Salsette, the adjacent islands, and some other places, were to be ceded to the Mahrattas. These concessions were disavowed by the governor of Bombay, and a force, consisting of six battalions of infantry, a proportionate detail of artillery, and some cavalry, which had been despatched by the Bengal government, and placed under the command of Colonel Goddard, continued its course from the vicinity of the Jumna across Northern Hindostan[3] to Surat. In the commencement of the year 1780, Colonel Goddard took Dubhoy and Ahmedabad, while other portions of the British force made acquisitions in the Concan.[4] In the close of the same year, Bassein was taken[5] by Goddard in person. That officer, in 1781, advanced on the road to Poona to the foot of the Bhore Ghat; but the movement appears to have been merely with a view to intimidation, and, being vigorously attacked by the Mahrattas, he made a disastrous[6] retreat to Panwell, the port at which troops were generally embarked for Bombay. Both parties being tired of those harassing and indecisive operations, a treaty was, in 1782,[7] concluded at Salby, on terms somewhat humiliating to the British government, which engaged to abandon the interests of Ragoba, and surrendered Bassein and the acquisitions in Guzerat, with the exception of Broach, which was subsequently made over[8] to the Mahratta chief Scindia. On the death of the nawaub of Surat, in 1799, the British authorities at Bombay obtained from Govind Rao Guicowar a grant of the town of Surat and the adjacent territory belonging to it, guaranteeing[9] to the family a competent pension for the relinquishment of their claim. At the same time a British subsidiary force was formed for the support of the Guicowar, whose authority was established against his opponents, after a few smart actions. In 1790, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against Tippoo Sultan had been concluded between the English government, the Peishwa, and the Nizam; and the Peishwa was also a party to the treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo in 1792. In 1795, the young Peishwa, Maderow Narrain, died. To secure a continuance of his own power, Nana Furnavese (one of the Mahratta ministers) endeavoured to exclude the legitimate heir, Bajee Rao, the son of Ragoba. But Nana's views were frustrated by Scindia, who arrived at Poona with a large force, and

3 Thornton, Hist. Brit. India, ii. 182. Duff, ut supra, ii. 388.

4 Id. ii. 404, 416, 423, 424.

5 Id. ii. 429.

6 Id. ii. 442, 445.

7 Treaties with the Native Powers, 382.

8 Duff, ut supra, ii. 457, 466.

9 Id. iii. 212. Forbes, ut supra, ii. 362.

placed Bajee Rao upon the vacant throne. Scindia's influence became paramount at Poona, and he soon annihilated the independence of the Peishwa's government. In 1802, a contest took place between Scindia and Holkar. The Peishwa joined the former, whose army sustained a signal defeat near Poona, on the 25th October. The Peishwa fled to Bassein, having previously intimated to the British resident at his court his desire to enter into a defensive alliance with the Company on the basis of that of Hyderabad, and his readiness to cede territory for the maintenance of a subsidiary force. These overtures were favourably received by Lord Wellesley, and after a short negotiation a treaty was concluded at Bassein, by which the Peishwa engaged to receive, and the East-India Company to furnish, "a permanent subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular native infantry, with the usual proportion of field-pieces and European artillerymen attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition," to be stationed in perpetuity in his highness's dominions. The charge for maintaining this force was estimated at 25,00,000 rupees, or 250,000*l*. annually. To meet possible deficiencies, an additional annual sum of 100,000 rupees was allowed, the whole charge being defrayed by ceding to the British lands estimated to yield a revenue to that amount. "The conclusion[1] of this treaty is to be regarded as an important step in the extension of the salutary influence of the British government in India." By a supplemental article, it was agreed that a native cavalry regiment should be added to the subsidiary force, and that the province of Bundelcund, belonging to the Peishwa, should be made over to the British, in lieu of the southern districts of his dominions which had been ceded by the treaty of Bassein. In 1803, certain districts were ceded by Scindia, under the treaty of Serji Anjengaum, to the allies engaged in the war against him; and by the partition treaty of Poona, a portion of the cession, comprehending the fort and territory of Broach, was assigned to the British. By the treaty of Baroda, in 1805, explaining, confirming, and consolidating former treaties, the Guicowar ceded to the British various districts now forming constituent parts of the collectorates of Ahmedabad and Kaira. In 1812, the island and harbour of Malwan,[2] or Sindidroog, were obtained by treaty[3] from the rajah of Kolapore, and in the same

[1] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 284.

[2] Duff, ut supra, iii. 351.

[3] Treaties with Native Powers, 485. Duff, ut supra, iii. 351.

year the fort of Vingorla, and that of Gunaramo Tembe, with their respective ports, were similarly obtained[4] from the rajah of Sawuntwarree. In 1815, the murder at Punderpoor of Gungadhur Shastree, the Guicowar's minister and envoy, who had repaired thither under the sanction and protection of the British government, and with the view of forwarding some political objects entertained by it, was a prominent indication of the hostile intentions of Bajee Rao, the Peishwa, by whose minister, Trimbukjee, the atrocity was perpetrated. On this supervened, in 1817, the general confederacy of the Maharatta states against British supremacy, and the Peishwa entering into it, was in the same year defeated in the engagement at Kirkee, and in 1818 at Ashti. He was subsequently deposed and pensioned by the East-India Company, and the greater part of his dominions incorporated with the presidency of Bombay. The territory acquired on that event comprises the present collectorates of Tannah and Rutnagherry, Poona, Candeish, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sattara, and the southern jagheers, containing collectively an area of 47,214 square miles, having a population estimated at 6,121,943.

[4] Treaties, ut supra, 505. Duff, ut supra, iii. 351.

A portion of this territory, lying within the general line of the territory of the Nizam, was conveyed to that prince in exchange for his acquisitions under the treaty of Serji Anjengaum and the partition treaty of Poona. These were situated on the right bank of the river Seena, and in the district of Ahmednuggur, and being transferred to the Company, formed another addition to the Bombay presidency.

BOMBAY,[1] * the principal place of the presidency of the same name. The island on which the city is situate, extends from north-east to south-west eight miles,[2] with an average breadth of three, and landlocks the harbour lying between it and the mainland, protecting it from the violence of the Arabian

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 457.

* Manbai of the Persian[1] and Oordoo writers. According to one authority,[2] it was called "Mumby, from an idol, to which a temple is still dedicated, and is known by the appellation of Mumby Devy, or the Goddess Mumby, which by Europeans has been corrupted into Bombay." Colonel Tod was of opinion that Mumby Devy is also a corruption from Mama Devy, "Mater Dea," the Divine Mother. It has been erroneously stated that the name of Bombay is derived from the Portuguese Buon Bahia, "good haven;" but Mumbai or Bumbai is mentioned as a possession of Guzerat before the arrival of the Portuguese in India.

[1] Ali Mohammed Khan, Hist. of Guzerat, translated by Bird, 110.
[2] Note on Ferishta, iv. 28.

Sea. To the south, this natural seaward bulwark is continued and strengthened by a couple of rocky islets. The more northern, which is joined to the island of Bombay by a causeway overflowed at high water, is called Old Woman's Island; the other, or more southern, is called Colaba, or Lighthouse Island; and this is united to Old Woman's Island by a causeway overflowed at high water spring tides, as the latter island is connected with Bombay. Thus the three islands, linked by causeways, form a continuous breakwater, extending from north-east to south-west a distance of nearly ten miles.

Bombay is likewise connected with the large island to the northward, called Salsette,[3] by a causeway and arched stone bridge from Mahim to Bandora, more recently constructed by government, aided by a munificent contribution from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,[4] a Parsee merchant of immense wealth, but of far greater liberality; the latter of which, indeed, appears almost boundless. Bombay owes him so much, that it would be almost criminal to pass over his name in any account of that settlement. His case affords an illustration of the value and utility of honorary distinctions. Wealth he needed not; but the honour of knighthood, conferred on him by the British sovereign, was an evidence to himself and to all his fellow-citizens, that his public spirit was neither overlooked nor disregarded. The honour could not fail to be the more gratifying, from the fact that he was the first native of India who ever received it. On approaching Bombay from the seaward, the view is very beautiful;[5] the background in the distance beyond the harbour being formed by the range of Western Ghauts, and exhibiting the boldest, most picturesque, and varying outlines imaginable.[6] Bombay "is formed by two ranges of rock of unequal lengths, running parallel to each other on opposite sides of the island; and these ranges are united at their extremities by hills of sandstone, which are only a few feet above the level of the sea. The interior of the island was formerly liable to be overflowed by the sea, which is now prevented by substantial works and embankments. The lower parts of the island are, however, still subject to the influence of the heavy rains, which in their season reduce them to a swamp; so that, during the continuance of the rainy monsoon, the houses are separated from each other by water, some-

[3] Von Orlich, Travels in India, i. 31.

[4] Bombay Public Disp. 23 Aug. 1843. Id. 13 Oct. 1847.

[5] Valentia, Travels, ii. 101.

[6] Horsburgh, i. 457.

times for several months. Bombay Island in coming from seaward appears very low, excepting Malabar Hill, which is of middling height, having a regular oblong appearance sloping a little towards the sea, and is covered with trees. Among these some white buildings are interspersed, with a signal-post and flagstaff at the point near Mazagon Hill, which is situated to the northward of Bombay town, and is of middling height, not easily known until well up the harbour.

"Parell Hill, farther northward, is a round mount, having on it a flagstaff; but this and an oblong hill near it, covered with trees, are not perceived until far up the harbour. Suree Fort is on a point of land near these hills."[7] The area of the island is estimated at eighteen and a quarter square miles. The harbour is probably as large an expanse of water as is found anywhere landlocked; and its area may be estimated with tolerable safety at about fifty square miles, or if the shallow bight running towards the north of Salsette be included, at about eighty. On its east side this noble sheet of water is rendered picturesque by the islands Karanga, Elephanta, and Derwedi, called by British sailors Butcher Island.

[7] First Appendix to third Report of Select Committee of House of Commons, Oct. 1831, iv. 331.

The lighthouse is situate at the southern extremity of Colaba island: its lantern is 150 feet[8] above the level of the sea. There are six or seven fathoms water at the entrance of the harbour, and the tide rises sufficiently for the supply of wet-docks[9] which have been constructed at the pier or causeway connecting Colaba with Old Woman's Island. The greatest height[1] which the tide rose in 1832 was seventeen feet eleven inches. Several excellent line-of-battle ships have been built here.

[8] Von Orlich, Travels, i. 32.

[9] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 216.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 247—Noton, on Tides in Bombay Harbour.

Independently of its advantageous position with respect to the rest of India, as well as to Persia, Arabia, Africa, and more remotely Europe, the great excellence of the harbour of Bombay and its facilities for shipbuilding, as well as for commerce, give it a superiority over any other in India. An authority intimately acquainted with the subject thus testifies:[2]—"In Bombay alone two ships of the line, or one ship and two frigates, can be produced to the British navy every eighteen months. The docks of Bombay are capable of containing ships of any force. Situated as Bombay is, between the forests of Malabar and Guzerat, she receives supplies of

[2] Appendix to Report from Sel. Committee of House of Commons, Aug. 1832, x. 346: Political.

timber with every wind that blows. Flax of good quality is also the produce of our territories in India. It is calculated that every ship in the navy of Great Britain is renewed every twelve years. It is well known that teakwood-built ships last fifty years and upwards.

"Many ships Bombay-built, after running fourteen or fifteen years, have been bought into the navy, and were considered as strong as ever. The *Sir Edward Hughes* performed eight voyages as an Indiaman before she was purchased for the navy." The *Wellesley*, a seventy-four-gun ship, the fire of which in 1839 destroyed the defences of Kurrachee,[3] and which was in other instances instrumental in gaining important successes in India, was built at Bombay. More recently the *Meeanee*, of eighty guns, and the brigs *Jumna* and *Nerbudda*, have been built at this port for her majesty's government.

It has been remarked, that "the advantages of Bombay[4] consist in its commercial site, importance, and resources, its unequalled harbour and means of naval accommodation, and its situation on the western coast, considered relatively to Europe and to the Poona Mahrattas." The old town or fort is situate on the southern extremity of the island, towards Old Woman's Island, and is about two miles in circuit, strongly fortified, "battery above battery[5] completely commanding the harbour." On the land side it was formerly incapable of being defended against an attack made by regular approaches, as a bombardment of a few hours must have fired the whole town; the houses being arranged closely together, generally built of wood, and lofty; and in such a conflagration the magazines must have inevitably exploded. The formation of an extensive esplanade, and some other precautionary measures, have, however, of late years greatly added to the security of the place. Still more recently, the increase of the calibre[6] of the guns employed has completed the means of defence, rendering them adequate to an effectual resistance of an attack likely to be made from any quarter. In the old town or fort the streets are very narrow; but great improvements have been lately made,[7] and more are contemplated. New streets are projected; a better system of drainage has been introduced, and a plan devised for securing to the town an ample supply of wholesome water.[8] Among the remarkable buildings is the Government House,

[3] Thornton, Gazetteer of Countries adjacent to India, i. 418.

[4] Appendix to Report from Select Committee of House of Commons, Aug. 1832, vol. x. Political and Foreign, 359.

[5] Valentia, ii. 174.

[6] Bombay Mil. Disp. 26 Feb. 1845. Id. 4 June, 1845. Id. 20 Sept. 1848. Id. 5 Oct. 1853.

[7] Bombay Pub. Disp. 21 May, 1844. India Public Disp. 21 Dec. 1847. Friend of India, 1853, p. 390.

[8] Bombay Pub. Disp. 12 Jan. 1848. Id. 28 May, 1851.

extending along one side of a square planted with trees: it has a fine colonnade,[9] and contains the government offices, a saloon, and library. There is a large and handsome church within the fort, and a Presbyterian place of worship; and a church has been recently built on the island of Colaba,[1] where there are considerable cantonments. About a mile north-west of the fort is the Black Town, the situation of which is so low that during the monsoon rains it is in many places flooded, and the communication between the houses cut off. Few Europeans inhabit either of those towns, their residences being for the most part dispersed over the island. Besides the Government House within the fort, there are two other government residences in the island; one at Parell, six miles north of the fort, and another at Malabar Point.

[9] Von Orlich, i. 33.

[1] Bombay Eccles. Disp. 9 April, 1851. Id. 23 March, 1853.

Like most Eastern towns, Bombay has suffered severely from the casualty of fire. A very destructive conflagration took place in October, 1845,[2] commencing in the shop of a manufacturer of fireworks. Upwards of 190 houses were destroyed, and the loss of property was estimated at seven lacs of rupees (about 70,000*l.*). The extent of the conflagration and loss would doubtless have been much greater, but for the exertions of one of the magistrates, Mr. Edward Danvers, in superintending and directing, amidst much personal danger, the force at his disposal while engaged in attempts to stop the progress of the flames. The men employed in this duty were obtained by draughts from one of her majesty's regiments, from the marine battalion, and from various ships lying in the harbour. Some of the seamen distinguished themselves by one of those acts of cool and deliberate daring, in utter disregard of apparently impending death, which seem almost ordinary events to the hardy sons of the ocean. During the conflagration information was given to the police, that on the lower floor of a house, the upper part of which was on fire, there were deposited a number of barrels of gunpowder. A party of sailors immediately volunteered to remove them, and actually brought out the entire quantity, amounting to several thousand pounds weight, while fragments of burning materials were falling around them.

[2] Bombay Pub. Disp. 13 Oct. 1847.

Bombay is the seat of a Supreme Court of justice, constituted under letters patent from the Crown, under powers

granted by act of Parliament, and consisting of a chief justice and one puisne judge; from whose decision an appeal, subject to certain limitations and conditions, lies to the queen in council. The powers of this court are very extensive, embracing not only the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by the judges at home, whether in their courts at Westminster or on circuit, but also the functions of the courts of equity, the ecclesiastical and admiraltycourts, and the adjudication of cases of insolvency. Such is the present constitution, and such the powers of the Supreme Court; but the act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, recently passed, appears to contemplate some changes in the judicial institutions of India, the nature of which cannot of course be anticipated. The chief court of the Company is termed the Sudder Adawlut: its functions are to hear appeals from the district courts throughout the presidency, and to exercise a general supervision over those courts. Among the public establishments at Bombay may be enumerated the Chamber of Commerce; the Bank of Bombay; the Oriental Bank, of which the chief Indian branch is here situate, the head office being in London; a branch of the Agra and United Service Bank; the government Savings Bank; several insurance companies; the Bombay Steam-Navigation Company; the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; the native general library; the Bombay Geographical Society; the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay; the Agrihorticultural Society of Western India, and the Bombay Diocesan Library. There are also various associations for the promotion of benevolent and religious objects. Amusements, especially those of a national character, are much encouraged by Europeans; and the climate has not prevented the formation of clubs for the practice of the Scottish game of golf, and the English one of cricket. A Yacht Club also furnishes opportunity for the indulgence of the nautical taste so prevalent at home. An account of the Elphinstone Institution will be found in the notice of the educational establishments given under the article "Bombay presidency."

The population is composed of various elements. According to a census of the islands of Bombay and Colaba, taken on the 1st May, 1849, the numbers of the various castes, in-

cluding the military and the floating population of the harbour, were as under:—

Jains, Lingachs, or Boodhists	1,902
Brahmins	6,936
Hindoos of other castes	289,995
Mussulmans	124,155
Parsees	114,698
Jews	1,132
Native Christians	7,456
Indo-Britons	1,333
Indo-Portuguese	5,417
Pure European	5,088
Seedee, Negro, African	889
Other castes	7,118
Total	566,119

The pursuits and occupations of the people are of course various, and, as in all other great cities, there is a proportion whose avocations will not sustain minute inquiry without damage to their reputation. In 1843 an extensive and most extraordinary system of plunder was discovered, and some of those concerned in it brought to justice. This scheme was organized with all the precision that might be looked for in a plan for prosecuting any lawful object devised and conducted by men habituated to business and well acquainted with its details. The number of persons engaged in it amounted to two or three hundred, and its operations had been carried on without interruption, and down to a very late period before the discovery, without suspicion on the part of the superior officers of government, for upwards of thirty years. The chief scene of plunder was the harbour, where the goods were unlawfully but quietly transferred from one boat to another, then landed in the ordinary way, with as much coolness as though they had been legally acquired, conveyed in open day from the shore to the godowns or warehouses of persons of apparent substance and credit, and there brought to sale without any attempt at concealment. This traffic constituted the principal business of the gang, who, however, it was believed, occasion-

ally varied it by suggesting and encouraging piracies, though they did not actively engage in them, and by participating in the profits of robberies and burglaries committed in the town. It was feared, indeed, that crimes of deeper tinge than those against property might be charged upon the gang. Though this herd of plunderers continued to exercise their craft for nearly a third of a century without drawing upon themselves the notice of the government, their existence and occupations were known to many not associated with them, but whose silence was secured by that powerful spring of conduct in India, respect for caste, or by a resort to intimidation. These men were indeed said to be more dreaded by those who knew them and their pursuits than was the power of the government. The staff of the association was perfect and well organized. It had a chief director, superintendents under him, a cashier, and a numerous body of inferior officers afloat and ashore. A regular set of books were kept with the most scrupulous accuracy, and the division of profits was made with the strictest nicety. Such a body, united for such purposes, could scarcely in these days exist in any part of Europe for any long period; and it may be regarded as pretty certain, that those who exercise the profession of plunder in that quarter of the globe do not conduct their business or apportion their unlawful gains with the precision which marked the proceedings of this body of marauders. Its existence affords a curious illustration of the peculiar nature of Indian society as compared with that found at home.

The temperature is moderate in proportion to the latitude, being diminished by the sea-breezes.

[3] Valentia, Travels, ii. 181.

The climate was formerly considered very unhealthy;[3] but it has of late years greatly improved, the proportion of deaths to the population in ordinary seasons now closely approximating to that of London.[4]

[4] Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 166.

Bombay is distant from Calcutta, W., 1,040 miles; from Madras, N.W., 645; from Delhi, S.W., 730; from Hyderabad, N.W., 390; from Ahmedabad, S., 285; from Poona, N.W., 75. Lat. 18° 57′, long. 72° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOMBRA.[1]—A raj in the country superintended by the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Bonie, on the south by Bheracole

and Pallera, on the east by Keunjur, and on the west by Sumbhulpore. It extends from lat. 21° 11′ to 21° 38′, and from long. 84° 11′ to 85° 11′; is sixty-four miles in length from east to west, and thirty in breadth. The area is 1,244 square miles.[2] The value of the raj has been estimated at 10,000 rupees per annum. The tribute is nominally 340 rupees; but it is diminished by 300 rupees allowed in consequence of the Raepore road passing through the estate. The people, estimated at about 56,000,[3] are said to be savages, and their ruler to be no better.[4]

[2] Stat. of Native States.
[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.
[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOMEEGUTEH, in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, a town five miles W. of the route from Coomta to Dharwar, 24 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 15° 6′, long. 75° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOMINI,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Rewa, and 34 miles[2] S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 9′, long. 82° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

BOMOREE,[1] in Bundlecund, in the raj or principality of Oorcha or Tehree, a town on the route from Agra to Saugor, 180 miles[2] S.E. of former, 93 N.W. of latter. It is situate on a rising ground,[3] and is a rather pleasant place, the streets being wide and clean. Here is an extensive jhil or mere, formed by a vast artificial mound, constructed[4] across the extremity of a valley, receiving the water of a stream. It is a noble sheet of water, about four miles long and two wide, deep and clear, abounding with fish, and very extensively available for the purposes of irrigation. On a rocky ridge overlooking the lake is the ruined palace of the rajah who made it. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 79° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 23.
[3] As. Res. vi. 26—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.
[4] Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, i. 225.

BOMUNPILLEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad 150 miles. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 80° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BONDSDORA.—A river rising in lat. 19° 39′, long. 83° 27′, in the native state of Calahandy,[1] on the south-west frontier of Bengal, and discharging itself into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 18° 21′, long. 84° 12′.

[1] Walker's Map of India.

BONHAT, in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of Bengal, a town on the route of the railroad from Burdwan to Rajmahal, 60 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 24° 10′, long. 87° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BONICUT.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant N. from Sirinagur 29 miles. Lat. 34° 28′, long. 74° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

BONIE.[1]—A raj under the political agent for the south-west frontier. It is bounded on the north by Chota Nagpore, on the east by Keunjur and Singbhoom, on the west by Sumbhulpoor and Gangpore, and on the south by Bombra. Its area is 1,057 square miles.[2] The centre is in lat. 22°, long. 85° 8′. The people are represented to be savages, and the native government bad. The revenue of the country, as computed by the British agent, is 6,000 rupees. The annual tribute is 200 rupees. The population is estimated at upwards of 47,000.[3]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trig. Surv. of Himalaya.

BONYTEE DEBEE,[1] in Sirmour, a summit of the ridge extending from Bus Peak to Nahun. It is surmounted by a small Hindoo temple and the remains of a stone fort held by the Goorkhas during their occupation of the country, and was a station of the small series of triangles during the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 5,120 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 38′, long. 77° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOCHEYKEE, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on a feeder of the Ravee river, 45 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 18′, long. 73° 30′.

Transact. Roy. As. Soc. i. 344—Colebrooke, on Setlej River. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 9.

BOOCHKAL, in Bussahir, a pass on the route from Rampoor to the Shatool Pass. It is the highest and most northern limit of the forest on this declivity of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 11,800 feet. Lat. 31° 21′, long. 77° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOODAGAON.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Nagpore 90 miles. Lat. 21° 52′, long. 80° 20′.

[1] Bombay Pol. Disp. 9 Aug. 1848.

BOODAWUL, or BOORAWUL.—The name of a village and sequestrated tract[1] in Candeish, presidency of Bombay, formerly belonging to a native chief, distant E. from Dhoolia 65 miles. Lat. 21° 3′, long. 75° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOODGOWARRA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Weingunga river, 31 miles N.E. of Seuni. Lat. 22° 9′, long. 80° 9′.

BOODHANUH,[1] in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut, and 43 miles S.E. of the former. It is of considerable size, has a bazaar, and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good; the country wooded and well cultivated. Population 5,559.[2] Lat. 29° 16′, long. 77° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 219.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 51.

BOODUHREYEE, or BURURAEE,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and 30 miles[2] W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer, and at other times is tolerably good; the country is level and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 78° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

BOODYGERRY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 86 miles. Lat. 13° 9′, long. 77° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOODYHAUL.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N. from Seringapatam 82 miles. Lat. 13° 36′, long. 76° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOGODAH, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town 10 miles S.E. of Goomsoor. Lat. 19° 50′, long. 84° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOJAN, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Kasheepoor, 12 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 79° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOKAPATAM, in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the Chittrawutty river, 90 miles S.E. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 12′, long. 77° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOLEE, or BUDI,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Askot, up the valley of the river Kalee, to the Beans Pass, into Hiundes or South-Western Tibet. It is situate amidst some very high peaks of the main range of the Himalaya, and on the right bank of the river Kalee, 37 miles N.E. of Askot, 12 miles S.W. of the Beans Pass. A furlong from the village the river is crossed by a spar bridge or sangha.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The elevation of the village above the sea cannot be much less than 11,000 feet, as Webb found that, five miles higher up the stream, at the confluence of the Kalee and Kaleepani, the elevation was 11,413 feet. Boolee is in lat. 30° 6′, long. 80° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.[1]—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, bounded on the north by the British district Meerut, on the east by the British districts Moradabad and Budaon, on the south by the British district Allygurh, and on the south-west and west by the British districts Goorgaon and Delhi and the jaghire of Bulubgurh. It lies between lat. 28° 3′—28° 43′, long. 77° 28′—78° 32′; is eighty miles in length from south-east to north-west, and fifty-seven in breadth from north-east to south-west. The climate is liable to considerable extremes, as rather sharp frosts[2] are not unknown in winter, the thermometer falling a few degrees below the freezing-point, and water becoming congealed under shelter of a tent; yet in the latter part of spring and the beginning of summer, when the hot winds set in from Rajpootana and Southern Sirhind, the temperature* becomes very high. The surface of the country has a general slope from north-west to south-east, as indicated by the descent of the slopes of the Jumna and Ganges in that direction, and also of those of the Hindun and East Kali Nuddee, the courses of which lie between those two great rivers, and in some measure parallel to them. Accordingly, Furreednugar and Dasnuh, a little beyond the northern frontier, have the respective elevations of 834[3] and 821[3] feet; the town of Boolundshuhur, fifteen miles south of the northern frontier, 784;[4] Khoorja, ten miles farther south, 770; the bed of the East Kali Nuddee, under the town of Boolundshuhur, 764,[5] and under Khoorja, 753.[5] The country, though remarkably level, has a gradual and very gentle elevation about midway between the Ganges and Jumna, rising in that part into a slight ridge, along which the channel of the Ganges Canal is to hold its course. The intended line of the canal in the Boolundshuhur district is from north-west to south-east, and the slope of the channel per mile one foot five inches; the general slope of the country

[2] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 394.

[3] Cautley, Report on the Ganges Canal, "Prolongation Down the Doab," Appendix, ii. 4.
[4] Id. ut supra, 5.
[5] Id. ut supra, Append. ii. 4.

[1] ii. 377.

* Tennant[1] states it at 130°; but such enormously high estimates of the amount of temperature are invariably much reduced by more correct observations.

being one foot and a half. As it is proposed that the canal shall be navigable[6] from Cawnpore to Kunkhul, near Hurdwar, a communication by water will be established between the interior of this district and the sea. The Ganges itself is navigable from the sea to Sukurtal,[7] sixty miles above the northern frontier of this district; but there is reason to conclude that the navigation above Cawnpore will be materially affected[8] by the great diminution of the volume of water, in consequence of the large quantity which must be drawn off from the main stream at Kunkhul, to supply the Ganges Canal. The Jumna is navigable as high up as Kurnal[9] during the rains; though, in consequence of the great drain of its stream for the supply of the Doab and Delhi Canal and that of Feroz Shah, the channel[1] nearer the head of the canals is sometimes almost dry. The Jumna first touches on this district opposite Delhi, in lat. 28° 40′, long. 77° 19′, and flowing along its south-western frontier fifty miles, leaves it in lat. 28° 5′, long. 77° 32′. The Ganges touches on the district in lat. 28° 39′, long. 78° 16′, and flowing forty-five miles along its north-eastern frontier, leaves it in lat. 28° 5′, long. 78° 31′. The Hindun crosses the northern frontier into this district in lat. 28° 34′, long. 77° 26′, and taking through its north-western part a tortuous course of about twenty miles, in a direction generally south-easterly, falls into the Jumna on the left side, in lat. 28° 28′, long. 77° 34′, being navigable[2] for rafts and boats of moderate burthen throughout Boolundshuhur. The East Kali Nuddee crosses the northern frontier in lat. 28° 37′, long. 77° 52′, and holds for fifty miles a winding course, for the most part south-easterly, to lat. 28° 6′, long. 78° 16′, where it passes into the British district of Allygurh. It is not navigable[2] in any part of its course through Boolundshuhur. This tract, during the time that it was subject to the devastating power of the Mahrattas, previously to its cession to the East-India Company, had been reduced nearly to the condition of a desert;[3] since its transfer, it, however, has been steadily improving. Cotton[4] appears to be the staple production of the soil, for commercial purposes, and might, it is believed, become a rich source of profit to the cultivator, merchant, and manufacturer. As in other parts of the Doab, the soil here produces indigo, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, millet, and various kinds of pulse. Domestic quadru-

[6] Report of Special Committee appointed to examine the Project of the Ganges Canal, 6.

[7] Cautley on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 18.

[8] Report, ut supra, 9.

[9] Cautley, ut supra, 18.

[1] Thornton, Rep. on the Settlement of Saharunpore, 54.

[2] Cautley, "Prolongation of Ganges Canal," 18, 19.

[3] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 371-373.

[4] Reports and Documents in regard to the Culture and Manufacture of Cotton Wool, Raw Silk, and Indigo, in India, 25.

peds are scarcely one half the size of those in Bengal and Behar.[5] Under the existing revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, the demand of the government on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until 1859.[6]

[5] Tennant, ut supra, ii. 370.

[6] Act of the Gov. of India, viii. of 1846.

The population of the district is returned at 699,393. It appears, moreover, that by far the largest portion of the people are Hindoo; the respective numbers being, Hindoos, 570,851; Mussulmans and others, 128,542. The agricultural and non-agricultural classes are nearly equal in numbers; the return of the former amounting to 353,298; that of the latter to 346,095. A considerable town population may hence be inferred: and the fact will be found to correspond with the probability; for though the district contains no very large towns, the number of places containing more than 1,000 inhabitants is very considerable, and no fewer than 93,115 persons (nearly one-sixth of the entire population) are assembled in nine towns.

The following is a classification of the towns and villages in the district:—

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants ...	1,343
Ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000	104
Ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000	6*
Ditto more than 10,000 and less than 50,000	3†
Total	1,456

The principal routes are—1. From north to south,[7] between Meerut and Allyghur. 2. From west to east,[8] between Delhi and Bareilly. 3. From north-west to south-east,[9] between Delhi and Anopshur.

[7] Garden, Tables of Routes, 40.

[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[9] Garden, 78.

This district formed part of the territory acquired by Perron,

	Inhabitants.
* Seeaneh	5,744
Anoopshuhur	8,947
Jehangeerabad	9,369
Shikarpore	9,838
Dibaee	7,837
Jewar	5,835
† Burrun (Boolundshuhur)	12,049
Khoorjah	18,653
Secunderabad	14,843

a French adventurer in the service of Scindia, who, arriving in India in no higher capacity than that of a common sailor, succeeded, by a series of fortunate intrigues, in obtaining the chief command under the Mahratta chief above named, and ultimately in elevating himself to the rank of a petty sovereign. The Franco-Mahratta state thus formed was marked by the sagacious policy of the Marquis Wellesley as an excrescence on the face of India, to be extirpated with the least possible delay, and Lord Lake was ordered to regard its annihilation as a primary object. Perron, who seems to have been more anxious for the preservation of his moveable property than of his dignity or power, after a feeble attempt at resistance, abandoned both his territory and his troops, and made his peace with the British government. The victory gained by Lord Lake in the vicinity of Delhi over the fragmentary remains of the French force, gave the final blow to the short-lived state which had sprung up, and been cut down with almost unparalleled rapidity. The territory was included in the cessions made by Scindia to the East-India Company, under the second article of the treaty of Serjee Angengaum, concluded 30th December, 1803.

Some notice of the principal towns within this district, viz., Seeaneh, Anoopshuhur, Jehangeerabad, Shikarpore, Dibaee, Burrun or Boolundshuhur, Khoorjah, and Secunderabad, will be found in the proper places under the alphabetical arrangement.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR, or BURRUN, the principal town of a pergunnah in the British district of the same name, is situate on the right bank of the Kali Nuddi, there passed in the dry season by a good ford, and during the rains by ferry. It lies on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 40 miles S.E. of the latter. There is a bazaar here, and supplies are abundant. The town is also called Unchuganj, and contains a population of 12,049 inhabitants. Elevation above the sea 784 feet.[1] Distance N.W. from Calcutta 780 miles. Lat. 28° 24′, long. 77° 56′.

[1] Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, sect. ii. app. ii. 4.

BOOMIDAIRAH.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.W. from Bustur 46 miles. Lat. 19° 33′, long. 81° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOONDEE,[1] in Rajpootana, a small territory named from its principal place, and under the political superintendence of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the Governor-General. It is bounded on the north by the state of Jeypore; on the east by the state of Kotah; on the south by Scindia's dominions; and on the west by the state of Oodeypoor. It is eighty-five miles in length, and fifty in breadth, and lies between lat. 24° 58′ and 25° 55′, long. 75° 23′ and 76° 30′. The area[2] is 2,291 square miles. A range of mountains, running from north-east to south-west, divides it into two nearly equal portions of level expanse; that on the south-east extending to the river Chumbul, and that on the north-west reaching to the base of the mountains towards Ajmere. The only river of importance is the Chumbul, which first touches on the territory in lat. 25° 17′, long. 75° 58′, holds a course north-east for sixty miles, forming for that distance the boundary between this state and that of Kotah, and is navigable[3] during the rains for craft of considerable burthen. The Mej or Nej,[4] a small river flowing from the Oodeypore territory or Mewar, takes a course in a direction north-east, through Boondee, for about eighty miles, and falls into the Chumbul. The other streams are unimportant.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 490—Sutherland, on Area of Indian States. Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 187.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 375.

[4] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 21 Feb. 1849.

The soil of Boondee is not prolific, nor are the crops produced in greater abundance than is found sufficient for internal consumption. They consist principally of wheat, gram, maize, sesamum, and sugar-cane. Poppy cultivation has been carried on to some extent of late years, but the soil has not been found to be favourable to the perfection of the plant. Timber is of stunted growth; but trees of small size, fit for beams and rafters, are numerous; and a species of ash, from which bows of superior description are constructed, is found scattered over the country. The mountains contain marble, granite, and slate. Iron abounds in the neighbourhood of the town of Boondee, which is celebrated for its manufactures in this metal.

The climate is deemed unhealthy; fevers and rheumatism, ophthalmic and bronchial affections, are said to prevail in most parts.

The sovereign, his feudatories, and the dominant portion of the people, are Rajpoots[5] of the Hara tribe; but the greater part of the population, especially in the mountains, are Meenas,[6] considered to be the indigenous inhabitants. These are indefatigable freebooters, and when Scindia[7] overran this

[5] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 459. Elliot, Supplement to Glossary, 383.

[6] Tod, ut supra, ii. 672.

[7] Broughton, Letters from a Mahratta Camp, 165.

part of India in 1809, so incessantly harassed his army, that he found it necessary to march away, though no regular resistance was offered in the field.

The military force at the disposal of the state, including the troops of the feudal chiefs and the police force, amounts to 6,170 men. The only fort of importance in Boondee is Nynwah. Bulwunt Sing[8] obtained possession of it in 1806 by bribery, and retained it for several months, though many fruitless attempts were made for its reduction.

[8] Pol. Disp. to India, ut supra.

The revenue of Boondee, there is reason to believe, is in an improving state. In 1822 the expenditure exceeded the receipts, and the state was burthened by a debt. In 1834 the resources had, under judicious management, greatly improved; revenue had increased, expenditure diminished, and a surplus accumulated in the treasury. The amount of revenue from land-assessment, transit-duties, and a few minor sources, has been computed to be five lacs[9] of rupees, or 50,000*l.*

[9] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

The population may probably be assumed, at the average of British Rajpootana, 100 to the square mile; at which rate it would be 229,100.

There are several thoroughfares through this territory; one north-west from the town of Boondee, by Jhajpore, and which, crossing the river Bunnass, leads to Nusserabad and Ajmere: a little labour would convert it into an excellent road. There is a second pass through the hills, frequented by parties exporting grain, as the distance to Ajmere is somewhat diminished by this route. A third, in a northern direction through Dublana, leads to Tonk. The Lakheree Pass, rendered memorable by the unfortunate retreat of Monson, is the outlet to the east.

The principal towns—Boondee the capital, Indargarh, Nynwah, Dublana, and Dugari—are mentioned under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The rajah of Boondee, by lineage of the Hara subdivision[2] of the Chauhan tribe of Rajpoots, originally ruled over the whole of Haraoti, so named[3] from its population. According to Tod,[4] the city and state of Boondee were founded in the year 1342, by Rao Dewa, in a site which he wrested from the indigenous Meenas, a great number of whom he ruthlessly put to the sword. In 1569, Rao Soorjun, the sovereign of Boondee,

[2] Tod, ii. 448.

[3] Elliot, Supplement to Glossary, 383.

[4] ii. 460.

[5] Tod, ii. 472. Ferishta, ii. 233.

held[5] the celebrated fortress of Rintimpoor for the rajah of Mewar, and surrendered it to Akbar on condition of receiving an extensive government, and a high command in the army of the Padshah. The territory of Boondee was dismembered by Jehangir, the son and successor of Akbar, who granted the portion south-east of the Chumbul to Madhu Singh, the great-grandson of Rao Soorjun, and declared him Rao of Kota,[6] the capital of that tract. Chutter Sal, the ruler of Boondee at the time of the contest between Dara and Aurungzebe, espoused the cause of the former, and was slain in the battle of Samaghar.[7] At the battle of Jajau, in 1707,[8] where Azim and Moazzim, the sons of Aurungzebe, contended for the succession, the Haras of Boondee supported the cause of the latter, and succeeded in placing him on the throne. A civil war gave occasion for calling in the Mahrattas, who thereupon, in conformity with their unvarying practice, established an influence to their own advantage, and greatly to the detriment of the country over which it was exercised. In 1804, during the disastrous retreat of the British force under Colonel Monson before Holkar, the rajah of Boondee showed himself a firm supporter of the British cause; * not only giving the retiring force unmolested passage through his territory, but aiding them to the extent of his ability, and thus drawing on himself the determined enmity of Holkar, to which he was given up[9] by the pusillanimous policy of that period, the Mahrattas taking military occupation of his capital.[1] On the commencement, in 1817, of the Mahratta and Pindarree wars, the ruler of Boondee came forward[2] with alacrity to further the British views, and at the conclusion of peace was rewarded by a remission of the tribute previously paid to Holkar,[3] and which by the result of the war had fallen to the disposal of the British government.[4] At the same time the lands held by Holkar within the state of Boondee were restored;[5] the fidelity of the rajah being thus tardily acknowledged. The tribute paid to Scindia was continued, but transferred to the British government.[6] This tribute amounted to 80,000 rupees; but 40,000 of the sum was on account of two-thirds of the per-

[6] Tod, ii. 476.

[7] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 388. Tod, ii. 480.

[8] Elphinstone, 521. Scott, Hist. of Deckan, ii. 30.

[9] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 311.

[1] Tod, ii. 501.

[2] Id. ii. 501.

[3] Treaties with Native Powers—Treaty with Raja of Boondee, i. 680.

[4] Id. Treaty of Mundissoor, i. 621.

[5] Id. Treaty of Boondee, 681.

[6] Id. article v.

* According to Duff,[1] the rajah of Boondee formed a treaty of alliance with the British government; but Sutherland distinctly affirms[2] the contrary; and no such treaty is to be found.

[1] Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 267.

[2] Sketches of Pol. Relations, 87.

gunnah of Patun, which was to have been recovered from Scindia. The recovery was not, however, effected, and the claim of the British government to tribute was on this account reduced to one-half the contemplated amount. By the treaty of Gwalior, in January, 1844, the management of Scindia's share of Patun was made over to the British government.[7] The treaty between Boondee and the East-India Company was made in 1818; and, in addition to the above-mentioned conditions, contains the usual stipulations of friendship, of protection on the part of the Company, of acknowledgment of supremacy and subordinate co-operation on the part of Boondee, and the maintenance of a contingent force to be at the disposal of the British authorities.

[7] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 1 Oct. 1845.

The rajah,[8] who had so strongly and repeatedly manifested his regard for British alliance, died in 1821, about three years after the conclusion of the treaty, and was succeeded by his son, then about eleven years of age. A council of regency, consisting of four persons of station and influence, was named, but did not long maintain its authority. The mother of the infant rajah intimated her opinion, that "the system would not work; that four English gentlemen might conduct state affairs in concert, but that four natives never could." Upon this lady the exercise of the powers of the regency was thereupon conferred; but it soon became evident that the choice was an unfortunate one. The interests of the country were neglected; the training of the young prince for the duties of his position was unattended to, and the queen-mother was even suspected of ministering to his vices, with the view of prolonging the period of her own power. The evil influences of this woman were to some extent counteracted by an able and sincere minister, who extricated the state from a mass of financial difficulties, and by regularity of payment rendered the military force efficient and contented. The useful life of this valuable state-servant was, however, cut short by assassination. The young rajah had married a sister of the rajah of Joudpore, who was about twice his own age. Some points in the treatment of this lady gave offence to her family, and a band of conspirators from Joudpore perpetrated the dark deed above related. Having accomplished their object, they fortified themselves in their house, and prepared for defence. There

[8] Sutherland, Sketches, 87, et seq.

they were cannonaded from the hill-fort. A party of their friends outside the walls made demonstrations of an intention to relieve them, but took no effectual steps for the purpose. Other parties from Joudpore were approaching; but two leaders of the conspiracy were captured in an attempt to make their escape, and publicly executed. A third met death in a less formal mode; and these disheartening circumstances, combined with the firmness and energy displayed by the British representative, who had proceeded to the spot, probably averted a war between Boondee and Joudpore, which might readily have become general among the Rajpoot states.

BOONDEE.[1]—The capital of the Rajpoot state of the same name, a town situate in a valley, or rather basin, nearly surrounded[2] on all sides by rocky hills. The palace is situate on the slope[3] of the hill above the town, with which it communicates by a road running in a zigzag direction on the face of the steep acclivity. According to Tod,[4] this splendid residence "is an aggregate of palaces, each having the name of its founder; and yet the whole so well harmonizes, and the character of the architecture is so uniform, that its breaks or fantasies appear only to arise from the peculiarity of the position, and serve to diversify its beauties. The Chuttermahl, or that built by Rajah Chuttersall, is the most extensive and most modern addition. It has two noble halls, supported by double ranges of columns of serpentine." Indeed it seems generally admitted, that the palace is well entitled to the distinction which it has acquired in Rajpootana of unsurpassed beauty; and though some structures have been erected in imitation of it, such as the Castle of Indarghur, none, it is said, can compete with the original. "As a fortress,[5] its elevation would cause it to be formidable to a common enemy; but its circumvallations are too extensive, and the contiguous hills too elevated, to admit of its being long tenable against modern tactics and artillery; further, it is not well supplied with water, which would prevent its standing a protracted siege. The garrison is composed of about 100 foreigners, detachments of the native militia, and Nagas, with about forty guns of different calibre. A separate and inferior force occupies the castle, the command of which is hereditary in the family of the rajah Dhabaee

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 667, 671.

[3] As. Res. vi. 66 —Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.

[4] ii. 669.

[5] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 21 Feb. 1849—Captain Burton, Narrat. of the Boondee Principality.

Kishen Ram." The town contains few edifices of any size or beauty;* but the two principal bazaars are of good width, clean, and occupied by many traders. As Boondee, however, has no pretensions to commerce, it offers no inducement to merchants on a large scale. A wall environs the town, the entrances to which are by three several massive gates, which continue closed from sunset to sunrise. The population consists principally of native Haras, a few leading Hindoo foreigners, and a small proportion of Mahomedans. The city police is under the cutwal, who is assisted by a large number of Nagas, a class of mendicants fostered in Boondee, and employed in constabulary duties. Distant direct from Kotah, N.W., 22 miles; Nusseerabad, S.E., 80; Ajmere, S.E., 95; Bombay, N.E., 490; Agra, S.W., 195; Delhi, S.W., 245. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 75° 43′.

BOONDEE KA GOTRA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee, distant N. from Boondee 15 miles. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 75° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOONEERE, in Northern Afghanistan, is the tract lying north-west of the Indus, and north of the Kabool river, and bearing the general name of the Eusufzai country. It is inclosed by the Indus on the south-east, the Hindoo Koosh on the north; on other sides by mountains separating it from Suwat on the west, and on the south from the country held by the Khuttuk and Eusufzai tribes, on the lower course of the Kabool river. In its general character it is rugged, being composed of a number of small valleys, opening into one larger, through which flows the Burrindoo,† a stream falling into the Indus on the west side, a little below Torbela. The most fertile parts lie along the course of this river, and are cultivated with much care, the soil on declivities being formed into terraces, rising one above the other. Some rice is produced, but the principal crop is millet. Booneere lies between lat. 34°—34° 40′, long. 72°—73°.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 304. Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 97, 329. Journ. As. Soc. 1836, pp. 469-480—Map of Peshawur, and Memoir on it by Court. Id. 1840, pp. 924-932—Conolly, Notes on Eusofzye Tribes.

* Hamilton states[1] that "at the lower extremity stands the great temple dedicated to Krishna, covered with groups in relievo, and close by, the figure of a horse cut in stone, and still higher up, a stone elephant, as large as life, raised on a pedestal."

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 268.

† The Burrindoo river of Elphinstone is the Bonyr (Booneere) river of Walker's map.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOONGUL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 31 miles. Lat. 16° 59′, long. 78° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

BOORAH,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and 34 miles[2] W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 78° 36′.

BOORAHBULLUNG.—A river rising in Mohurbunge, one of the Cuttack mehals, in lat. 22° 7′, long. 86° 30′, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 21° 28′, long. 87° 7′, eight miles S.E. of the town of Balasore.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOORAI, in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, a town five miles E. of the trunk road from Midnapoor to Cuttack, 40 miles S. of the former. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 87° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

BOORAINEE,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 620 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 797 if the Sunderbund channel be taken. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 83° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.
Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 368.

BOORBARORE, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and nine miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 54′, long. 77° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 106 —Colvin, on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.
[2] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 136.
Mundy, Sketches, i. 128.
Lloyd, Journey to the Himalaya, i. 278.

BOOREAH,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the right bank of the canal or watercourse of Firoz Shah. It is a small place, but there are appearances of its having been once a large and populous city, the principal streets of which were paved with vitrified bricks set on edge.[2] There is a fort in the town, besides five others in the immediate neighbourhood, which is fertile and well cultivated, especially abounding in luxuriant and productive groves of mango-trees. The population consists principally of Sikhs. It has a bazaar, and is of some importance on account of the ferry in the vicinity over the Jumna, by which the route proceeds from Ambala to Saha-

runpoor. The canal of Firoz, two and a half or three feet deep, is crossed by a ford. The territory of which this is the principal place, constitutes one of the protected Sikh states. It contains an area of 80 square miles, and a population of 11,920 persons. The town is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,005 miles. Lat. 30° 9′, long. 77° 25′.

BOOREE DEHING.—A river of Assam, and a considerable feeder of the Brahmapootra; it is an offset of the Noh Dihing, from which it diverges in lat. 27° 29′, long. 96° 11′, and flowing in a westerly direction through Assam for 121 miles, during which course it receives several smaller rivers, falls into Brahmapootra in lat. 27° 15′, long. 94° 41′.

BOOREE LOHIT.—The name of one of the two streams into which the Brahmapootra divides in its passage through the valley of Assam. It diverges from the main stream about lat. 21° 7′, long. 94° 30′, and flowing south-west for fifty-nine miles, rejoins it about lat. 26° 45′, long. 93° 42′.

BOORHATH, in the British district of Seebpoor, in Upper Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Disang river, 43 miles N.E. of Seebpoor. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 95° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOORHAUNPOOR,[1] * in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town situate on the north or right side of the river Taptee, the banks of which are here bold, and rise sixty or seventy feet[2] above the average height of the stream. It is surrounded by a weak rampart of brickwork, which is highest along the lofty bank of the river; and, seen from the south bank, the place has a striking appearance, but the curtains, as well as the numerous small towers intervening, are found on a closer examination to be very ruinous. The ground-plan of the rampart is a semicircle, the diameter extending along the bank of the Taptee; and halfway between the extremities is situate a palace, built by Akbar, on a platform seventy feet above the river, and supported towards it by a strong wall, along the face of which descend flights of steps

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 477.

* Burhanpur of the Urdu writers.[1] Prince Town; from Burhan, "prince or chief," and Pur, "town." It was, however, thus denominated by its founder, Malik Nasir, king of Candeish, in honour[2] of Shaik Burhan-uddin, a reputed Musulman saint of Dowlatabad.

[1] Richardson, 266. Briggs's Index.

[2] Ferishta, iv. 201.

giving access to the water. This edifice is styled the Lal Kilah, or Red Fort, from the colour of its bricks. Though much dilapidated, it still contains a ruinous mosque, halls embellished with white marble, gardens or pleasure-grounds, and other relics of imperial magnificence. A rampart, separating it from the town, gave it the character of a fortress. The only other building worth notice is the Jamamasjit, or great mosque built by Aurungzebe. It is a spacious hall, divided longitudinally by five rows, each of fourteen columns, without dome or cupola, being covered by a flat roof, but having two minarets, about 100 feet high and of little architectural excellence. The other mosques, which are very numerous,[3] are all small and ill built. Notwithstanding that the Brahminical population is numerous, they have no temples, their rudely-sculptured idols being placed under trees, or in ill-built niches. Altogether the town has a wretched aspect, as most of the dwellings, originally either ill built of stone or constructed of wood and mud, are now mere ruins, the subahdar informing Jacquemont that four-fifths of them are uninhabited.* A few of the wealthier merchants have good and commodious houses, built of teak, profusely decorated with carvings. The most wealthy and influential of the trading community are the Borahs, a Mahomedan tribe,[4] descended from the Hassannee, so dreaded in the time of the crusades. The Borahs, with their families, probably amount to about 3,000 souls, inhabiting a distinct ward, which they shut up at night, excluding all other persons; and they have a peculiar mosque. There are still here, principally in the hands of Borahs, considerable manufactures of muslins, flowered silks, and brocades, for which the place was formerly so famous, that in the time of Tavernier,[5] about the year 1665, they were exported in great quantities to Persia, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, and Poland; but even at that time the place was much de-

[3] Jacquemont, 478.

[4] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 112.

[5] Voyages, iii. 42.

* This account given by Jacquemont is very different from that of Hamilton, who states[1] that it "is one of the largest and best-built cities in the Deckan, most of the houses being built of brick, and many three stories high, with neat façades framed in wood." He adds a circumstance not mentioned by Jacquemont: "Burhanpoor is abundantly supplied with water, brought from four miles' distance by aqueducts, and distributed through every street."

[1] Gazetteer, i. 269.

cayed. In 1849 this town was the scene of a desperate and sanguinary affray, which took place between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos, upon the occasion of one of the religious festivals of the latter.[6]

Boorhaunpoor is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery[7] as a large city. Its governor was one of the greatest officers of the court of Delhi, and usually an uncle, a brother, or a son of the Padshah. Previously to its subjugation by Akbar, in 1599,[8] it was a place of much importance, being the capital of the sovereigns of Candeish, one of whom, Malik Nasir, founded it about A.D. 1414.[9] Hence the sovereigns of Candeish are often denominated sultans of Boorhaunpoor.[1] It was visited in 1611 by Sir Thomas Roe, on his embassy to the Great Mogul; in 1685, under the reign of Aurungzebe, it was plundered by the troops of Sumbhajee,[2] the Mahratta leader under the command of Humbeer Rao; and in 1720 was wrested from the government of Delhi by Asaf Jah or Nizam-ul-mulk, who there defeated[3] the army brought against him by the Padshah's officer. It appears to have been subjugated by Madhajee Scindia in his rapid course of aggrandizement in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was occupied in 1803 by the British under Colonel Stevenson,[4] but was restored in the same year by the sixth article of the treaty of Serji Anjengaum.[5] Its present assessment to the exchequer of Scindia is 45,000 rupees annually.[6] Distant N.E. from Bombay 280 miles, S.E. from Oojein 132, N.E. from Poona 250. Lat. 21° 18′, long. 76° 20′.

[6] India Pol Disp. 13 Feb. 1850.
[7] ii. 65.
[8] Ferishta, iv. 326.
[9] Id. iv. 291.
[1] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 77. Ali Muhammad Khan, Hist. of Gujarat, 131.
[2] Duff, i. 333.
[3] Id. i. 464.
[4] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 295. Duff, iii. 244.
[5] Treaties with Native Princes.
[6] Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 94.

BOOROO, in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Cambay to Rajkote, 22 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 24′, long. 72° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOSUN, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Narnol, and five miles E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 76° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOTEA.—A petty native state on the south-west frontier of the presidency of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 21° 55′, long. 82° 45′.

BOOZROOK.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant W. from Hyderabad 122 miles. Lat. 17° 13′, long. 76° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOPALPUTNAM.—A town in the native state of Nag- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

poor, or territory of the rajah of Berar, distant S.E. from Nagpoor 180 miles. Lat. 18° 51′, long. 80° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOPLEE, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 18 miles S.E. from Seuni, 63 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 79° 51′.

BORAI.—See BOREE.

BORAI.—A river rising in lat. 21° 8′, long. 74° 3′, at the northern extremity of the Syadree range of mountains, and, flowing through Khandeish for 64 miles, falls into the Taptee river on its southern or left bank, in lat. 21° 20′, long. 74° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BORARA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kishengurh, distant S.E. from Ajmeer 30 miles. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 75° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

BORA SAMBA.[1]—A small raj within the jurisdiction of the political agent for the south-west frontier. It is bounded on the north by Phooljee, on the east and south by the petty state of Patna, and on the west by that of Kerrial. Its central point is in lat. 20° 55′, long. 83° 10′. Its form is angular and very regular, being nearly oblong. Its area[2] is 622 square miles. The country is wild, and the people savage, even beyond their neighbours. When visited by the British agent, the rajah and his relations lived in an almost inaccessible valley, where they afforded refuge to many lawless plunderers. The agent compelled the surrender of some rebel subjects of the rajah of Nagpore, and the restoration of a number of cattle stolen by them. On an elevated table-land in this country the temperature is said to be so moderate that the orange-tree grows well. The annual revenue of the country was estimated at about 4,000 rupees. The tribute, which is only 160 rupees, was regularly paid. The population is estimated at about 28,000.[3]

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BORE, or BHORE.—A town in one of the Southern Mahratta jaghires of the same name, in political connection with the presidency of Bombay, distant S. from Poona 25 miles. Lat. 18° 9′, long. 73° 53′.

BOREE.—A river of Khandeish, rising in lat. 20° 47′, long. 74° 18′, and flowing first east for fifty miles, and then north for forty more, falls into the Taptee opposite the town of Thalnair, in lat. 21° 14′, long. 75° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

BOREE, or BORAI.—A petty district, the patrimony of a Bheel chief, in the territory of Malwa, under the political

superintendence of the Governor-General's agent at Indore. The revenue of the rajah amounts to 14,000 rupees, or 1,400*l.* per annum, and a small body of infantry and cavalry, consisting of about forty-five men in the whole, is maintained in his service. The town of Borai is in lat. 22° 30′, long. 74° 44′.

BOREE.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or territory of the rajah of Berar, distant N.W. from Nagpoor 96 miles. Lat. 22° 21′, long. 78° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOREE, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Damaun, 79 miles N. of the former. Lat. 20° 6′, long. 72° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOREGAUM.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or dominions of the rajah of Berar, distant S.W. from Nagpoor 60 miles. Lat. 20° 40′, long. 78° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOREGAUM.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or Scindia's possessions, distant N.E. from Boorhanpoor 21 miles. Lat. 21° 35′, long. 76° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BORENAR, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the Girna river, 42 miles E. of Dhoolia. Lat. 20° 50′, long. 75° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BORI GUNDUK.—The most considerable feeder of the Gunduck river. Rising on the northern face of the great snowy range of the Himalayas, about lat. 28° 58′, long. 85° 50′, it flows in a south-westerly direction for fifty miles, during the latter part of which it passes through a gorge in the Himalayas, and enters the territory of Nepal, which it traverses for sixty miles, and then takes the name of Trisul Gunga. From this point, turning south-west, it holds a course of seventy miles, and joins the Gunduck near the town of Nayacot, in lat. 27° 30′, long. 84° 5′.

BORKHEREE.—A town in the native state of Joura, in Central India, distant N.E. from Joura 30 miles. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 75° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOSOMPOEE-MAH.—A town on the south-eastern borders of Assam, inhabited by the Naga tribes, situated 54 miles N.W. of Muneepoor, and 79 miles S.E. of Nowgong. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 93° 32′.

BOTEH, in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the Moola river, 18 miles E. of Jooneer. Lat. 19° 16′, long. 74° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOUME KEUNE.—A town of Pegue, in the British district of Bassein, presidency of Bengal, on the route from Cape Negrais to Sandoway, 60 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 16° 52′, long. 94° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOUNLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant S.E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 76° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 26—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

[4] Franklin, ut supra, 42.

BOUTI, or BOULEE,[1] in Bundelcund, in the territory of Rewa, a village near the route from Mirzapoor to the town of Rewa, and 58 miles[2] S.W. of the former. It is remarkable for a very picturesque cascade, formed by a small river flowing some miles farther north into the Chutenea, a tributary of the Bilund. The fall is 400 feet[3] down a rock, the base of which is of sandstone of a green colour, having above it a variegated or mottled stratum, overlaid by a purple stratum, which becomes more and more light-coloured, so as to approach salmon-colour before reaching the surface. Elevation[4] above the sea 1,000 feet. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 81° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 200.

BOVANIKUDAL, or BHAWANI,[1] in the British district of Coimbatore, under the presidency of Madras, a town situate at the confluence of the rivers Bhawani and Cauvery. It has a ruinous fort[2] and two very celebrated temples, one sacred to Siva, the other to Vishnu, built by the poligar of the place, who held it as a feudatory to the rajahs of Madura. Distance from the town of Coimbatore, N.E., 58 miles; Madras, S.W., 213. Lat. 11° 26′, long. 77° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

BOWAH, or BAOOHA,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West provinces, a town on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpore, and 15 miles[2] S.W. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is supplied with water from wells and a tank. The road in this part of the route is good; the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 80° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWAL, in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dacca to Jumalpoor, 18 miles N. of the former. Lat. 23° 57′, long. 90° 30′.

BOWANA.—See BURANA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWANEEGUNJE, in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Rampore to Dinajepore, 20 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 24° 35′, long. 88° 50′.

BOWANNEE, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Cheenaub river, 80 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 37′, long. 72° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWARA, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Baloun, 18 miles N.E. of Durbunga. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 86° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWERGURH, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 33 miles S. of Hoshungabad, 30 miles N. of Baitool. Lat. 22° 16′, long. 77° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWLEE.—See Bilohi.

BOWNEE.—See Baonee.

BOWPHUT, in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles S.E. of Backergunje. Lat. 22° 23′, long. 90° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWRA.—See Bhowda.

BOWRI, or BHUOREE, in the British district of Mozuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut, and 30 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country wooded, and well cultivated. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 77° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWUR.—A division of the native state of Gurwhal, situated in the north-west corner of that district: its centre is about lat. 30° 55′, long. 78° 10′.

BRAHMAPOOTRA.—One of the principal rivers of Hindostan, rising in Thibet, at the eastern extremity of the snowy range of the Himalayas, about lat. 28° 30′, long. 97° 20′. Taking a south-westerly direction for about sixty-three miles to the village of Soom, it touches upon the British province of Assam, whence flowing in a direction generally west for forty-three miles, it for that distance forms the boundary between the British territory and Thibet. It then enters Assam, and continuing a westerly course, divides the province into two nearly equal portions, the districts of Luckimpoor, Durrung, and the greater portion of Camroop lying to the north, and those of Seebpoor and Nowgong to the south. In this part of its course it is joined by many tributary streams. Among these may be noticed the Digaroo, a small river flowing from the north-east, and somewhat lower down two others,—the Dibong and the

Dihong. The last-mentioned river, which is known through the greater part of its course as the Sanpoo, and which is the remotest feeder of the Brahmapootra, rises on the northern face of the Himalayas, in lat. 30° 25′, long. 82° 5′, a few miles to the eastward of the sources of the Sutlej and Indus, and pursuing a course in a reverse direction, winds its way through Thibet, and washes the borders of the territory of Lassa. After a total course of about 1,000 miles, it turns suddenly to the south, and enters Assam at the north-eastern angle, where, under the name of the Dihong, it falls into the Brahmapootra, as above mentioned. From the point of junction, the river flows for seventy-five miles to lat. 27° 10′, long. 94° 30′, where it diverges into two streams, the northern denominated the Booree Lohit, the southern bearing the name of the Dihing. These again unite, after a separate course of about sixty-five miles. The Brahmapootra thence flowing for the distance of 220 miles, during which it passes the towns of Durrung and Gowhatty, finally leaves the province of Assam near the town of Goalpara. From Goalpara, the river, keeping a south-westerly direction, traverses the district of the same name for about sixty miles, when making a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, it forms for fifty miles the boundary between the British district of Rungpore on the west, and the districts of Goalpara and Mymensing on the east. In lat. 25° 10′, long. 89° 43′, it throws off the Konaie, and after a further course in a south-easterly direction of 130 miles, changes its name of Brahmapootra to that of Meghna. Proceeding thence south-west for fifty miles, it recovers a portion of the waters of its offset the Konaie, through the channel of the Dulasseree, and twenty-five miles lower down it receives a considerable portion of the waters of the Ganges through the channel of Kirtynassa. Then flowing east for ninety miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal through three mouths; the Hattia river to the east, the Shabazpore in the centre, and the Ganges to the west. The total length of this river, from its source in the north-eastern range of the Himalayas to its discharge into the Bay of Bengal, measures 933 miles. Its branches, together with those of the Ganges, intersect the territory of Bengal in such variety of direction as to form a complete system of inland navigation.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BRAHMINY.—A river rising in the district of Palamow,

about lat. 23° 25′, long. 84° 13′. Taking a south direction for 240 miles, and easterly for sixty more, during which it flows through the petty native states in Orissa to the western boundary of the British district of Cuttack, which it touches in about lat. 20° 50′, long. 86°, and continuing its direction south-east for about 110 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal near Point Palmyras, and in lat. 20° 43′, long. 87° 6′.

Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 694—Tickell, Mem. on the Hodesum. As. Res. xv. 817—Stirling, Account of Orissa.

BREMAHDASUM, in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, a town 17 miles W. from Tinnevelly, 49 miles E. of Anjengo. Lat. 8° 45′, long. 77° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BRITEOWRY.—See Bhuteura.

BROACH, a British collectorate subject to the presidency of Bombay, is bounded on the north by the Myhee river and the Guicowar's territories; on the east by the Guicowar's and the Rajpeepla rajah's territories, and by Wusravee; on the south by the Keem river, which separates it from the Surat collectorate; and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay. Its length from north to south is about fifty-seven miles, and its breadth from east to west forty-one miles. It lies between lat. 21° 22′—22° 11′, and long. 72° 30′—73° 10′, and contains an area which is calculated at 1,319 square miles.[1] Broach was formerly a sub-collectorate, under the general superintendence of the collector of Surat; but in 1843[2] it was formed into a separate jurisdiction. It is divided into six districts and one mahal; viz., Jumbooseer and Ahmode in the north; Wagra in the centre; Broach, Unklesur, and Hansote in the south; and the Dehej mahal. The largest towns are those after which each district is named, the principal one being Broach. The town of Jumbooseer is next in importance. Of the remaining towns, that of Wagra is inferior both in size and in its buildings. Two rivers intersect this collectorate; viz., the Nerbudda, running from east to west from the Rajpeepla territory, along the walls of the town of Broach, to the sea, and which is always navigable for boats of fifty tons burthen; and the Dhadur, which runs in a similar direction, and empties itself in the sea at Tunkaria Bunder.[3] Wells are not numerous in Broach, the geological formation being unfavourable to their existence; but tanks are numerous.

[1] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

[2] Bombay Rev. Disp. 1 July, 1846.

[3] Bombay Rev. Consultations, 8 April, 1846—Statistical Report of Broach.

The two great classes of the soil in the district are the light brown and the black soil. The former prevails chiefly in the

Jumbooseer district: it is superior in fertility to the black soil, but the cultivation is attended with much more trouble and expense. Very little cotton is grown upon it, in comparison with that raised upon the lands of the other class; its chief crops consisting of bajree and other grains, which are sown in the rains, and ripen in October and November. The black soil, which is that prevailing in by far the greatest part of the collectorate (being estimated at upwards of eighty-eight per cent. of the whole), has the appearance of a rich mould, and is free from stones of every description. The chief products are jowaree (Holcus sorghum) and cotton,[4] the former being the principal food of the cultivators, and is only sold when their cotton crop is inadequate to meet their expenses. The principal crop of jowaree is sown in August and reaped in February. Cotton is sown in June, and the first picking takes place in March; the scond picking succeeds in about fifteen days, and the whole crop is not cleared off till the end of April. From its value in the market, it has become a primary object of cultivation in this collectorate, and the prices would, it is said, be much increased if the cultivators could be persuaded to devote more attention to the picking, and to divest themselves of some prejudices in regard to the storing of it. The government experiments[5] for improving the cultivation of cotton in Broach are stated to have been unsuccessful; the American[6] species (New Orleans and Georgian) having been found to degenerate in the course of a few seasons. Wheat* is grown to some extent. In some parts of the district rice is cultivated; but its quality is coarse, except in the Hansote pergunnah, where, by the aid of irrigation, in a few villages a very superior grain is produced: in other parts of the district the produce is dependent entirely on the rains to bring it to maturity. Tobacco thrives upon the alluvial grounds. The

[4] Prideaux, in Evidence before Parl. Com. on Growth of Cotton in India, 1848, p. 10.

[5] Bombay Rev. Disp. 3 Dec. 1845. Evidence before Commons' Committee, 1848—Royle, Quest. 380.

[6] Id. id. 2 Oct. 1844.

* By an experiment made by order of government in 1843, twenty-three acres of land produced an average of 742 pounds of wheat per acre; but the expense of cultivation, together with the freight, and other expenses of shipping, were found too large to render it available for exportation to England.[1] It appears also, that, notwithstanding great care in packing, the wheat of Broach deteriorates during the voyage, and that it is not suited to the English market. The report of the London brokers upon its quality was unfavourable, and the supplies hitherto received have not commanded an encouraging price.

[1] Bombay Rev. Disp. 16 July, 1845. Id. 9 Sept. 1846. Id. 7 July, 1847. Id. 31 Jan. 1849. Id. 2 June, 1852.

difficulty of procuring manure prevents the cultivators from employing it to that extent which soil so continually under cultivation would necessarily require; although by the rotation of crops, which is well understood, the ground recovers itself in some degree from the exhausting action of the previous crop. Vegetables are principally grown in the lands surrounding towns and villages, and consist of brinjals, tooraees, bendees, pumpkins, cucumbers, onions, and chillies. The roots are garlic and turmeric. The fruits comprise the mango, tamarind, guava, and plantain, and a few melons. All appear to be very inferior, little pains being taken with their culture. The mango-topes abound chiefly in the Jumbooseer pergunnah, and in a few villages of the Unklesur district. The general appearance of the country is flat and open. The whole district, indeed, may be regarded as the delta of the rivers Nerbudda and Myhee: it produces few trees, and those chiefly round the villages, except towards the north. The fields are inclosed by hedges. The principal trees, besides the mango and tamarind, are the peepul, the banian, and the babool; none of which are employed by the natives for ordinary purposes, except the babool, which is worked up into implements of husbandry. The woods which are used as timber for building purposes, are the kher, which is very valuable from its property of resisting the action of moisture, and is serviceable chiefly for posts driven into the ground; and the tanuch, which partakes of the property of lancewood.

The climate of Broach is considered as healthy as any part of Guzerat. The rains are moderate; the average fall being thirty-three inches, while the quantity at Bombay[6] is computed at eighty. According to Colonel Williams, it is so cold in the months of December, January, and February, that Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes falls to 40° in the open air at daybreak. From the beginning of March until the rains commence, there are hot winds from the north-east and east, but only occasionally; perhaps once a fortnight: during their prevalence the barometer will rise to 108° in the house. From the middle of April the prevailing wind is from the westward or southward.

The number of villages amounts to 429, and the total population of the zillah is returned at 290,984.[7] The number of

[6] Statistical Mem. of Broach.

[7] Census of 1851.

houses built of brick is calculated to be 11,433; the number of those whose walls are composed of mud, at 52,006: both have tiled roofs; but there are about 7,140 huts made of sticks and mats, with thatched roofs. For the sake of security, the agriculturists, who may be considered as forming the great bulk of the inhabitants of this zillah, do not live in single sequestered houses, but in congregated assemblages, each caste having a separate quarter of the village. These clusters of houses form an oblong square, with a yard in the centre, where the cattle and carts of the cultivators are kept; and the entrance to them is by a large gateway with strong doors, which are always closed at night. The population above enumerated may be divided into four classes: traders, cultivators, artisans (including labourers), and the sects of Brahmins, Fakeers, Byragees, and others who subsist on the credulity and superstition of the public.

The number of ploughs in this district amounted in 1844 to 26,866, that of bullocks to 53,400. The cattle are in general very fine. They are not bred on the spot, owing to the scarcity of fodder; but are purchased when young from the Kaira and Baroda districts, their price varying from twenty to sixty rupees the pair. Few cows appear to be kept; the chief stock consisting of buffaloes, which are preferred on account of the richness of the milk, and probably also from their being a more hardy animal. The occupation of cultivator is not restricted to any particular class or caste of men; as among the agriculturists will be found the Brahmin, the Rajpoot, the Coolee, the Bora, the Mussulman, and the Bheel, all following the plough. The Banian sect seems to be the only one which never furnishes husbandmen: its members are the shopkeepers and money-lenders in the villages; and it is generally understood that they manage to absorb by their exactions any profits which the cultivators may make.

The food of the inhabitants consists chiefly of grain and vegetables: the only persons who use flesh and fish are the Mussulmans and Parsees, and the lower classes of Hindoos. The better classes subsist on rice and cakes of wheat and bajree; and on occasions of holidays, marriages, or public entertainments, sweetmeats prepared in various ways are added to their meals. The cultivators live on similar food; but the

use of rice is more limited, and that of bread made of jowaree flour more general than wheaten cakes. The poorer class of labourers (Bheels) generally live on jowaree cakes. The use of spirituous liquors is confined to the towns, where they are consumed by the Parsees, Bheels, and the inferior classes of Hindoos: the agricultural population appears to be entirely free from the vice of drunkenness in so far as it is produced by intoxicating drink; but the use of opium is very general among them. The expense of a cultivator's family, consisting of himself, wife, and two children, is estimated in an ordinary season at from forty-six to fifty rupees per annum; but in a year of scarcity it probably amounts to seventy-five rupees. In addition to these expenses, the contingencies of a marriage or death, or other matters connected with their customs, will sometimes raise the annual expenditure to about a hundred rupees. Stock also has to be furnished or renewed; such as a cart, a pair of bullocks, and ordinary agricultural implements. The cart will cost about thirty-five rupees, a pair of bullocks about sixty, and the rest six rupees; making a total of about a hundred rupees. To this must be added the value of a house, which is estimated at about seventy-five rupees; thus making the total value of the stock of a cultivator 175 rupees. His house generally consists of three rooms; one a sort of sitting-room, used for general purposes; another is the kitchen and sleeping-room, and contains the store of grain for the use of the family; in the third room the cattle and fodder are kept. The furniture seldom exceeds one or two bedsteads of rude make, an earthen vessel in the shape of a chest, where the cooking-pots and dishes are deposited, and a few jars about five feet high, for storing grain. The amount of farming-stock of the most thriving village headmen may be estimated at about 300 rupees, comprising three pair of bullocks, a cart, and other implements. These headmen are almost all landlords, and do not cultivate much land on their own account, but sublet it to under-tenants. The most substantial among them are to be found in the Broach, Wagra, and Jumbooseer pergunnahs: their capital is said seldom to exceed 5,000 rupees. Two of these, however, who were in the employ of the government, were in 1844 reputed to possess property worth 30,000 rupees each. The houses of this class are built of brick, comprise an

upper story, occupied for sleeping, and as private apartments for their females, and a lower, which is given up to receiving visitors, storing grain, cooking their food, and keeping their cattle. The better classes, such as bankers, traders, and government employées, differ in their mode of living from the rural population chiefly in the use of richer food, as ghee, sugar, milk, rice, and wheat, dressed in different ways; and in their occupying more commodious houses. The price of labour varies, as might be expected, with the nature of the employment; carpenters, masons, and bricklayers earn six annas (nine pence) a day; blacksmiths, four annas (six pence); common labourers (male), two annas and six pies (about four pence); females, two annas (three pence). The class of common labourers is composed of Mussulmans, Koonbees, Boras, and Mahrattas: their mode of living is inferior to that of the cultivators, and they are much addicted to the use of spirituous liquors.

In regard to the means of communication, it may be observed that there are no macadamized roads in the district, nor any material wherewith to construct them; yet so little is the want of these felt, that nowhere throughout the presidency is communication so well kept up. The level of the district, observes the collector,[8] "favours a partiality for wheeled vehicles; and during nine months of the year the whole zillah is intersected with rough but practicable lines of communication, so perfect that it would be difficult to devise a mode of improvement in so far as the requirements of commerce are concerned."

[8] Report of the Collector, Dec. 1849.

There is a small manufacture of leather in Broach, which is considered superior to that of the adjoining districts. Coarse native paper is made in the town of Unklesur; and these articles, with the fabrication of cotton cloths, so far as it has not been superseded by that of Britain, seem to form the whole of the manufactures of the zillah.

The state of education, with the exception of the large towns, where there are government schools, as well as several private ones, is very defective; scarcely any of the villages possess schools, and the village headmen for the most part are able to do little more than write their names. Few of their sons attend the schools: as soon as their age will permit them to become useful, their parents employ them in the labours of

the field or in driving cattle, and thus deprive them of all means of mental cultivation.

BROACH,[1] * in the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay, is a large and ancient town, the principal place in the collectorate, and the seat of the civil establishment. It is situate on the north or right side of the river Nerbudda, about thirty miles from its mouth. The river is here a noble sheet of water,[2] two miles wide at ebb-tide, but shallow for the most part even at flood-tide, when, however, there is a deep but intricate channel, admitting vessels[3] of considerable burthen. The state of the river is such, however, as to prevent the town from becoming an extensive port for large vessels,[4] it appearing that it is at all times navigable only for boats of fifty tons burthen.[5]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Heber, Journ. ii. 169.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 475.

[4] Bombay Pub. Disp. 17 Aug. 1842.

[5] Bombay Rev. Consult. 8 April, 1846.

Broach was formerly a flourishing town, with a large population. Subsequently its commerce and manufactures fell away, and it became a poor and dilapidated place.[6] More recent returns, however, show a considerable increase in its exports and imports, and indicate a revival of its former prosperity.[7] Broach is situate on an elevated mound, supposed to be artificial, raised about eighty feet above the level of the sea, on the banks of the river. The town itself is surrounded by a wall, which on the river-face has been placed in repair, but on every other side is very much dilapidated. It contains about 3,341 houses, inhabited by 12,971 souls of different castes. The most substantial and spacious of the houses are occupied by the Muzmoodars of the Broach district, Hindoo bankers and merchants, a few Parsees and Mahomedans.

[6] Heber, ut supra.

[7] Bombay Pub. Disp. 17 Aug. 1842.

The suburbs are extensive, and the number of the inhabitants is calculated to be about 18,361.† They chiefly consist of shopkeepers, artisans of every kind, Dhobees, and fishermen; and the houses are generally of an inferior order to those in the town. The suburbs have a bazaar, and on the outskirts are the cotton-warehouses.

The town of Broach was long famous for its manufacture of

* The Bharoch of Tassin, and the Bhroch of the Oordoo and Persian writers.

† A recent official authority gives 8,933 as the number of houses in the city and suburbs, and 31,550 as the total number of inhabitants in both; the latter statement differing little from that in the text.

cloth, consisting of fine dotees and doreeas, chequered cloths, table-cloths, &c. The weavers were capable of imitating almost any pattern of Scotch plaid. Coarse piece-goods were also made up in considerable quantities, and still continue to be produced; but the manufacture of the finer description of cloths has fallen off largely, in consequence of the importation of English goods. Many of the weavers were Parsees, which class are known to have been located in Broach for six centuries. The destruction of that branch of manufacture has greatly affected their numbers and prosperity; but those who remain, though most of them poor, retain their character for industry. A few of the more opulent are shipowners and brokers. One remarkable vestige of the former commercial importance of Broach is a Dutch burying-ground, in which the members of the factory belonging to that nation were interred. The tombs are yet in good preservation, and the inscriptions on them legible. They date back as far as 1646, and come down to 1770.

Here is an hospital for animals, containing horses, dogs, cats, monkeys, peacocks, as well as a variety of insects. It is ostensibly attended by certain religionists, who derive a good income from lands devoted to the purpose. Few places are better supplied with provisions than Broach.[8] Meat of all kinds is excellent and cheap; there is no want of poultry; the bazaars are well supplied with fruits and vegetables from the neighbouring villages; and the Nerbudda affords a variety of fish, exclusive of that brought in by the fishing-boats from the sea. The carp in the river are uncommonly large, sometimes weighing fifty pounds.[9] One of the government English schools has been established in this place. This town is thought,[1] with some appearance of probability, to have been the Barygaza of Ptolemy and Arrian. After the subjugation of Guzerat by the Mussulmans, and the subsequent formation of the state of that name, Broach formed part of the new kingdom.[2] On its overthrow by Akbar, in 1583, this place became included within the kingdom of Delhi, and was governed by a petty nawaub. It was taken in 1685 by the Mahrattas.[3] The nawaub held it subordinate to the Peishwa until 1772, when it was captured[4] by a British force under General Wedderburn, who was killed in the assault. In 1783, it was by the treaty

8 Forbes, Oriental Mem. i. 484.

9 Id. ut supra.

1 As. Res. i. 369-375—Wilford, Remarks on the City Tagara.

2 Ferishta, iv. 13. Ali Mohomed Khan, Hist. of Gujarat, translated by Bird, iii.

3 Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 335.

4 Id. ii. 272. Forbes, Oriental Mem. i. 393.

of Poona ceded to Scindiah, in acknowledgment of certain services. It was stormed in 1803 by a British force commanded by Colonel Woodington,[5] and finally ceded to the East-India Company by Scindiah, under the treaty[6] of Serji Anjengaum. Distance of the town N. from Bombay 190 miles, S. from Ahmedabad 95, S.W. from Mhow 188, S.W. from Delhi, by Mhow, 624. Lat. 21° 42′, long. 73° 2′.

[5] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iii. 306.
[6] Treaties with Native Powers.

BROANG,[1] in Bussahir, a village in the district of Koonawur, is situate on the left bank of the Buspa, two miles[2] from its confluence with the Sutluj. It gives name to the Broang, or Burenda Pass, distant about eight miles south; the intervening tract being a wood principally of luxuriant plane-trees, horse-chestnuts, birches, and rhododendrons.[3] Broang is 7,411 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 28′, long. 78° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 368 —Gerard (Alr.), Journal of a Journey to Shipke.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, iv. 424.

BROKEN POINT.—A prominent headland on the coast of Arracan, 90 miles N.E. of Cape Negrais. Lat. 17° 19′, long. 94° 35′.

BRUMMAWARA, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Bednore, 40 miles N. of the former. Lat. 13° 26′, long. 74° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUBEROO, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 24 miles E. of Banda, 72 miles W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 80° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUBOORA,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, nine miles[2] N.W. of the city of Mirzapoor, or higher up the stream. Distant 730 miles N.W. of Calcutta, by the river route. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 82° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

BUBREE.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 11 miles. Lat. 27°, long. 81° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUCHOWRA, in the British district of Furrukhabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 35 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is deep, heavy, and bad for wheeled carriages; the country level, cultivated in some parts, in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 79° 11′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 116.

BUCHRAON,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 28 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 85 N.W. of Allahabad. Butter estimates[2] the population at 5,000; of whom only 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 81° 7′.

BUCKEA.—A river rising in lat. 27° 6′, long. 85° 40′, on the northern face of the Sub-Himalayas: it flows in a southerly direction for thirty-five miles through Muckwanee, a district of Nepal, and for twenty miles forms the boundary between Nepal and the British district of Tirhoot, which latter district it traverses for fifty miles previous to its fall into the Bagmuttee river, in lat. 26°, long. 85° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUCKRANEE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and seven miles south of the latter place. It is situate in the extensive island contained between the Indus and its offset the Narra, being distant four miles from the left bank of the former, and about half a mile from a ferry over the latter, known as the ferry of Buckranee. From this ferry to the ford opposite Tonia Hassem, the distance is about a mile and a half. The neighbourhood is fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 68° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Cautley, Report on the Ganges Canal, ii. sect. 2.

BUDAON.[1]—A British district in the Rohilcund division of the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Moradabad; on the north-east by the British district of Bareilly; on the south-east by that of Shahjehanpore; on the south by Furruckabad and Mynporee; and on the west by Allyghur and Bolundshuhur. It lies between lat. 27° 38′—28° 29′, long. 78° 21′—79° 35′, and contains an area of 2,368 square miles. It is a low, level, and in general fertile tract, watered in its south-western part throughout its whole length by the Ganges, in its eastern for some distance by the Ramgunga, and in the intermediate space by the Yarwuffadar, or Sote, and the Muhawa. That portion of the district situate south-west of the Ganges will participate in the benefits of navigation and irrigation to be derived from the branch[2] canal proposed to be made from the Ganges Canal to the river Ganges above Furruckhabad. This district, though it has been for half a century in the possession of the British government, having been ceded by the vizier of Oude in 1801, and is, moreover, of easy access from many important and much-frequented places, has attracted

the attention of travellers less than almost any other part of Hindostan. It has been overlooked, in consequence of the two most beaten routes between Bengal and the more remote north-western provinces passing one beyond the north-eastern, the other beyond the south-western boundary of the district. Parts of it are still wild and uncultivated, and it has been found necessary to offer rewards for the destruction of wolves,[3] which infest various localities. The average elevation of the country may be estimated from the fact, that the bed of the Ramgunga, at the town of Rampore, about twenty-five miles north of the northern frontier, is 546[4] feet above the sea; the bed of the Eastern Kalee river, below Khorja, near the western frontier, is 753[5] feet; and probably no place within the district is much more elevated.

[3] India Jud. Disp. 14 Dec. 1842.

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Cautley, on Ganges Canal, Appendix.

The official returns[6] show the population to amount to 825,712; of which number 557,797 are Hindoos and agricultural; 154,270 Hindoos, non-agricultural; 57,344 Mahomedans and others, not being Hindoos, agricultural; and 56,301 of those classes, non-agricultural. Hence it appears that more than six-sevenths of the whole are Hindoo.

[6] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

The following classification of the towns and villages in the district is also furnished by the official returns:[7]—Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 2,368; ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 112; ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, 2;* ditto more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, 3:† total, 2,485.

[7] Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 83.

The principal routes are—1. From Furruckhabad, in a north-westerly direction, to Suhuswan, whence a route proceeds northerly to Moradabad, and another north-westerly to Hurdwar. 2. From Agra[8] to Bareilly, in a direction from south-west to north-east. 3. From Allyghurh cantonment to Moradabad, and in a direction nearly parallel to the last. 4. Nearly from east to west, from Delhi to Bareilly.

[8] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

Under the revenue settlement of the North-Western Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until the year 1866.[9]

[9] Act of the Government of India, No. viii. of 1846.

* Bilsee, 5,206 inhabitants; Oojhanee, 6,361 ditto.

† Budaon, 21,369 inhabitants; Khasgunge, 10,752 ditto; Soron, 10,395 ditto.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDAON.[1]—A town giving name to a pergunnah and also to a British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. The population is not inconsiderable, having, in 1848, been officially ascertained to amount to 21,369.[2] Lat. 28° 2′, long. 79° 11′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 83.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDDAPOODY, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town five miles E. of the route from Nellore to Guntoor, 48 miles N. of the former. Lat. 15° 9′, long. 80°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDDAUM PUHAR.—A town in Mohurbunge, one of the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S.W. from Midnapoor 76 miles. Lat. 22° 5′, long. 86° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDDOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Ellichpoor 53 miles. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 78° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDDUNPOOR,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 25 miles[2] N. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 47′, long. 77° 51′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 123.

BUDEEAR,[1] in the native state of Gurwhal, a considerable feeder of the Jumna, rises on the south-eastern[2] declivity of Kedar Kanta, in lat. 31°, long. 78° 17′. It holds a rapid course, generally in a southerly direction, through a fertile, well-cultivated, and populous valley, the vegetation of which is rather of tropical than mountainous character, though the elevation is so great that five miles from the confluence with the Jumna the bed of the Budeear is 5,000 feet above the sea. The mountains inclosing the valley are covered with forests of oak, pines, rhododendrons, alders, laurels, willows, acacias, and hazels, and enlivened with flocks of paroquets. The declivities are arranged in numerous terraces, which, though now waste and overgrown with wood, bear evidence of former population and industry. The Budeear river or torrent, after a course of about eighteen miles, falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 30° 49′, long. 78° 19′, and at an elevation of 4,000[3] feet above the sea. The Budeear, at the confluence, is as wide as the Jumna, but not so deep. Jacquemont, at the beginning of May, found it to reach up to the knee, and to be fordable, though not without danger and difficulty.

[3] Id. iv. 67.

BUDEENA, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, a town 56 miles S.E. from Hyderabad, 57 N. of Luckput, in Scinde. Lat. 24° 39′, long. 68° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDGE BUDGE,[1] in the British district known as the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, lying within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Hooghly, and on the route from Calcutta to Midnapore,[2] 12 miles S.W. of the former, 56 E. of the latter. The fort, formerly occupying an important site here, as commanding the river, is now completely in ruins. Lat. 22° 28′, long. 88° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.

BUDHAN DHOORA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a mountain of the Sub-Himalaya, and forming part of the Ghagar range. Elevation above the sea 8,502 feet. Lat. 29° 28′, long. 79° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDHAORA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the route from the town of Bikaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 100 miles N.E. of the latter. It is situate close to some low rocky hills, and in a country having such fertility and cultivation as to yield considerable supplies. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 72° 22′. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 31, 196.

BUDI.—See Boolee.

BUDLAPOOR, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Tannah to Poonah, 20 miles E. of the former. Lat. 19° 10′, long. 73° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDLAPOOR, in the British district of Jounpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town on the route from Jaunpore cantonment to that of Sultanpoor, in Oude, 17 miles N.W. of the former, 37 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 82° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDLEGOOSSEE, in the British district of Bograh, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinagepoor to Pubna, 30 miles N.W. of Bograh. Lat. 24° 59′, long. 88° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDNAWUR,[1] in Malwa, in the raj or territory of Dhar, a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is surrounded by a mud wall in bad repair, and has a fort. In 1820 it contained[2] 734 houses and 2,654 inhabitants, and the pergunnah contained 7,735 houses and 31,119 inhabitants. It had been usurped by Daulat Rao Scindia; but on occasion of the pacification with him in 1817, the British government in-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Map of Malwa, 57. Central India, ii. 484.

sisted on its restoration to the rajah of Dhar. Distance N.W. from Mow 46 miles, S.W. from Oojein 36. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 75° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDOERCOOT, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town on the southern shore of the Chilka Lake, 14 miles N.E. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 31′, long. 85° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

BUDOKHUR,[1] or BEROKHERA, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Rewa, seven miles[2] S. of the former. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 80° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDRA.—A river rising in Mysore, about lat. 13° 15′, long. 75° 14′. Its course is at first easterly, in which direction it flows for about thirty miles, to lat. 13° 15′, long. 75° 32′; thence northerly for forty-three more, to lat. 13° 41′, long. 75° 37′; and subsequently north-easterly for thirty-eight miles, when it unites with the Tum or Tunga, in lat. 14°, long. 75° 43′; the total length of course being 111 miles. From the confluence the united stream bears the name of Tunga Budra, or Tumbudra.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 196.

BUDRAWAR[1] ("the stronghold of Buddha").—A town in the Northern Punjab, on the southern slope of the Himalaya, near the left bank of the river Chenaub, and on one of its feeders. The neighbouring country is beautiful, picturesque, fertile, and well cultivated. It was formerly governed by an independent Rajpoot rajah, but is now subject to the Sikh chief of Chumba. There is a large and well-supplied bazaar. The population is probably about 2,000, of whom a considerable portion are Kashmirian weavers of shawls, employing about 250 looms. There is a large square fort, built of stone. It is about 5,000 feet above the sea.[2] Lat. 33° 3′, long. 75° 45′.

[2] Id. 203.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 332*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

BUDROL, or BOODRA, in Bussahir, a peaked summit of a mountain proceeding in an easterly direction from the great range connecting Wartoo and the Chur. There is a ruined fort on its declivity. This peak was one of the stations for the series of small triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 8,762 feet. Lat. 31° 8′, long. 77° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDUREA, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the

route from Budaon to Allygurh, 26 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 78° 50′.

BUDVAIL, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Ongole, 24 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 14° 44′, long. 79° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUFFALO MOUNTAINS.—In the Amherst province of Tenasserim, the highest ridge of the sandstone range of hills running through the plain in a direction N.N.W. to S.S.E., and attaining a height of 1,543 feet. Their geological formation is sandstone, which "reposes upon slate; and the sandstone is everywhere impregnated with more or less iron-ore, besides veins of quartz, constituting part of the rock."[1] They are about seventy miles from Moulmein.

[1] Helfer's First Report, 1.

BUGCHOOR.—See BUGUDYAR.

BUGDOWDEE,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and 11 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good in the dry season. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 80° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

BUGGAUR,[1] in Sinde, is one of the two western branches of the Indus, diverging a little below Tatta, at the head of the delta, the Sata being the eastern branch. In 1699, when visited by Hamilton,[2] it was a very great stream, navigable as high as Lahoreebunder, twenty miles from the mouth, for vessels of 200 tons; but now, except during the inundation,[3] it has scarcely any stream, in consequence of a sandbank five or six feet above the level of the water stretching across the channel at the place of divarication. Where forded by the British army during the season of low water, in 1839, it was two feet and a half deep, and fifty yards wide; lower down, the channel was completely dry. When the stream was greater, it parted into four branches, entering the sea by the Pittee, the Pintianee, the Joah, and the Richel mouths. These have all become merely inlets of the sea, containing salt water, excepting during the inundation. The word Buggaur signifies *destroyer*, a name given in consequence of the effect of the river on the lands through which it flowed. Its main course is generally westerly, extending about eighty miles from the

[1] Carless, Survey of the Indus, 1. Burnes, Bokhara, iii. 34-229.

[2] New Acct. of the East Indies, 8vo. Edin. 1727, i. 114.

[3] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 73.

place of divergence, in lat. 24° 40′, long. 68° 1′, to the Pittee mouth, in lat. 24° 42′, long. 67° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGGELWARA.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S.E. from Bhopal 60 miles. Lat. 22° 53′, long. 78° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGGHOO CHEK, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Amritsir to Wazeerabad, eight miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 32° 23′, long. 74° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGGREEA.—A town in the native state of Talcheer, one of the Cuttack mehals, distant N.W. from Cuttack 90 miles. Lat. 21° 3′, long. 84° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 50.

BUGGUSRA,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the vicinity of the Gir or wild highlands in the middle of the district of Kattywar. It is the principal place[2] of a subdivision containing sixteen villages and a population estimated at 7,452, and paying the Guicowar an annual tribute of 3,114 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 152 miles; Baroda, S.W., 160; Surat, W., 127; Bombay, N.W., 212. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 70° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGHA.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N. from Lucknow 18 miles. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 80° 56′.

BUGHAT.—See Baghat.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGHRUH, in the British district of Muzufurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Roorkee, 32 miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 28′, long. 77° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

BUGOLOH,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 36 miles[2] S. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 77° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGRA.—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, on the south-east frontier of Bengal, distant N. from Sirgoojah 51 miles. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 83° 20′.

BUGRAEE.—See Bigrouli.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGRAYUH, or BUGGIHAR, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawa, and 24 miles S. of the former. The road in

this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, level, and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 78° 15′.

BUGREE.—See BAJAROW.

BUGROH, or BUGROO,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a town with bazaar, on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 174 miles[2] S.W. of former, 65 N.E. of latter. It is rather a pretty place,[3] surrounded by palm-groves. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 75° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 2.
[3] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 19.

BUGUDYAR, or BUGDWAR,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, an encamping-station at a sangha or spar-bridge over the Bugdwar torrent, on the route up the course of the Goree, by the Oonta Dhoora pass, from Almorah fort to Hiundes, or South-eastern Tibet, 114 miles[2] S.E. of Almorah. Webb[3] describes it as "a small open space, a halting-place of the Bhooteas," or Tartar migratory merchants trading between Kumaon and Tibet. Abreast of this place the Goree tumbles in cataracts over huge masses of rock, as observed by Batten:[4] "Near Boodur, or more properly Bugdoar, the fall of the Goree is tremendous, in some spots at the rate of not less than 800 feet per mile." Elevation above the sea 8,028 feet.[5] Lat. 30° 13′, long. 80° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.
[3] Field-book, No. iv.
[4] In Note to Manson, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, No. 132, p. 1176.
[5] Webb, Field-book, No. iv.

BUGUR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawutee, distant N.E. from Jhoonjhnoo 10 miles. Lat. 28° 13′, long. 75° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGWA, in Bundlecund, a town in the native state of Bijawur, distant S.W. from Bijawur 21 miles. Lat. 24° 32′, long. 79° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGWAH, in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, on the route from Rungpore to Goalpara, 30 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 89° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGWARA, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Surat, 50 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 20° 25′, long. 72° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUGWATPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry from the city of Allahabad to that of Banda, and 11 miles[2] W. of the former. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

country, which is level and well cultivated. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 81° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 446.

BUHADOORGURH, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small fortified town on the route from Gurmuktesar to Anopshuhur, and 10 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 41′, long. 78° 13′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

BUHADOORGURH, in the hill state of Hindoor, a fort on a lofty summit of the range stretching in the Cis-Sutlej territory from north-west to south-east, in the eastern part of that state. Elevation above the sea 6,233 feet. Lat. 31° 13′, long. 76° 56′.

BUHADOORGURH.—See BAHADOORGURH.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 196.

BUHADRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the route from the town of Bickaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 45 miles N.E. of the latter. A mile south-west of it the British mission, deputed to the western states of Rajpootana, crossed in the middle of March the dry bed of a river 100 yards broad. Buhadra is in lat. 27° 6′, long. 71° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUHADURPOOR.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, distant S. from Gwalior 130 miles. Lat. 24° 19′, long. 78°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

BUHAOWPOOR, or BHOWPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 51 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 79° 36′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

BUHEREE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Almora, and 17 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is difficult for wheeled carriages; the surrounding country is low, open, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 29° 2′, long. 78° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUHEREE, or BUHOREE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, with fort, on the route from Moradabad cantonment to Kasheepoor, 10 miles N. of the former. It is situate two miles east of the left bank of the small river Dhundi, and a mile west of the right bank of the Dhela, both feeders of the Ramgunga. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 78° 51′.

BUHIRWA,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares, 59 miles[2] E. of the former, 15 W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

BUHLAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Moradabad, and 12 miles[2] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a clayey soil partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 78° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

BUHNDERA,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpoor, a village on the route from Agra to the city of Bhurtpoor, 30 miles[2] W. of the former, 9 S.E. of the latter. It has a few shops, and water may be obtained from wells. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 77° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 6.

BUHOONAH.—A village in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 33′, long. 75° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUHORUNPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 22 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad for wheeled carriages, and passes over an open, low, level country, partially cultivated. Lat. 29° 6′, long. 78° 58′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

BUHRAECH.[1]—The principal place of the district of that name, in the territory of Oude. Tieffenthaler, describing it about the year 1770, states[2] it to be "an ancient town of considerable extent, of greater length than breadth, the houses being built of mud and covered with thatch, except the mausoleums, mosques, and residences of the merchants, which are of brick and lime-mortar." It is situate in a pleasant wooded plain,[3] on the left bank of the Sarju* (eastern). The country extending towards the mountains on the right bank of the Sarju is level, low, overrun with rank grass and reeds, interspersed with trees. North-east of the town is the tomb of Selar, a reputed Mussulman saint, a Saiyid, or one of the descendants of Ali and

[1] E.I.C. MS. Doc.
[2] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 184.
[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* The situation is erroneously stated in the Ayeen Akbery:[1]—"Biratch is a large city, delightfully situated amongst a number of gardens, upon the banks of the river Sy [Sai]."

[1] ii. 42.

Fatima, the daughter of the founder of Islam. Of Selar, Tieffenthaler relates,[4] "that in the year 1000, he, by command of Mahmud* of Ghazni, made an inroad into this region, attacked the heathens, and was slain in battle. Wherefore his memory is honoured among the most renowned of the bloodstained champions of the faith, who, like an envoy of Muhammad, was the first that penetrated sword in hand into this part of India." In May there is a great concourse of pilgrims to his tomb, the small town close to which is, in honour of the deceased, called Great Buhraech, while the principal town is called Little Buhraech. In the Ayeen Akbery[5] mention is made of this tomb, and of the pilgrimages to it. Hamilton[6] mentions that a Patan chief of ancient lineage bears the title of khan of Buhraech. The principal town of Buhraech is 65 miles N.W. of Faizabad, 675 N.W. of Calcutta by Lucknow, 65 N.E. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 81° 33′.

[4] i. 185.
[5] ii. 42.
[6] Gazetteer, i. 136.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUHREABAD.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the north-west frontier towards Azimgarh, 20 miles N.W. of Ghazeepore cantonment. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 83° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUHUL, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town in lat. 28° 38′, long. 75° 35′.

BUHURIABAD, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 20 miles N.W. of Ghazeepoor, 38 miles E. of Jounpoor. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 82° 20′.

BUJANA.—See Biana.

BUJEE.—See Bhujee.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUJHERA, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town six miles W. of the route from Shahjehanpoor to Bareilly, 24 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 79° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUJJAUNA,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the subdivison of Jhalawur or Rajcote. It is situate on the southern border of the Runn, or great Salt-

* Ferishta, however, does not appear to mention the circumstance in his account of the reign of Mahmud.

marsh, and is the principal place of a subdivision containing twenty-six villages,[2] and a population estimated at 9,320. The chief of Bujjauna[3] is by descent of the Jat tribe, but the family has for some generations conformed to Islam. He pays an annual tribute of 8,615 rupees* to the British government. Distance from Ahmedabad, W., 55 miles. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 71° 43′.

[2] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 44.
[3] Clune, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 51.

BUJRUNGURH,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Goonah to Mow, 11 miles[2] S. of the former. It was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, having been the stronghold of Jai Singh,[3] rajah of Raghwagarh, the redoubted enemy of Doulut Rao Scindia. In A.D. 1816 Bujrungurh was taken by Baptiste,[4] an officer of Doulut Rao Scindia. It is by some denominated Jainaagar Bujrungurh.[5] Lat. 24° 34′, long. 77° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.
[3] Malcolm, Central India, i. 475.
[4] Id. i. 478.
[5] Garden, ut supra.
Walker, Six-sheet Map of India: Allen, Lond. 1843.

BUKERAH,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor, 30 miles[2] S. of the latter. The surrounding country has an undulating surface, and is rather well wooded, with a sandy soil, only partially cultivated, and of rather pleasing appearance after the rains, but in the dry season dusty and dismal. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 80° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 395.
Heber, Journ. in India, i. 419.

BUKEYWAR,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the contonment of Etawa, and 14 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant here. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 79° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Jacquemont, iii. 456.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

BUKHOREE, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town 30 miles N.W. of Durbunga, 22 miles N.E. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 85° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKKUR.—A town of the Punjaub, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab, situated on a watercourse running parallel with the Indus, 19 miles S.E. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Population 5,000. Lat. 31° 35′, long. 71° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKKUR, in Sinde, a celebrated fortress on an island in the Indus, between the towns of Roree on the eastern, and Sukkur on the western bank.[1] The eastern channel, dividing it

[1] Wood, in Rep. on the Indus, in App. to Burnes' Pers. Narr. 345.
Burnes, Bokh. iii. 72, 270.

* According to Clune,[1] 5,000 rupees.

[1] Ut supra, 51.

from Roree, on the left bank, is 400 yards wide and thirty feet deep in the middle, with a current of four miles an hour; the western, dividing it from Sukkur, on the right bank, is ninety-eight yards wide, and fifteen feet deep in the middle, with a current of three miles an hour. Such is the measurement when the river is lowest, and made in a right line across the island from the eastern to the western shore of the Indus; but at some distance to the north of this right line, a spit of land from the island of Bukkur projects westward into the river, leaving between its extremity and the western shore a channel only fifty yards wide, seven feet deep in the middle, and with a current of four miles an hour. In the beginning of 1839,[2] the engineers of the Bengal army, marching to Afghanistan, threw here a bridge of boats over the Indus. The number of boats employed for this purpose was nineteen for the western or narrower channel, and fifty-five for the eastern; and on this the army, with its baggage and battering-train, passed over. Soon afterwards the bridge was swept away. Macmurdo[3] states that the water in the western channel disappears in the season when the river is lowest; and Burnes,[4] that the eastern is said to have been once forded in the same season. Wood, however, found the former seven feet deep, and the latter thirty, in the dry season.

[2] Hough, 27. Havelock, War in Afg. i. 158.

[3] In Journ. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 235.

[4] Bokh. iii. 271.

The island of Bukkur is a rock of limestone, interspersed with flint of an oval shape, 800 yards long, 300 wide, 1,875 in circuit, and about thirty feet high.[5] Almost the whole of it is covered by the fortress, the walls of which are double, from thirty to thirty-five feet high, built partly of burned, partly of unburned bricks, with sixty-one bastions, loopholed, and having a weak parapet. There is a gateway facing Roree on the east, and another facing Sukkur on the west; and there are two wickets. Though apparently so strong, it could offer no effectual resistance to a regular and well-sustained attack, as it is commanded from the heights on both the east and west sides of the river, and might be successfully assaulted by escalade from a small island lying to the north, and separated from it by a narrow channel of easy passage. In 1839, the fortress was ceded by the ameers of Khyerpoor to the British, to remain occupied by their garrison during the then existing war. Its ultimate destination was determined by the battle of

[5] Leech, Rep. on Sind. Armies, 66, 79. Hough, 21. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 362. Wood, Oxus, 51. Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 200. Westmacott, in Journ. As. Soc. 1841, p. 395; 1840, p. 1200.

Meeanee, and the consequent annexation of Sinde to the British dominions. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 68° 56′.

BUKLAHUR.—A town in the native state of Nepaul, distant W. from Khatmandoo 47 miles. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 84° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKLANA.—A village in the British district Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 8′, long. 76° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKOLEE,[1] or BUTULI, in the hill state of Bussahir, a fort on the right bank of the Pabur, situate on a lofty rock prominently standing out from a mountain rising behind it. Elevation above the sea 5,607 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 13°, long. 77° 54′.

[1] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 270.
[2] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

BUKRA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town four miles N. of the route from Patna to Goruckpore, 20 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 83° 43′.

BULAHRA,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawutee, a town with a fort, and a place of some importance before the establishment of British supremacy. The fort[2] is of masonry, sixty yards long and thirty broad, with very high bastions, and a fausse-braie of masonry, with a narrow but deep ditch. Being a stronghold of freebooters, it was dismantled by the British in 1835. Distance S.W. from Delhi 140 miles. Lat. 27° 53′, long. 75° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara.

BULAMEEN, in the Bunnoo division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Peshawur to Ghuznee, 103 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 33° 14′, long. 70° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULBUDDURPOOR, in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, a town on the south-eastern shore of the Chilka Lake, 25 miles S.W. of Juggurnaut. Lat. 19° 40′, long. 85° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULBUDDURPOOR, in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, a town 19 miles N.W. from Juggurnaut, 39 miles S.W. of Cuttack. Lat. 19° 59′, long. 85° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULCHA.[1]—A pass over a high ridge,[2] extending nearly east and west, and appearing to be the last or most northern of the ridges forming the mountainous tract which extends northwards or north-eastwards from the main range of the Himalaya, and beyond which the plains, or more properly the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, No. 134, pp. 96, 97—Weller, Trip to the Bulcha and Oonta Dhura Passes.

rugged table-land of Tibet, stretch in the direction of Central Asia; the view northward from the summit of this pass being thus described by Weller:[3]—"Instead of a plain which I had expected to see, the country [of Tibet] is formed of alternate low hills and table-lands, with a range of higher hills well sprinkled with snow in the distance, running north-west to south-east." No vegetation was visible. Though at the period of this traveller's visit (the beginning of June) the weather was mild, this was represented to be unusual, and the wind and cold were stated to be for the most part dreadful. Bulcha is situate within the Chinese frontier, and about eight miles north of the parallel range of Oonta Dhura, within the British frontier. The road from Almorah fort, in Kumaon, by the Juwahir valley to Tibet, lies over the Oonta Dhura and Bulcha passes. Bulcha is distant[4] 164 miles N. of Almorah. Lat. 30° 38′, long. 80° 14′.

[3] Ut supra, 97.

[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULCHEEA GHAT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a ferry over the river Kalee (eastern), forming a communication between the territory of the East-India Company and that of Nepal. Its locality is E. of the cantonment of Champawut 12 miles, S.E. of that of Petorahgarh 19. Lat. 29° 21′, long. 80° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 267.

BULDEO MUNDIT,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Mynpooree, and 12 miles S.E. of the former.[2] It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 77° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULKOONREA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 43 miles N.E. of Goruckpoor, 39 miles S.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 84° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULLARY, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Mercara, 40 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 12° 40′, long. 75° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULLEA, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town a mile from the left bank of the Gonkor river, 23 miles S.E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 87° 52′.

BULLEEA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Budaon to Bareilly, 12 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 28° 13′, long. 79° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULLIAH,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situate on the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Ghazeepore cantonment to Chuprah, 42 miles[2] E. of the former, 40 W. of the latter. It is situate on the river Kutehur, a branch of the Tons, traversed by ferry during the rains, and at other seasons by a bridge of boats. Supplies and water are abundant here, and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. of Calcutta by water 552 miles,[3] or by the Sunderbund passage 730. Lat. 25° 41′, long. 84° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 179.
[3] Garden, ut supra, 161.

BULLIAH, in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, a town four miles E. of the route from Hazareebagh to Midnapoor, 15 miles S. of the former. Lat. 23° 49′, long. 85° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULLINGEE, in the British district of Sirgooja, presidency of Bengal, a village situate among the mountains of Gondwana, close to the northern frontier, towards the British district of Mirzapoor. Distant S. of the city of Mirzapore 90 miles, N.W. of Calcutta by Hazareebagh 355. Lat. 23° 53′, long. 82° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULLOAH.—A British district in the presidency of Bengal, comprising, in addition to its area on the mainland, several very considerable islands, lying at the mouth of the Megna river. It is situate between lat. 22° 21′—23° 23′, long. 90° 35′—91° 41′; is eighty miles in length from north-west to south-east, and sixty in breadth. The area of the district is included in that of Tipperah. Population 600,000.[1]

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

BULLOAH, in the British district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Hattia river, 160 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 53′, long. 90° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULLOOA,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 653 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 830 if the Sunderbund channel be taken. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 83° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULLOORGEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant W. from Hyderabad 143 miles. Lat. 17° 19′, long. 76° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULODA.—A town of Phooljer, one of the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant W. from Sumbulpoor 71 miles. Lat. 21° 11′, long. 82° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULOGEREE, in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, a town 26 miles S.W. of Goalpara, 77 miles E. of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 47′, long. 90° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULPHAEE.—A town of north-eastern India, in the native state of Bhotan, distant N. from Gowhatty 75 miles. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 91° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULRAMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W. from Khatmandoo 200 miles. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 82° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 186.

BULRAMPOOR,[1] * in the kingdom of Oude, near the northern frontier towards Nepal. It is situate on the river Raptee, in a pleasant plain, and is of considerable[2] size, with mud-built houses covered with thatch. On the north of the town is a fort, the residence of the governor. There is a noble view of Dhawalagiri, or the White Mountain of the Himalayas, probably the most elevated summit of the surface of the globe. It is distant about 120 miles N.E. of Bulrampoor. The town is situate on one of the most-frequented routes from Lucknow to Nepal, and in spring and summer great numbers of traders descend from the mountains, bringing the products of Tibet to exchange for the wares of Hindustan. Distant 89 miles N.E. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 82° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULRAMPORE, in the British district of Midnapore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Coossy river, 30 miles N.W. of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 87° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULRUMMER.—A town in the native state of Bombra, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant E. from Sumbulpoor 19 miles. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 84° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULSAR,[1] in the British district of Surat, and within the territory subject to the presidency of Bombay, a town on the estuary of the small river of the same name. The estuary is

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 600.

* Town of Balarama. Balarama is regarded in Hindu mythology[1] as the brother of Krishna, and eighth avatar, or incarnation of Vishnu.

obstructed by a bar[2] covered by a depth of two or three feet at low water. As the water rises eighteen feet at spring tides, it then can receive vessels of considerable burthen; at low water, the depth in the river is from seven to nine feet. Outside the bar, and about half a mile from it, there is a rocky bank with six feet on it at low water, inside which, and between the two, there are twelve or thirteen of water, with soft ground. Though[3] the town is ill situated on rugged, rocky ground, and close to insalubrious swamps, it is a thriving place, having manufactures of cloths and considerable commerce in salt, grain, and sugar. The population is 7,000, many of whom are weavers and sailors, some cultivators. Distance from Bombay, N. 115 miles; Surat, S., 40. Lat. 20° 36′, long. 72° 58′.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 471.

[3] Transacts. of Med and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, i. 44 – Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

BULSUN.[1]—A small hill state between the Sutlej and the Tonse, under the superintendence of the political agent for the Cis-Sutlej states. It is bounded on the north by Komharsin, Kothkaee, and the petty lordship of Goond; on the east by Poondur; on the south and south-west by Sirmour; and on the west by Keonthul. It extends from lat. 30° 57′ to 31° 7′, long. 77° 26′ to 77° 39′; is about twelve miles in length from south-east to north-west, and eight in breadth at the opposite angles. The area is sixty-four square miles. The population is estimated at about 5,000, and the annual revenue at about 600*l.*; out of which a tribute of 108*l.* is paid to the British government. The rana has about 500 armed retainers. Part of Burrowlee, originally a portion of this small state, was retained by the East-India Company after its conquest from the Goorkhas, for the use of the military cantonment at Subathoo; but the greater portion of Burrowlee was conferred[2] on the rajah of Hindoor and his heirs, in perpetuity, under a sunnud dated 20th November, 1815, in lieu of the fort of Malown, retained as a post for British troops.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, ii. 264. De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 113, 114.

[2] Pol. Relations, ut supra, 142.

BULTHAR, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town 19 miles N. of Bettiah, 81 miles N.E. of Goruckpoor. Lat. 27°, long. 84° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULTI, or BULTISTAN.[1]—A small state, north of the valley of Cashmere, forming part of the dominions of Gholab Singh, and bearing also the name of Little Tibet, by which prefix it is distinguished from Middle Tibet or Ladakh, and Great Tibet or Southern Tartary. Bulti is also sometimes

[1] Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, ii. 640.

called Iskardoh, from the name of its capital. It is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, from which it is separated by the Mustag or Mooz-Taugh[2] (icy mountains), and the Karakorum Mountains prolongations, of the Hindoo Koosh to the eastward. On the east it has Ladakh or Middle Tibet;[3] on the south Deotsuh and other elevated and desert tracts, which separate it from Cashmere; on the west, Ghilgit, Yessen, and Astor, small independent states. Its limits have varied with circumstances, and at no time have they been well defined; but as the result of the safest estimate of them, Bulti may be stated to lie between lat. 34° 30′—36°, long. 75°—77°. Its greatest length, which is about 170 miles, is from south-east to north-west; its breadth not more than fifty or sixty. Its superficial extent is about 8,000[4] square miles. It consists principally of a valley, having an average elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, and through the lowest part of which the Indus flows in a north-westerly direction. It is inclosed by enormous mountains, rugged, bare, and nearly inaccessible, which rise above it to the height of 6,000 or 8,000 feet, except where the Indus rushes with vast rapidity from the south-east, and makes its way to the north-west, previously to its turning towards the lower country, north of Attock. From the valley of the Indus numerous gorges and ravines furrow the inclosing mountains, serving as the channels of streams feeding the main river, and form passes, by which access is gained to the neighbouring countries. Geologically, the formation of the mountains is generally of gneiss, that of the low ground along the banks of the Indus of shingle and sand, mixed with a little alluvial mould, requiring frequent irrigation from the streams to render it productive, as rain scarcely ever falls there;[5] and in consequence, the atmosphere is very clear and dry. But though rain is almost unknown, snow falls, and lies to the depth of from one to two feet. The cold in the elevated parts is intense in winter; on the high and unsheltered table-land of Deotsuh, it at that season[6] totally precludes the existence of animal life. The heat in the lower parts in summer is considerable, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 90° in the shade at noon. The ancestors of Ahmed Shah, the late rajah, are said to have ruled here uninterruptedly for fourteen generations;[7] but, ten or twelve

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 86. Jour. As. Soc. 1835, p. 593—Wade, Notes relative to Iskardoh. Burnes, Bokh. ii. 210.
[3] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 258.
[4] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 249.
[5] Wade, 593. Vigne, ii. 266.
[6] Vigne, ii. 267.
[7] Wade, 599.

years ago,[8] Iskardoh and the other strongholds of Bulti were seized by the present ruler of Cashmere.

[8] Vigne, ii. 374.

BUL-TUL, or KANTAL,[1] in Kashmir, a pass over the range of mountains inclosing that valley on the north-east. It forms the water-summit between Kashmir and Little Thibet, as from its northern declivity the Duras river flows northward to the Indus, and from its southern flows southward a feeder of the small river Sinde, a tributary of the Jailum. Its elevation above the level of the sea is 10,500 feet. It is also called the Shur-ji-La, generally pronounced Zoj-i-La;[2] and in old maps this summit bears the name Kantal, signifying "lofty hill." Lat. 34° 14′, long. 75° 33′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 395. Quarterly Oriental Mag. 1825, p. 104 —Izzet Ullah, Travels beyond the Himalaya.

[2] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 95.

BULUBGURH, or BALLAMGARH,[1]* is the principal place of a jaghire of the same name, called also Furreedabad, which is politically under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. This town is situate on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 29 miles[2] S. of the former city. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and has a pleasing appearance; the road-sides[3] being planted with trees. The town, though not ill built, is small and crowded; "with narrow streets,[4] tall houses, many temples, and a sufficient number of Brahminy bulls to show the pure Hindoo descent of the ruler." The palace of the rajah is small, but very neat, and is arranged around a small court, with a marble fountain in the middle, and an open arched hall. The whole place is surrounded by a high brick wall, with mud bastions and a deep ditch. The rajah is of the Jaut tribe. His jaghire extends twenty-six miles along the right bank of the Jumna, between lat. 28° 13′—28° 33′, long. 77° 17′—77° 36′. It is bounded on the north-west by Delhi; on the north-east and east by Boolundshuhur; on the south and south-west by Goorgaon. The area is 190 square miles.[5] Estimating the population at the average of the adjacent district Goorgaon (300 to the square mile), its amount will be 57,000. At the period of the British entrance into Delhi,[6] this jaghire appears to have been held by two persons, in virtue of the offices of foujdar of the environs of the imperial city, and killadar of the fort of Bulubgurh. One of them was expelled in 1804, by Sir David Ochterlony; the other, named Bahadour Singh, was established in

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 175.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 147.

[3] Jacquemont, iii. 487.

[4] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 573.

[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[6] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations of N.W. Provinces, 76-79.

* Spearfort; from Ballam, "spear," and Gurh, "fort."

possession of the jaghire and fort, as well as the office of foujdar of the environs of Delhi. Some obscurity seems to attach to another grant, subsequently made to the same party, to cover the expense of a police establishment on the road between Delhi and Pulwul; but in 1827 this grant was resumed, the magistrate of Delhi undertaking the duties for the discharge of which it was bestowed; and the rajah of Bulubgurh now holds his jaghire on the sole condition of maintaining the road-police within the limits of his jurisdiction, namely, from Boorea-ka-pool to Mooza Phuthalla, between Sikree and Pulwul, on the high Muttra road. It appears to have been intended[7] to assign this district to the chief in perpetuity; but no sunnud was ever prepared. Notwithstanding this omission, the jaghire has been allowed to descend on the usual principles of inheritance, the son succeeding the father, except in one instance, where the chief, dying in infancy, the possession passed to his uncle. On the death of this chief, in 1829, his infant son succeeded, and during his long minority the district, through contention and mismanagement, fell into confusion. Ultimately the interference of the British government was sought, and after a modified system had been tried and had failed, the jaghire was taken under British management. The young chieftain, however, having attained majority, remonstrated against this arrangement, and the territory was given up to him. The measure of independence rightfully belonging to the chief is not by any means clearly defined; but the British government has never interfered in civil or criminal affairs, except in the instance above mentioned. The revenue of the state is estimated at 1,60,000[8] rupees, and the annual disbursement at 1,30,000 rupees. The chief maintains a small force, consisting of 100 cavalry and 350 infantry.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[8] Stat. of Native States.

The town of Bulubgurh is in lat. 28° 20′, long. 77° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

BUMROWLEE, in the British district of Bareilly, a town on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, and 36 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazaar and market. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 80°.

E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 156.

BUMTA, a village in the Cis-Sutlej state of Poondur, a tributary of Keonthul, under British protection, is situate on

the route from Chepal to Deohra, and about six miles N. of the former. Here was formerly a fort, with a strong rampart and towers, on a situation commanding the vale below, but itself commanded by a hill above it. At the time of Fraser's visit it was in ruins, having been burned some time before; but the rajah was busy in building a residence for himself, and a Hindoo temple embellished with sculptures. Lat. 31° 1′, long. 77° 40′.

BUMUNGA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village two miles W. of the right bank of the Kalee (eastern), 13 S.E. of Champawut cantonment. Lat. 29° 14′, long. 80° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNAEE, or BHINAY,[1] in the British district of Ajmere, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fortress, with a village at its base, on the route from Nusseerabad to Boondee, 20 miles S. of former, 70 N.W. of latter. Its site is picturesque[2] on the summit of an isolated steep, craggy hill, covered with cactus. Here resides a chief or petty rajah of the Rahtore tribe of Rajpoots, who, according to a high authority,[3] owes allegiance to the rajah of Joudpore, as well as to the British. The place is styled by Heber[4] a good-sized town, containing two very elegant little temples. The pergunnah of which it is the principal place contains ninety-three villages and a population of 27,340 persons.[5] Lat. 26° 3′, long. 74° 50′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 785. Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 405.
3 Tod, ut supra.
4 Narrat. of Journ. ii. 37, 38.
5 Irvine, Top. of Ajmeer, 40, 41.

BUNAL, in the native state of Gurwhal, a valley extending between seven and eight miles, in a direction nearly from N.W. to S.E., between lat. 30° 49′—31°, and long. 78° 9′—78° 14′. The north-western end is closed by a rocky mountain, on the declivity of which rises the Bunal stream, that waters the valley and falls into the Jumna. Several villages are scattered over the sides of the inclosing mountains; and wood, water, and grain are abundant.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xvi. 136—Hodgson, Surv. of Jumna.

BUNASS (Eastern).—A river of Rewah, in Bundlecund, rising on the south-eastern boundary, in lat. 23° 31′, long. 82° 2′, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction through Rewah for seventy miles, falls into the Sone, in lat. 24° 14′, long. 81° 33′, near the town of Rampoor.

BUNASS (Western),[1]* a river of Western India, rises[2] in

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Tod, Travels in Western India, 25.

* Banas of Briggs's Index.

the Aravulli Mountains, on the common confines of the territories of Oodeypoor and Godwar, in Joudpore, about forty miles north-west of the city of Oodeypoor, and in lat. 24° 58′, long. 73° 20′. It takes a south-west direction, and after a course of about 180 miles, is lost in the Runn of Cutch, in lat. 23° 40′, long. 71° 15′, terminating in several intricate[3] and small channels. The British cantonment of Deesa is situate on its left bank.

[3] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No.1, p. 41—Macmurdo, on the River Indus.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNBASSA.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant S. from Lucknow 115 miles. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 81° 7′.

BUNCHANEGAON, in the native state of Gurwhal, a village on the left bank of the Budeear, a feeder of the Jumna. It is situate in a fertile expanse, rising with gentle acclivity up the side of a mountain. Elevation above the sea 6,034 feet.[1] Lat. 30° 52′, long. 78° 19′.

[1] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 118.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNCHAREE, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Muttra, and 34 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 77° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNCHOOLA FORT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Gaomutee river, 17 miles N. of Almora. Lat. 29° 50′, long. 79° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Kuladgee 75 miles. Lat. 15° 20′, long. 76° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDARA,[1] in the native state of Nagpore, or territory of the rajah of Berar, a town on the route from Midnapore to the city of Nagpore, 612 miles[2] W. of former, 34 E. of latter. It has a bazaar; and being situate on the right bank of the river Waingunga, water is abundant. Elevation above the sea 892 feet.[3] Lat. 21° 11′, long. 79° 41′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 132, 261.

[3] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 7.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDARREE.—A town in the native state of Purlahkemedy, one of the Cuttack mehals, distant N.W. from Berhampoor, in Ganjam, 61 miles. Lat. 19° 39′, long. 83° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDELCUND,[1]* or the Bundela country, is an extensive tract, bounded on the west and north-west by Gwalior; on the north-east by the Jumna, dividing it from the British dis-

* Bundelkhand of Tassin; from the word signifying "Bundela race," and Khand, "region."

tricts Etawah, Cawnpore, Futtehpoor, and Allahabad, in the Doab; on the east by Bhagelkhand, or territory of Rewa; and on the south by the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda. It lies between lat. 23° 52′—26° 26′, long. 77° 53′—81° 39′; is 200 miles in length from south-east to north-west, 155 in breadth in the direction of the opposite angles; and has, according to a highly-respectable authority, an area of 23,817 square miles.[2] More recent statements, however, represent the area as only 18,099 square miles.[3] The north-east part is generally a plain, in many places much cut up by ravines, caused by torrents[4] during the periodical rains. This plain extends along the right bank of the Jumna, which is generally bold and high,[5] though not usually rocky. The breadth of the level tract is very variable, being in the northern part about thirty miles, and becoming contracted by a curved boundary towards the south, until the hills at the south-eastern extremity close down nearly to the right bank of the Jumna. The plain is diversified by hills of remarkable character. They rise[6] abruptly from a common level, suggesting the idea of rocky islands rearing themselves out of the sea. Their general form is pyramidal, and their general composition granite. Of these hills there are several series, and notwithstanding their apparent irregularity, a connection may be traced. All the series appear to diverge from the apex of the plain, expanding "like the sticks of a fan." The plain comprehends a considerable portion of the whole tract. The mountains are classed by Franklin[7] into three ranges. The outermost, or that most to the north-east, and which is also the least elevated, he styles the Bindyachal or Bindachal Mountains. This range he considers to have in no place an elevation exceeding 2,000 feet above the sea. It commences near Seundah, on the river Sindh, and in lat. 26° 14′, long. 78° 50′; proceeds[8] south-west to Narwar, lat. 25° 39′, long. 77° 52′; thence south-east to lat. 24° 12′, and thence north-east to Ajegarh, lat. 24° 53′, long. 80° 20′, and Kalleenjur, in the same vicinity; and farther east to Barghar, lat. 25° 10′, long. 81° 36′. This is on the eastern frontier of Bundelcund, and here the Bindyachal range passes beyond its boundary. The plateau by which it is surmounted appears to average ten or twelve miles in width. The base or lower parts of the range are of formations con-

[2] Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 259 — Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.
[3] Statis. of Native States and British Possessions.
[4] Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, i. 316. Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 442. Davidson, Travels, i. 190.
[5] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, p. 394—Adam, Geology of Bundlecund. Jacquemont, ut supra, iii. 442.
[6] Adam, ut supra, 394.
[7] Ut supra, 275; also As. Res. xviii. 24—On Geol. of Bundelkund.
[8] Franklin, ut supra, 275.

sidered by geologists to be primary; such as granite[9] and syenite, overlaid commonly by sandstone, but in many places by trap and some other formations regarded as of volcanic origin. Its average elevation above the sea, between the Tara Pass and the Kutra Pass, is about 520 feet.[1] The second range, styled the Punna Range, rises to the south of the plateau of that just described. The summit is a platform slightly undulated, with a breadth of about ten miles, and having an average elevation above the sea, between the Kuttra Pass and Lohargaon, of 1,050 feet, and between Lohargaon and the foot of the hills near Patteriya, of about 1,200 feet,[2] gradually ascending. Where deep ravines allow examination of the formations,[3] an enormously thick bed of sandstone is found overlying primary rock, and which is itself in some places overlaid by rocks of volcanic origin. South-west of this last range, and separated from it by the valley or elongated basin of Lohargaon, is the third, or Bandair range, the platform on which is more extensive than that on either of the others, as it has an average breadth of from fifteen to twenty miles, with an elevation averaging about 1,700 feet[4] above the sea, and on some of its undulations amounting to 2,000. The Bandair range is generally of sandstone,[5] intermixed with ferruginous gravel. The extensive basin of Lohargaon, intervening between these ranges, is of lias limestone.[5] As already intimated, the outer limit of the hilly tract, where it bounds the plain, is marked by the occurrence of abrupt isolated hills, generally of granitic base, surmounted by sandstone and trap, and from their steep and nearly inaccessible scarps, forming, as in the instances of Kalleenjur or Callinger, Ajegurh, and some others, sites of strongholds which have often enabled the mountaineers of Bundelcund successfully to set at defiance the great states of India. From the hills numerous streams flow towards the Jumna. The Sindh, having its source[6] near Sironj, in Malwa, and for some distance flowing northerly, touches on Bundelcund at its south-west corner, in lat. 25° 16′, long. 77° 53′, and turning north-east for about 150 miles to its junction with the Jumna, in lat. 26° 26′, long. 79° 16′, forms generally the boundary between this tract and the territory of Gwalior; though the sinuous and intricate outline in various places deviates from the river's course. In

[9] Jacquemont, iii. 417, 426, 431, 435. Adam, ut supra, 394, 395. As. Res. xviii. 38 —Franklin, ut supra. Sleeman, i. 172, 191, 225, 267.
As. Res. xviii. 45 —Appendix to Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkund.

[2] Id. id.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 102, 118—Franklin, on Diamond Mines of Panna. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 398 —Adam, ut supra.

[4] As. Res. xviii. 45—Append. to Franklin, Geol. of Bundelcund.

[5] Franklin, Map annexed to Geol. of Bundelkhund —As. Res. xviii. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, pp. 408, 409—Adam, ut supra.

[6] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 403.

some measure parallel to this, but on an average fifteen or twenty miles to the east, flows its tributary, the small river Pohooj, which joins the greater stream on the right side, five miles above its mouth, after a course of 120 miles. Nearly parallel to these, but about thirty or forty miles more eastward, is the course of the Betwa, a large river flowing from the Gwalior territory, and falling into the Jumna after a course through the province of 190 miles. The Dhasan, the principal tributary of the last-mentioned river, falling into it on the right side, flows from south to north, having a similar course, of 150 miles. Below this confluence sixty miles, and on the same side, is that of another feeder of the Betwa, the small river Berma, flowing like the rest northwards. Still farther eastward is the Cane, a great river rising on the southern frontier, flowing from south to north, and falling into the Jumna after a course of about 230 miles. Two of its principal tributaries, the Oormul and Chandrawal, fall into it on the left side. Still farther to the eastward are the Baghin and Paisuni, flowing from south-west to north-east, and discharging themselves into the Jumna. The Tons rises in the south-east part of this tract, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction for sixty miles, passes into the territory of Rewa. The Jumna, first touching on this tract at its northern extremity, in lat. 26° 26′, long. 79° 16′, forms its north-eastern boundary to lat. 25° 18′, long. 81° 38′, a distance of 250 miles, throughout the whole of which it is at all seasons navigable.[7] No other river of this tract is navigable, except the Cane, and that but as far up[8] from the Jumna as Banda, sixty miles, and only during the rainy season. Many of those rivers descend from the elevated table-lands in cascades of great height, but usually of no great volume of water. Such is the fall of the Tons from the second, or Panna range, to the lowest, or that of Bindachal, by a cascade of 200 feet;[9] that of Bilohi, 398 feet;[1] and that of Bouti, 400.[2]

Notwithstanding the numerous streams which traverse the country, the great depth of the channels in the plains and the thirsty nature of the soil among the hills render irrigation highly important; and to supply means for it, a great number of jhils or small lakes have been constructed, with extraordinary cost, labour, and perseverance, by embanking the lower extremities of valleys, and thus accumulating the water of the

[7] Report of Special Com. on Ganges Canal, 9. Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, sect. ii. 18. Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 391-421. Davidson, Travels, i. 307.

[8] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 274—Franklin, ut supra.

[9] As. Res. xviii. 27—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelcund.

[1] Id. 25.

[2] Id. 26.

[3] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc.—Franklin, ut supra, i. 274.

streams flowing through them.[3] That of Burwa-Sagur is two and a half miles long and two broad; and many others are of equal or greater dimensions.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, pp. 399-401. Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 399, 409. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 277—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund. Pogson, Hist. of Boondelas, 169.

[5] As. Res. xviii. 103, 118—On Diamond Mines of Panna.

[6] Davidson, Travels, i. 188.

[7] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 395—Adam, Geol. of Bundelcund.

[8] Id. 402

[9] Prinsep, Trans. in India, ii. 108. Fitzclarence, Journ. 56.

[1] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 324.

The mineral resources of this tract appear to be considerable, though very imperfectly developed. Punna contains diamonds,[4] * and contiguous are inexhaustible deposits of iron-ore; while farther to the north-east, towards Kalleenjer, Franklin[5] considered that he had found indications of coal.

The climate is sultry in the plains. Calpee, notwithstanding its extra-tropical latitude, has been represented as one of the hottest[6] places in India; and the heat at Banda is also stated to be very great.[7] That by the natives the climate is not found insalubrious, is indicated by their healthy appearance;[8] but Europeans are frequently affected severely, and even fatally, by ague and other complaints resulting from malaria. Portions of the western part, between the Betwa and Sindh, are represented to be "notoriously unhealthy;"[9] and there, in 1817, the British army under the marquis of Hastings experienced the ravages of cholera to a most frightful extent. There seems, however, great diversity in regard to the salubrity of particular spots, not explainable by any known laws. The British cantonments of Keita have been abandoned on account of their fatal air; but the elevated fortresses of Ajegurh and Callinger have been found uncommonly healthy,[1] though such situations are usually throughout India the seats of deadly malaria.

[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 276—Franklin, ut supra. Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 410, 426, 436.

[3] Ironside, in Miscell. Tracts, p. 96, in As. Ann. Reg. v. 1803.

[4] Pogson, Hist. of Boondelas, 129. Davidson, Travels, i. 273.

There is much woodland in Bundelcund,[2] but it is for the most part rather jungle or copse than forest. Teak and some other trees abound, but are too stunted to supply timber.[3] Ebony,[4] and almost every tree indigenous in India, are found here, but the most useful growths are the bamboo and acacia catechu, yielding an ample supply of the valuable astringent known in commerce as terra Japonica.

[5] Mundy, Sketches, ii. 125, 126. Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, i. 317.

[6] Mundy, ii. 140.

[7] Davidson, i. 241.

[8] Spry, ii. 267.

[9] Id. i. 266, 272.

[1] Jacquemont, iii. 435.

The extensive preserves of the native chiefs harbour great quantities of game[5] and wild animals, comprising the large antelope or nylgau (Antilope picta), the smaller antelope, the spotted deer, the hare, the elk,[6] the wild hog,[7] the tiger,[8] leopard, hyæna, wolf, fox, jackal, and the polecat. Apes, monkeys,[9] and armadilloes are innumerable. Peafowl[1] abound

[1] Modern India. i. 337.

* Spry states[1] that turquoises also are obtained from the rocks about Punna; but his inquiries appear to have been cursory and superficial.

everywhere in a half-domesticated state, being never molested. The bustard[2] attains a very great size. There are partridges, quails, rock-pigeons, green pigeons, snipe, teal, and various birds of prey.

[2] Mundy, ii. 120.

The soil of the plains is generally black,[3] and is believed to be composed of the disintegrated volcanic formations[4] observable in the neighbouring high land, mingled with decayed vegetable matter. Under proper cultivation it is very productive, especially of cotton, which is raised in great quantities, and sent from Calpee and Chilla Tara Ghat by the Jumna to the lower provinces. Recent experiments, conducted by the government with the view of encouraging the growth of American cotton in this province, have not proved successful.[5] The other principal crops are sugar-cane, indigo, aal, ach (Morinda multiflora and tinctoria), cultivated for its red dye, jowar (Holcus sorghum), bajra (Holcus spicatus), various sorts of millet and pulse. The mahua (Bassia latifolia) is extensively grown for its pulpy petals, which when ripe resemble raisins[6] in appearance and flavour, and are an important article of diet, yielding also by distillation a spirit much consumed by the natives. Agriculture appears to be in about the same state as in most parts of India; and land susceptible of cultivation yet lies waste. Manufactures are few and insignificant. A coarse cotton cloth, dyed red with the extract of the ach plant, is made in many places, as is also a coarse sort of sacking, much used as wrappers for merchandise. Calpee is noted for sugar-candy and for paper; and at Jhansi carpets are manufactured to some extent.

[3] Spry, ii. 267.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 401 —Adam, ut supra. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 278—Franklin, ut supra.

[5] Evidence before Commons' Com. 1848—Growth of Cotton in India, 27.

[6] Davidson, i. 211.

The principal towns of Bundelcund—Calpee, Banda, Jhansi, Duttea, Oorcha, Jaloon, Chatarpoor, Mahoba, Tehari—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes are—1. East to west, from Allahabad to Nusserabad, through Banda. 2. North-east to south-west, from Futtehpore, through Banda, to Saugor. 3. North to south, from Cawnpoor, through Hummerpore and Banda, to Jubbulpore. 4. North-east to south-west, from Cawnpoor, through Calpee and Jhansi, to Goona. 5. South-east to north-west, from Banda to Gwalior. 6. North-west to south-east, from Agra to Saugor.

Besides the British districts of Banda and Hummerpoor, the lapsed territory of Jeitpore and Jaloun, the pergunnahs of Duboi and Gurota, ceded by Jhansi to the British government, and the confiscated jaghire of Chirgaon, the province of Bundelcund contains nine principal native states and several petty jaghires. Those entitled to be regarded as belonging to the former class are enumerated below, with statements of their respective areas.

	Square Miles.
Adjyghur, containing	340
Bijawur	920
Churkaree	880
Chutterpoor	1,240
Dutteeah	850
Jhansi	2,532
Oorcha or Terree	2,160
Punnah	688
Sumpthur	175
	9,785

The three following are independent jaghires, or petty chieftainships, in Bundelcund:—

	Area. Square Miles.
Baonee	127
Beronda	275
Surehlah	35
	437

In consequence of the Mahrattas having partitioned the raj of Oorcha, and formed therefrom the state of Jhansi, the following four jaghires were at a later period claimed both by Jhansi and Oorcha as dependencies; but the British government has declared them dependent directly on itself. The right[7] of Jhansi to a tributary payment was, however, acknowledged; and Orcha was allowed the honorary distinction of being regarded as their head.

[7] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 43.

	Area in Square Miles.
Bijna	27
Dhoorwye	18
Puharee	4
Tohree Futtehpoor	36
	85

The undermentioned eight distinct jaghires were granted in 1812[8] to the Callinger family, descendants of Chowbey Ram Kishen, upon the cession of the fortress of Callinger to the British government.

[8] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 47.

	Area in Square Miles.
Behut	15
Bhysondah	8
Kampta	1
Nygaon	30
Paldeo	28
Poorwah	12
Puhrah	10
Tahraon	12
	108

To these are to be added the jaghire of Mukree (formerly part of Behut), having an area of ten square miles, and the following:—

	Square Miles.
Allypoora	85
Behree	30
Gorihar	76
Gurowlee	50
Jignee	27
Jusso	180
Logassee	29
Nowagoon	16
	493

The British districts in Bundelcund are—

	Square Miles.
Banda	2,878
Hummerpoor and Calpee	2,240
Jaloun	1,490
Jeitpore	165
Churgaon	25
Ceded pergunnahs of Duboi and Gurota	383
	7,181

The several districts, British and foreign, contain in the aggregate, as already noticed, a total area of 18,099 square miles. Franklin[9] estimated the population at 2,400,000. More recent inquiries afford a result of 2,260,714.[1] In the British district of Banda the population was officially reported in 1847 as 552,526;[2] in Humeerpore and Calpee the total was 452,091; in Jaloun the number was roughly returned at 176,297; in the Jhansi ceded pergunnahs and Churgaon, the numbers were stated to be 70,000. Jeitpore is stated to have 16,000 inhabitants, and the lapsed jaghire of Khuddee 2,800. The judicial and fiscal management of the British districts appertains to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. The political superintendence of the remainder[3] forms part of the charge of the Governor-General's agent for Scindia's dominions and Bundelcund.

With the principal native states of Bundelcund the British government have engagements, varying on minor points according to circumstances, but all recognising its supremacy, and binding the dependent state to the relinquishment of all political relations except with the superior. Some are tributary, some exempt from that incident. In aid of the services of the regular troops stationed in this tract, a force styled the Bundelcund Legion was formerly supported by contributions from the states of Jhansi and Jaloun.[4] Subsequently Jaloun became a British possession, and Jhansi ceded territory in lieu of its contribution to the support of the legion. The legion itself has now ceased to exist, the British government having resolved to restore to the army-list the number of the 34th

[9] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 259—Mem. on Bundelcund.
[1] Stat. of Native States and British Possessions.
[2] Stat. of N.W. Provinces, 168.
[3] India Pol. Disp. 4 May, 1853.
[4] Id. 10 Dec. 1845.

regiment Bengal Native Infantry, which had been struck out, and to form the new regiment of the volunteers from the infantry of the Bundelcund Legion.[5]

The population is of various lineage, and classed by Franklin[6] as follows:—1. Descendants of the Yaduvansi Ahirs;* 2. descendants of the Chandelas;† 3. members of the Raghuvansi tribe; 4. Bundelas;‡ 5. Puars; 6. a tribe calling themselves Dhandelas; 7. Gujers;§ 8. the Mahratta Pandits of Jaloun; 9. Chaubi Brahmins.‖ These are the chief tribes or castes, and considered the most respectable. Franklin mentions others of inferior estimation, and whose members are found in various conditions, down to the lowest. The Bundelas,[7] though the "race who are always in the capacity of chiefs, and who never cultivate the soil," appear by no means to enjoy a reputation for morality equal to their position in society. They are said to be infamous for cheating,[8] and treachery of the darkest dye; and an uncomplimentary proverb[9] avers that "one native of Bundelkund commits as much fraud as one hundred Dhundees."¶ The number of Mahometans in Bundelcund is very small. The prevailing religion is Brahminism, which appears, among other revolting observances, to have retained in the native states, down at least to a very recent date,[1] the infernal practice of suttee.[2] The prohibition of the practice was recommended[3] by the home authorities, and shortly after enforced by the local government.[4]

The language is described[5] by Leech, who studied it during a residence of some months at Punna, as "a mixture of corrupt Sanscrit and perverted Persian, a kind of slurred and slovenly Oordoo."

The earliest paramount power in Bundelcund of which there is any certain record, were the Chundel[6] Rajpoots, deriving their origin from Muhoba and its vicinity, where their rule was established by Chandra Varma. As Parmal Deo, the twentieth ruler in succession from Chandra Varma, was, in the year

[5] Mil. Disp. to India, dated 18 Nov. 1846.
[6] Ut supra, 279.
[7] Franklin, ut supra, 279.
[8] Spry, Modern India, i. 138.
[9] Elliot, 99.
[1] India Pol. Disp. 15 Aug. 1849.
[2] Spry, Modern India, i. 177.
[3] India Pol. Disp. 14 April, 1847.
[4] Id. 15 Aug. 1849.
[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 1086—Hinduvee Dialect of Bundelcund.
[6] Elliot, Glossary, 180, 181. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 260.

* Aheer of Elliot.[1]

† Chundel of the same.[2]

‡ Boondela of the same.[3]

§ Goojur of the same.[4]

‖ Chaubi,[5] a class of Brahmins, so named from reading the four (chou) Vedas; and the name is by courtesy given to their descendants.

¶ Weighers of grain, and notorious rogues.

[1] Supplement to Glossary, 6.
[2] Id. 180.
[3] Id. 97-99.
[4] Id. 345.
[5] Id. 145.

1183,* overthrown by Pirthi Rajah, ruler[7] of Ajmeer and Delhi, if fifteen years be allowed on an average to each ruler, the time of Chandra Varma will be placed in the latter part of the ninth century of our era. During the age of the supremacy of the Chundel Rajpoots was the period of the greatest splendour of this country, the dominion of those princes extending from the Jumna to the Nerbudda; and Ferishta relates,[8] that in the year 1021 their rajah marched at the head of 36,000 horse, 45,000 foot, and 640 elephants, to oppose Mahmud of Ghuzni, whom, however, he was obliged to conciliate by rich presents. After the overthrow of Parmal Deo, the country remained in ruinous anarchy until the close of the fourteenth century,† when the Bundelas,‡ a spurious subdivision of the Garhwa tribe of Rajpoots, established[9] themselves on the right bank of the Jumna, under the conduct of Hurdeo.§ Pretap Hrad, tenth in descent from that chief, greatly extended and consolidated the Bundela sway, and in 1531 founded the town of Oorcha. His great-grandson Birsing Deo succeeded in still farther aggrandizing the Bundela state, chiefly through the favour of Jehangir, the padshah of Delhi,[1] whom he had conciliated by the murder of the celebrated Abulfazl, the minister of Akbar, father of Jehangir; the latter prince hating and dreading that minister as inimical to his interests. The predatory character of the Bundela chief earned for him the name of Dangi, or robber, which has attached to all his countrymen, and to their native soil, not uncommonly known by the name of Dangaya[2] or Thievesland. His eldest son and successor, Jajhar Singh, revolting against the court of Delhi, was driven into exile, and disappeared finally among the wilds of Gondwana, when the country was incorporated with the empire. This arrangement,[3] however, lasted but six years, as the violent struggles of the Bundelas for independence com-

[7] Elphinstone, India, i. 608.

[8] i. 64, 66.

[9] Franklin, ut supra, 262.

[1] Gladwin, Hist. of Hindoostan during the Reigns of Jehangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzebe, vol. i. p. viii. Mem. of Jehangir, translated by Price, 33. Ferishta, ii. 279.

[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 172.

[3] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 263—Franklin, ut supra.

* Franklin gives the date 1083; but this is probably a typographical error.

† Elliot places this about the beginning of the thirteenth century.[1]

‡ According to Elliot,[1] the name Bundela was given from the circumstance that the ruling family was descended from a Bandi, or slave girl, concubine of Hurdeo, the Garwhar adventurer, who first got footing in the country by destroying the former rajah by means of poison.

§ Called Dewada Bir by Franklin.

[1] Glossary, 98.

[1] Id. ib.

pelled the emperor to withdraw his forces and admit the insurgents in the western part to the relation of feudatories, on condition of military service. The eastern Bundelas, under the conduct of the rajah Chatrasal, supported by the Mahrattas, successfully made head against the forces of Delhi; but being hard pressed by Ahmed Khan Bangush, the Patan chief of Furruckabad, in 1734, solicited the aid of the Peishwa, who, succeeding[4] in rescuing the Bundela rajah from his perilous position, was rewarded by a fort and district in the neighbourhood of Jhansi, and by a devise of the third part of Eastern Bundelcund. The Peishwa made over his portion, subject to a moderate tribute, to a Brahmin called Kasi Pandit, whose descendants held it until it recently lapsed to the East-India Company. About the same time Jhansi was wrested[5] by the Peishwa from the rajah of Oorcha, and intrusted to a soubahdar, whose descendant retains it. The remainder of the country, from various causes, gradually became parcelled out into numerous small chieftainships. The anarchy and incessant petty wars resulting from this circumstance, encouraged the Mahrattas, under Ali Behaudar, to attempt, in 1792, the subjugation[6] of the province. Their purpose, however, was but partially effected. Ali Behaudar spent three years in a series of desultory and harassing exertions, and ten years more in endeavours to reduce the stronghold of Callinger. He died without attaining his object, and almost immediately afterwards the state of affairs became altogether changed by the flight of the Peishwa from his capital to Bassein, and the treaty there concluded with him on the part of the East-India Company,[7] under which and the subsequent arrangements the latter acquired the present British districts of Hummerpore and Banda. Of the two principal chiefs, who, ostensibly yielding obedience to the Peishwa, substantially held the ceded tract, Himmat Bahadur supported the views of the British authorities. His services were acknowledged[8] by his being permitted to retain possession of his lands during his life, and by the grant of pensions to his relatives on his death, which took place in 1804. The other chief, Shamshir Bahadur, made common cause with Scindia and his Mahratta confederates against the British; but after a brief and ill-sustained attempt at resistance,[9] was defeated by a detachment under Colonel

[4] Franklin, ut supra, 266. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 515. Busawun Lal, Mem. of Ameer Khan, translated by Prinsep, 55. Scott, Hist. of Successors of Aurungzebe, in Appendix to Hist. of Deccan, ii. 191.

[5] Franklin, ut supra, i. 267.

[6] Id. i. 270. Duff, iii. 74.

[7] Treaties with Native Powers, Calcutta, 1845, p. 404. Mangles, Evid. Commons' Com. 1848, Growth of Cotton in India, 284.

[8] Franklin, ut supra, 271, 272. D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 62-68.

[9] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 241. Duff, ut supra, iii. 259.

Pouell, at Capsah, near the left bank of the river Cane, where the Mahrattas had drawn together about 12,000 men. Shamshir Bahadur ultimately submitted, on condition of receiving an annual pension of 400,000 rupees for himself and family. Further military operations have, however, from time to time been found necessary to establish firmly the British power in Bundelcund. In 1809, in consequence of the refractory conduct of the rajah of Ajegarh, that fortress was besieged[1] by a British force, and evacuated by the enemy after having been battered for a few hours. In 1812, the possessor of the celebrated hill-fort of Callinger having set the British authorities at defiance, his stronghold was invested[2] by a British force, which suffered a severe repulse in an attempt to storm; but the place was surrendered a few days afterwards. In 1817 the Peishwa, by the treaty of Poona, ceded[3] to the East-India Company all his rights, interests, and pretensions, feudal, territorial, or pecuniary, in the province of Bundelcund. The power thus transferred has been exercised with strict regard to the just claims of those interested in the transfer, and the British possessions remain studded with a variety of petty dependencies, whose rights are rigidly respected. To this is probably to be attributed the peaceful state of the country under the present settlement. With the exception of the brief and unsuccessful revolt of the jaghiredar of Chirgaon, in 1841, Bundelcund has of late years been as tranquil as any part of British India.

[1] Pogson, Hist. of Bundelas, 136.

[2] Id. 139-147.

[3] Treaties with Native Powers, ut supra, 414.

A valuable series of drawings of the cave-temples of Callinger, together with a memoir illustrative of the antiquities of Sanchi, near Bhilsa, have been recently prepared by Lieut. Maisey, portions of which have been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.[4]

[4] India Pol. Disp. 13 Feb. 1850. India Pub. Disp. 25 Sept. 1850. Id. 15 June, 1853.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 198.

BUNDIPUR, or BUNDURPUR, in Cashmere, a village at the commencement of the route to Iskardoh over the range bounding the valley of Cashmere on the north. Close to it, two considerable streams flow into the Wulur Lake from the north. The water of the lake formerly reached to the village, but at present is a mile distant, in consequence of its outlet, the river Jhelum, continually deepening its bed. Bundurpur is in lat. 34° 25′, long. 74° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDOEE, or BUNDOOREE,[1] in the British district of

Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 27 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 81° 28′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

BUNDWA,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpore, and 20 miles[2] S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 80° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

BUNDY ATMACOOR, in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, a town three miles E. of the route from Cuddapah to Kurnool, 35 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 15° 35′, long. 78° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNEHUR.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant E. from Bhopal 28 miles. Lat. 23° 10′, long. 77° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNEEPARA, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hummerpore to Mynpooree, and 70 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 80° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNGALA BUL.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant N. from Sirinagur 42 miles. Lat. 34° 41′, long. 74° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNGANAPILLY.—A jaghire or feudal possession in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, extending from lat. 15° 2′ to 15° 29′, and from long. 78° 8′ to 78° 27′, and containing an area of about 100 square miles. When visited by Dr. Heyne in 1808, it belonged to a feudal chief of the Nizam.[1] In 1843 it was deemed necessary to invest a British agent with the administration[2] of civil and criminal justice and police, and the superintendence of revenue matters in this jaghire; but in 1848 the authority of the British agent was withdrawn, and the possession restored[3] to the jaghiredar.

[1] Heyne, Tracts, 103.
[2] Act of Govt. of India, x. of 1843.
[3] Id. xxv. of 1848.

BUNGBO.—A short tributary of the Teesta, rising about lat. 27° 21′, long. 88° 51′, and flowing south-west for twenty-one miles, separating the territory of Bhotan from that of Sikkim, falls into the Teesta near the town of Burmiok, in lat. 27° 10′, long. 88° 36′.

BUNGEET.—A small river rising in lat. 27° 11′, long. 88° 3′, on the eastern face of a spur of the Himalayas, uniting the Sub-Himalaya with the great snowy range. It flows in an easterly direction for about forty miles, separating the native state of Sikhim from the British territory of Darjeeling, and falls into the Teesta river in lat. 27° 4′, long. 88° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNGONG, in the British district of Choto Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Lohadugga to Odeipoor, 51 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 84° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNIHAR.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant W. from Sirinagur 39 miles. Lat. 34° 7′, long. 74° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 134 —Hodgson, Surv. of Jumna and Ganges. Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 262.

BUNKOULEE, in Gurwhal, is situate on the declivity of a mountain near the right bank of the Jumna, and 3,000 feet above the bed of the river. It contains about a score of houses and 150 inhabitants. Lat. 30° 45′, long. 78° 8′.

BUNNEE.—See CUTCH.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 193.

BUNNEE, in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansi to Bhutneer, and 23 miles E. of the latter. It is a poor place, being scantily supplied even with water. The road to the east is generally good, though in some places sandy; to the west it is heavy and sandy. Lat. 29° 31′, long. 74° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNNEE CHOWKEE,[1] on the eastern boundary of Keonthul, a halting-place with a wooden house for the accommodation of travellers, on the route from Simla to Kotgurh, and 11 miles E. of the former post. Elevation above the sea 8,107 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 5′, long. 77° 22′.

[2] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 152. Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 22, at end of volume.

BUNNOO.—A fertile plain, south-west of the Kala or Salt Range, in the Punjaub. It is well watered by the river Kurum, and produces abundant crops of wheat, rice, barley, maize, and other grain, sugar-cane, tobacco, and ginger. Its centre is in lat. 32° 40′, long. 70° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNOWL, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town 22 miles N.W. of Durbunga, 20 miles N.E. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 85° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNSHEEAREE, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town two miles from the west bank of the river Tangon, 22 miles S.W. of Dinajepore. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 88° 21′.

BUNSI RIVER.—An offset of the Brahmapootra, diverging from that river about lat. 24° 52′, long. 89° 53′. It flows in a south-easterly direction through the British district of Mymunsing for sixty miles: subsequently dividing the district of Dacca from that of Deccan Jelalpore for eighteen miles, it falls into the Dulaseree in lat. 23° 52′, long. 90° 11′.

BUNTWALLA,[1] in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town the principal place of the subdivision of the same name. It is situate[2] on the north or right bank of the river Naitravutty, a considerable stream, descending from the Western Ghats, and falling into the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, eighteen miles below the town of Mangalore. Though small, Buntwalla appears to be a place of considerable trade. During the war with Tippoo Sultan, it suffered much from the rajah of Coorg, who destroyed about two hundred houses, and led one-half of the population into captivity. Distance from Mangalore, E., 14 miles; Bombay, S.E., 445; Bangalore, W., 172; Madras, W., 355. Lat. 12° 53′, long. 75° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, iii. 62.

BUNUT, in the British district of Muzufurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Paneeput to Suharunpoor, 25 miles E. of the former. Lat. 29° 28′, long. 77° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNYAWALA.—See BAMANWALA.

BUO, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town 19 miles S. of Behar, 38 miles N.E. of Gayah. Lat. 24° 56′, long. 85° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURADEEL, or BURADIL.—A station on the route from Chittagong to Akyab. It is situate near the shore, and about 20 miles N. of Tek Naaf. Lat. 21° 2′, long. 92° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURAECH.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 63 miles. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 81° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURAEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawuttee, distant S.E. from Jhoonjhnoo 25 miles. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 75° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURAGAON,[1] in the British district of Jounpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Sultanpoor, in Oude, 36 miles[2] W. of the former, 42 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 1′, long. 82° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 60.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURAGAON, in the British district Shahjahanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, presidency of Bengal, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in lat. 28° 3′, long. 80° 8′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 175.

BURAGAON, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Khasgunj, from Futtehgurh to Meerut, and 86 miles[1] N.W. of the former. It has a few shops. Water is obtained from wells, and from the Nim Nuddi, a small river flowing about half a mile to the west; but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open and level, with a sandy soil, only partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 53′, long. 78° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURAGAUM.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant N.E. from Oojein 52 miles. Lat. 23° 45′, long. 76° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 355.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 179.

BURAGONG,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right of the route from Ghazeepoor cantonment to Chupra, 34 miles[2] E. of the former, 48 W. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern), here called the Surjoo, and traversed by the route by means of ferry during the rains, and ford at other seasons. Supplies and water are abundant; and the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 84° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURAGONG, in Bundlecund, a town in the native state of Tehree, distant S.E. from Tehree 16 miles. Lat. 24° 35′, long. 79° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURÀHA.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant S. from Lucknow 56 miles. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 81° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURAL, in the British district of Mozuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the southern boundary towards Merut. Lat. 29° 15′, long. 77° 25′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

BURAMEE, or BRAMEE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 139 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is firm and good, and passes through a generally level and gravelly country, partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 73° 23′.

BURANA, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Hansi to Neemuch, and 61 miles S. of the former. The water, which is brackish, is obtained from wells. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 21′, long. 76° 17′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 197.

BURAPOORA, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Sireenagur, 26 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 31′, long. 78° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURA PUHARA,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a town on the route by Jhansi, from Calpee to Goona cantonment, 158 miles[2] S.W. of former, 35 N.E. of latter. Water is abundant from a small stream; and supplies may be had. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 77° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 113.

BURAR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 12 miles W. of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 80° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURAREE,[1] in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawah to Calpee, and eight miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 79° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes.

BURARYA, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Coosy river, 56 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 87° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURASOO, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, and 58 miles[1] S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good for carriages; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 78° 6′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.

BURASS,[1] in the British district of Paneput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Kurnal to Kythul, 111 miles W. of the former. It has a population of 30,056.[2] Lat. 29° 45′, long. 76° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 23.

BURDA, or JAITWAR,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a division bounded on the north and north-east by the district of Hallar; on the east by that of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Soruth; on the south-west by the Arabian Sea. It lies between lat. 21° 11′—21° 57′, long. 69° 30′—70° 7′. There is no official return of the area, but 570 square miles may be regarded as a probable approximation to the fact. The seacoast extends in a direction from north-west to south-east for sixty-three miles, and in that distance comprehends the ports Meednee, at the north-western extremity,[2] on the estuary of the Boortoo; Poorbunder, twenty miles south-east of it; and Nurvee Bunder, still further south-east, and sixteen miles from the last-mentioned port. It is in general a well-watered tract, but the water is in some places brackish. The river Boorto flows for some miles along its northern frontier; and the Bhader, the largest in the peninsula of Kattywar, having for some distance formed its south-western boundary, subsequently enters the district, and falls into the sea at Nurvee Bunder. Burda is in general a level district, with light soil intermixed with rocks. Wood is rather scarce: iron-ore is obtained in the rocks, and smelted to some extent. The district belongs to the chief denominated the Rana of Poorbunder, from his residing at that town: he is of the Jaitwa[3] tribe of Rajpoots. Besides the three seaports mentioned above, the district contains 103 villages;[4] and the population is estimated at 46,980. The rana is subordinate to the Guicowar, to whom, according to a recent statement, he pays an annual tribute of 8,775 rupees. To the British government he pays a tribute of 22,890 rupees; and that government receives in addition a share of the custom duties of Poorbunder, amounting to 26,001 rupees, ceded to the East-India Company in 1809, for the maintenance of a small military force at that place.

[2] Trans. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 263—Macmurdo on Kattiwar.

[3] Clune, Appendix to Itinerary of Western India, 54.

[4] Jacob, Report on Kattiwar, 65.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURDAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 160 miles. Lat. 18° 39′, long. 76° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURDHEE.[1]—A town in the native state of Rewah, situate on an abrupt eminence on the right or south bank of the river Sone, at the confluence of the Goput. The district of which this town is the principal place formerly constituted a portion of the territory of the rajah of Singrowly, a tributary of the rajah of Rewah, by whom he was dispossessed[2] of the north-western portion of his dominions. Distant E. from Rewah 68 miles. Lat. 24° 32′, long. 82° 29′.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 12 March, 1840.

BURDWAN.[1]—A district under the presidency of Bengal; named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Beerbhoom; on the north-east and east by the British district Nuddea; on the south by the British districts of Hoogly and Midnapore; on the west by the British district Bancoorah. It lies between lat. 22° 52′—23° 40′, long. 87° 21′—88° 23′; is about seventy miles in length from north-east to south-west, and sixty in breadth. The area is 2,224[2] square miles. It is a level district, little elevated above the sea, though in the western part there are some slight eminences overrun with jungle, and containing much kunkur or ferruginous concrete.[3] The district abounds in rivers, as well as in torrents and transient watercourses. The Hadjee, flowing from the west, touches on the district in lat. 23° 36′, long. 87° 36′; holds a course easterly, and forms the north boundary between Burdwan and the British district of Beerbhoom for forty-five miles, to the confluence with the Bhaggruttee at Cutwa, in lat. 23° 40′, long. 88° 9′. The Bhaggruttee, the most westerly branch of any importance, parting from the Ganges, touches on the district at the confluence of the Hadjee at Cutwa, and taking a direction south-easterly for thirty-five miles, forms the boundary between this district and the British district of Nuddea, to its confluence with the Jellinghee, in lat. 23° 25′, long. 88° 22′; below which point the united stream, bearing the name of the Hooghly, holds a direction southerly, and for twenty miles farther, still forming the boundary between the district above mentioned, until in lat. 23° 12′, long. 88° 24′, it passes away from Burdwan. The Damoodah, flowing from the British district of Bancoorah, touches on this district in lat. 23° 21′, long. 87° 32′, and for fifteen miles forms the south-western boundary towards Bancoora, to lat. 23° 15′, long. 87° 38′, at which point it enters this district, through which it holds a course south-easterly of fifty miles, passing by the town of Burdwan, and in lat. 22° 56′, long. 87° 59′, crossing the southern frontier into the British district of Hooghly. The Dalkissore flows for twelve miles in a direction south-easterly, across the south-west corner of the district. The Hadjee and Damooda are navigable[4] during the periodical rains of autumn, and serve as channels for the conveyance of coal, iron, and other bulky or heavy

[1] As. Res. xii.—Bayley, Statistical Account of Burdwan.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statis. of British Possessions.

[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 267.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 735—Homfray, on Coal-fields of Damoodah.

goods, to Calcutta. The Bhaggruttee and Hooghly are navigable[5] at all times. The smaller watercourses and torrents are numerous; and as most of the streams of this district are subject to be greatly swollen in the periodical rains, the country suffers sometimes from dreadful inundations, "the water[6] rushing down as from a sluice, in a body from one to three or four feet in perpendicular height." In 1823 a dreadful and general inundation took place, and in many places quite changed the aspect of the country, obliterating fine villages, tanks, and other useful monuments of industry, and converting a scene of rich cultivation into a sandy waste. Such frightful calamities are not of uncommon recurrence, notwithstanding that bunds or embankments are maintained in various places, to the total extent of 308 miles.[7] The climate, though very sultry during the hot season, is considered not insalubrious, and the town of Burdwan enjoys a peculiarly high reputation in this respect. As the district is densely peopled and highly cultivated, there are few wild animals. Bears and wolves are the more common, but the number is inconsiderable: leopards are sometimes, though but rarely, met with. This is one of the most productive[8] parts of India, yielding fine and plentiful crops of rice,[9] sugar, potatoes, indigo, oil-seeds, tobacco, cotton, and some others of less importance. The refining of sugar is one of the most important objects of manufacture, being conducted extensively, and with considerable skill. A large proportion of the iron and coal sent down to Calcutta under the name of Burdwan, is not raised here, but in the adjoining district of West Burdwan or Bancoorah, and principally at Raneegunje, in the north-west of the last-mentioned district. This coal, though incomparably cheaper, is stated to be less suitable to steam purposes than English coal.[1] The other wares exported are coarse silks, hides, horns, lac, and timber. The district contains sixty-four small pergunnahs or subdivisions. The principal place, Burdwan, and the other towns, Cutwa and Culna, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The population is stated to be 1,854,152,[2] which, compared with the area, gives the large proportion of 880 to the square mile. The Mussulman[3] population may be about a sixth of the whole. Many of the natives possess considerable incomes.

[5] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. p. 414.

[7] Id. 145.

[8] Bayley, ut supra, 551.

[9] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 267.

[1] Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 531.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statis. of British Possessions.

[3] Bayley, ut supra, 551.

The principal among them is the titular rajah of Burdwan. The present rajah is the adopted son of his predecessor, who died a few years ago; a morose miser and very rich, having an annual income of 130,000*l*., and a vast sum accumulated by himself and his ancestors; of which hoarded wealth he took the most extraordinary care. Soon after his decease, a pretender to the raj of Burdwan presented himself, in the person of Aluk Shah, professing to be Pertaub Chund, the rightful rajah, who died fourteen years before. Aluk Shah applied for assistance to some of the neighbouring native chiefs, and, refusing to disband his followers, was arrested as a disturber of the peace, and sentenced to imprisonment.[4] The present rajah, who succeeded to the title upon attaining his majority in 1840, in several instances has manifested a better spirit than his predecessor, by bestowing liberal donations for useful public objects. A gift of 25,000 rupees, made about the year 1843, was applied, under the sanction of the government, partly to the extension of a branch of the medical college, and the remainder to the foundation of scholarships in the Hindoo College, called the Rajah of Burdwan's Scholarships. A previous sum of 12,600 rupees, contributed partly by the rajah and partly by other persons, was devoted to the establishment of a school at Burdwan.[5]

The great military route, denominated the Great Trunk Road from Calcutta to Benares and the North-Western Provinces, proceeds through this district, passing through the town of Burdwan: the old line through Bancoora traverses the south-western corner of the district. There is also a route from north to south, from Cutwa to Hooghly, along the right bank of the Bhaggruttee; and another from north-east to south-west, from Berhampore, in Moorshedabad, to Midnapur, through the town of Burdwan; and another from north-west to south-east, from Sooree, in the British district Beerbhoom, to the town of Burdwan. The district is bisected by the railway now under construction from Calcutta to Rajmahal, and intersected also by the branch line proceeding from the vicinity of Burdwan to the collieries at Raneegunje. The tract comprised within this district was acquired by the East-India Company, under treaty with Meer Cossim, in 1760,[6] and confirmed by the emperor Shah Alum in 1765.

[4] India Legis. Disp. 25 March, 1840.

[5] Bengal Pub. Disp. 28 March, 1843.

[6] Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers, p. iii.

BURDWAN,[1] the principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Bengal, is situate on the left bank of the river Damooda, and on the route from Calcutta to Benares, nearly 74 miles[2] N.W. of the former, about 346 S.E. of the latter. Jacquemont describes[3] it as consisting of an assemblage of crowded suburbs, of wretched huts, with walls of mud, and covered with thatch, having no temples of striking aspect, and few handsome houses. The residence of the titular rajah is a great collection of buildings of various sizes and colours, without symmetry or regularity, and surrounded by extensive gardens in equally bad taste. Contiguous to the town is an artificial piece of water of great extent, its area being estimated[4] at thirty acres. The earth excavated from it has been formed into a causeway surrounding it, and an ornamented porch gives access to the water, which is much frequented by the natives for the purpose of bathing. The population[5] of the town and suburbs was found in 1814 to occupy 9,805 houses. Of this number, 7,651 were then inhabited by Hindoos, and 2,154 by Mussulmans; and the average ratio of inmates to dwellings being stated at eleven to two, the number of inhabitants appears to have then been 53,927. Here is located the civil establishment of the district, consisting of the ordinary European functionaries and native assistants. One of the government English schools has been established in the town: there is also here an English school under the direction of the Church Missionary Society.[6] Lat. 23° 12′, long. 87° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 170.
[3] Voyages, iii. 259.
[4] Id. iii. 261.
[5] As. Res. xii. 558 —Bayley, Statist. Account of Burdwan.
[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 420.

BURENDA, or BROANG PASS,[1] in Bussahir, across the most southern range of the Himalaya, which has a direction from east-south-east to west-north-west. It is reached from the south by travelling up the course of the Pabur river nearly to its source.[2] The latter and most elevated part of the road is up a snowy[3] slope, so steep that a slip causes the baffled traveller to slide downwards several hundred feet. The crest of the pass is in a narrow glen, bounded by two peaked eminences; that on the west about 800 feet above the road, that on the east about 1,000. The intervening pass itself is about fifty paces wide, strewn with shattered rocks which have scaled from its sides. Lloyd, who ascended the western peak, had from it a vast and magnificent prospect, extending north-

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837—Hutton, Journ. of Tour to the Burenda Pass, 901.
[3] Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 242.

ward and eastward to the mountains of Chinese Tartary; south to the Chur Mountains, and others overlooking the plain of Hindustan. The view from the pass itself is restricted, as the glen winds and interrupts it on the south side, and on the north it is limited[4] by the range rising beyond the river Buspa, at a distance of about ten miles. Travellers in these elevated regions, in addition to their other sufferings, are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, fulness of the head, pains in the eyes and ears, headache, and want of sleep. These symptoms have, with much probability, been attributed to the great rarefaction of the air, though the natives suppose them to result from the bis, or poisonous effluvia of an herb, which, according to them, grows in such localities. Elevation above the sea 15,095*[5] feet. Lat. 31° 23′, long. 78° 12′.

[4] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 425.

[5] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 242; ii. 38. Gerard, Kunawar, Table iii. at the end of volume.

BURENG.—A valley of Cashmere, extending in a direction from south-east to north-west, between lat. 33° 20′—33° 30′, long. 75° 10′—75° 26′. Its upper extremity reaches nearly to the summit of the Snowy Panjal mountain, bounding Cashmere on the east; and the route by the Mirbul Pass, over that ridge, proceeds up the valley, which is drained by the river Bureng. The whole of the valley appears (as Vigne expresses it) honeycombed by caves and subterraneous water-channels, and in consequence abounds in springs of great volume and force. Of these the principal are the intermitting fountain of Sondibreri, and the vast spring of Echibul, which last is supposed to be the efflux of the engulfed water of the Bureng river.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 247. F. Von Hugel, ii. 190. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 341.

BURENG RIVER, in Cashmere, flowing through a valley of the same name, is formed by the junction of two streams, one having its source in a large spring near the summit of the Wurdwun Pass, and flowing southwards; the other rising on the western declivity of the Snowy Panjal, and flowing north-west. After their junction, a great part of the water sinks suddenly by an opening in the rocky bed of the stream; the rest is saved by means of a canal, and conveyed north-westward toward Islamabad, beyond which, in lat. 33° 42′, long. 75° 14′, it joins the Lidur river, forming one of the principal feeders of the Jhelum. The length of the course of the Bureng is about forty miles.

Vigne, i. 339.

* 15,175, according to Jacquemont.[1]

[1] Voyage, iv. 425.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGATCHEE, in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Rampore to Dinajepore, 16 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 24° 27', long. 88° 22'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGAUM, in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Girna river, 48 miles E. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 40', long. 75° 12'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGHAUT.—A town of Bombra, one of the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant E. from Sumbulpoor 38 miles. Lat. 21° 30', long. 84° 36'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGOONDA.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, distant S. from Indore 19 miles. Lat. 22° 26', long. 75° 49'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGOW.—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S. from Sirgoojah 16 miles. Lat. 22° 54', long. 83° 12'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGOWA, in the district of Burdhee, in the native state of Rewa, presidency of Bengal, a town among the northern mountains of Gondwana, 30 miles S. of the town of Burdhee, 68 S. of Mirzapoor, 400 W. of Calcutta by Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 10', long. 82° 30'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

BURGUDDA,[1] in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 771 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 37 miles S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 16', long. 82° 12'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGUDOOA.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Oude 55 miles. Lat. 27° 27', long. 82° 42'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGUR, in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Kunher, 30 miles S.W. of Palamow. Lat. 23° 38', long. 83° 35'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURGUR, in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, a town on the route from Sumbulpore to Nagpore, 22 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 21° 20', long. 83° 40'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of Native States.

BURGURH.[1]—A small raj within the country superintended by the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 21° 53', long. 83° 5': its area[2] is 399 square miles. The effect of a rebellion some years ago

was to render the country a desert; but it was expected to improve under the rajah of Ryegurh, the south-western part of whose raj it adjoins, and by whom it is now held. Its annual value has been estimated at about 10,000 rupees. The tribute is 320 rupees. The population is estimated at about 18,000.[3] Burgurh, the principal place, is in lat. 22° 1', long. 83° 9'.

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

BURHAMPORE,[1] * in the British district of Moorshedabad, under the lieutenant-governorship of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, a town situate on the left bank of the river Bhagruttee, a great offset of the Ganges, and on the route from Calcutta to Moorshedabad. The surrounding country is an expanse of level alluvial soil, yielding a very luxuriant and almost tropical growth of timber and herbaceous vegetation. The depressed and moist site, however, rendered it extremely unhealthy,[2] and the prevalence of dreadful mortality was painfully brought to view by the extent and crowded state of the European burial-ground†. Among the endemic diseases, cholera especially prevailed. Hence the station was regarded with great apprehension and dislike[3] by those consigned to it by the exigencies of the civil or military service. Latterly, however, sanitary measures have been introduced with so high a degree of success, that the climate of the station, so far from proving baneful to the troops now located there, is reported to be second to none in Bengal for salubrity.[4] Nature and art have combined to give this place an exterior in many respects attractive. Stately houses[5] arise in convenient spots in the neighbourhood, for the accommodation of those whose residence partakes of the character of permanence, and give the station an air of grandeur and importance. This place is the seat of the civil establishment, consisting of the usual European and native functionaries. The want of a well-conducted public seminary in this town has long been felt; and a project is on foot to establish a college of the same character as those of Kishnaghur and Hooghly.[6] The military cantonments command the notice of the traveller. "The grand square,[7] a spacious quadrangle, inclosing an excellent parade-ground, is particularly striking;" and the quarters of the European officers

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Roberts, Scenes and Sketches of Hindostan, i. 80, 81.

[3] Bengal Mil. Disp. 30 May, 1850. Id. 9 April, 1851.

[4] Id. 2 June, 1852.

[5] Roberts, ut supra, 81.

[6] Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 534.

[7] Roberts, ut supra. Bacon, First Impressions, i. 247.

* Burhampoor of Rennell; Berhampoor of Hamilton.

† George Thomas, the military adventurer who made himself master of the province of Hurriana, is interred here.[1]

[1] Memoirs of Thomas, 245.

are handsome edifices, built of brick, and stuccoed, and forming ranges of considerable extent. In the arrangements of the Bengal army, this place is included within the presidency division, and usually is occupied by a body of infantry and a detail of artillery. Distance N. from Calcutta by land 118 miles, by water 161; from Moorshedabad, S., five miles. Lat. 24° 5′, long. 88° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURHAMPOOREE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territories of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 60 miles. Lat. 20° 39′, long. 79° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 312.

BURHIAH,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a village on the route from Seetapoor cantonment to that of Shahjehanpoor, 45 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 17 E. of the latter. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained after due notice. The surrounding country is level, and in general grassy, with partial cultivation. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 80° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 57.

BURHIN, or BURHUL,[1] in the British districh of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Goruckpore cantonment, 32 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 33 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is situate on the left bank of the Gogra, here a great river running in one channel, and crossed by ferry. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 83° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURHUD.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant N.E. from Gwalior 31 miles. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 78° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURKAGURH, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Hazareebagh to Midnapoor, 46 miles S. of the former. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 85° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

BURKAIRA,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a village on the route from Goona to Mow, 28 miles[2] S.W. of former, 157 N.E. of latter. Water is abundant here, and supplies may be obtained. Lat. 24° 17′, long. 77° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURKELE.—A town in the native state of Bora Samba, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S.W. from Sumbulpoor 75 miles. Lat. 21°, long. 82° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 64.

BURKOT, in Gurhwal, a village on a ridge overhanging a torrent, which about two miles to the north-west falls into the Jumna on the left side. The scenery is of very great beauty. Skinner,

who states that he visited nearly all the celebrated prospects of Europe, considers them surpassed by those of this sequestered tract. The rajah of Tirhee has a palace here, but in a style much at variance with the noble character of the scenery. Lat. 30° 47′, long. 78° 17′.

Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 267. As. Res. xiii. 178 —Fraser, Journ. to Source of Jumna.

BURKUTUH, in the British district of Muzuffurnugar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut, and 47 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country wooded and well cultivated. Lat. 29° 15′, long. 77° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 219.

BURLUHJUT, or BURLAH, in the British district of Muzuffurnugar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut, and 32 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country wooded and well cultivated. Lat. 29° 25′, long. 77° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables, 218.

BURMAH.[1]—An independent kingdom, situate between Eastern India and China. Previous to the year 1825 the Burmese empire was one of considerable extent and importance; but, stripped since that period of some of its richest provinces by the results of war, its territory now falls within very moderate limits, and its power has become proportionately circumscribed. It is bounded on the north by Assam and Thibet, from which it is separated by the Himalayas; on the east by China; on the south by the recently-acquired British province of Pegu; and on the west by mountain ranges, dividing it from Arracan, Tipperah, and Munneepore. It extends from lat. 19° 25′ to 28° 15′, and from long. 93° 2′ to 100° 40′, measuring 540 miles in length from north to south, and 420 in its greatest breadth; and contains an area of 96,000 square miles. Little more than a vague guess can be made of the number of the inhabitants. According to Mr. Crawfurd's estimate of twenty-two[2] to the square mile, the population would scarcely exceed 2,000,000, and appears to be chiefly concentrated on the banks of the Irawaddy, where the principal towns are built.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Crawfurd, Embassy to Ava, 466.

The general slope of the surface of the country is to the south, as indicated by the descent of its rivers. The Irawaddy, deriving its source from the snowy range of the Himalayas, in

lat. 28° 5′, long. 97° 58′, and flowing in a direction for the most part due south, nearly bisects the Burmese territory, and crosses into the British district of Pegu at some distance above the town of Prome. In its course it flows by the town of Ummerapoora, and a few miles below passes the city of Ava. From this point it bends to the westward, and upon resuming its original direction, it receives on the right side its great confluent the Khyendwen, flowing also from the north. The only remaining river of any magnitude is the Salwein, which has its origin in the same range of mountains as the Irawaddy, and flowing in a direction parallel to that river, but more to the eastward, enters the British territory in nearly the same latitude, after a course of equal length. The physical aspect of the territory from its southern frontier to the latitude of the capital is characterized by unevenness and general elevation; and beyond this, to its northern limit, it is decidedly mountainous. The plains, however, and more especially the valleys near the rivers, are remarkably fruitful. The principal products[3] are wheat, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. Tea is cultivated on the hills by the mountain tribes. Horticulture is almost wholly neglected among the Burmese. Green vegetables form a considerable portion of their diet; but these for the most part are collected from the forests and marshes, and are not the result of cultivation. The seasons are regular; and although the heat which immediately precedes the rains be intense, it is of brief duration. Of the general salubrity of the climate, the best evidence perhaps is afforded in the vigour and activity of the natives.

[3] Symes, Embassy, 448.

Our acquaintance with the forest productions of Burmah is not proportioned to the importance of the subject. Among them teak holds a distinguished place; and the tracts covered by this timber are unquestionably the most extensive of those in India. The mimosa catechu, a tree rising to the height of thirty or forty feet, is widely disseminated, and yields the drug known as the catechu, or terra Japonica.

Burmah, as might be expected from its mountainous character, abounds in mineral wealth. Gold is discovered in the beds of streams descending from the Himalayas. Silver-mines are wrought in one place in the eastern territory of Lao, and the inferior minerals,—iron, tin, lead, antimony, and others,—are

met with in abundance, more particularly on the eastern frontier towards China. Quarries of statuary marble are worked in the neighbourhood of Ummerapoora. Traces of coal have been discovered on the banks of the Irawaddy, in the vicinity of the petroleum-wells of Renan-gyaong. Precious stones, consisting of the sapphire and ruby species, abound; and so highly are they esteemed, that the ownership of the mines appears to constitute the chief glory of the sovereign. When Colonel Burney was the resident in Ava, official communications were addressed to him under the authority of the "Founder of the great golden city of precious stones; the possessor of mines of gold, silver, rubies, amber, and noble serpentine."[4]

In a country much of which still remains to be brought under the dominion of man, wild animals may be expected to be numerous. The most remarkable are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, spotted leopard, and several species of wild cat. It is worthy of notice, that while the feline species abounds, none of the canine family, so frequent in the neighbouring country of Hindostan, are, so far as we are acquainted, to be met with in Burmah. According to Crawfurd, "there are neither wolves, jackals, foxes, nor hyænas; and this zoological feature is said to extend to all the countries of tropical Asia lying east of Bengal."[5] Of domestic quadrupeds, the chief are the ox, buffalo, and horse. The latter rarely exceeds thirteen hands in height: his chief use is for the saddle, being rarely employed for draught or as a beast of burthen. The camel is unknown.

That so rude a people should have made little progress in the useful arts, can excite no surprise. The manufactures of the country are restricted to articles required for home-consumption, and few find their way to foreign markets. Cotton and silk goods are worked at Ummerapoora and Ava, as are also coarse species of pottery and cutlery; and if to these be added gold and silver ornaments of rude fabrication, the list of Burmese manufactures may be considered as nearly complete.

Passing to the religion of the country, it may be noticed that the Burmese, though Hindoos, are not Brahmins, but Bhuddists.[6] Their government is despotic, and their laws,[7] like their religion, are Hindoo.

A degree of uncertainty hangs over the precise period of the

[4] Mason, on Productions of Burmah, 471.

[5] Crawfurd, ut supra, 456.

[6] As. Res. vi. 163 —Buchanan on Religion and Lit. of Burmahs.

[7] Ib. 304.

arrival of the British in Burmah. It seems, however, to have been of early date, as at the commencement of the seventeenth century certain agents of the East-India Company were included in the general expulsion of Europeans from Ava. The edict of banishment did not, however, extend to the prohibition of commercial relations, its object being simply the deportation from the country of foreign residents; and trade continued to be carried on as usual by British ships with the principal ports of Burmah. In 1687 the British took possession of the island of Negrais, situate at the mouth of the western branch of the Irawaddy. Hitherto British intercourse with Burmah was purely of a commercial character; and such continued to be the case for seventy years later. Towards the close of this interval, a civil war had broken out between the Burmese and the Peguers, which in 1752 terminated in favour of the latter; but their yoke was of brief duration, and the Burmese, under their chief Alompra, succeeded in recovering their political independence. Alompra's success, according to cotemporary authority, was promoted through the covert assistance of the British factory at the entrance of the Irawaddy; and the subsequent cession of Negrais to the British, together with the grant of a piece of land at Bassein for the purposes of a factory, afford plausible grounds for accrediting the rumour. From the date of Alompra's triumph over the Peguers, every enterprise of the Burmese, for the space of more than half a century, appears to have been crowned with success. Siam felt the force of their arms in 1766. Formidable invasions of their territory by the Chinese in the three following years were triumphantly repulsed. Arracan merged into the empire in 1783. Ten years later they extorted from the Siamese the cession of the whole coast of Tenasserim; and the limits of the empire were subsequently extended by the annexation of Munneepore and Assam.

About the year 1794, a party of Mugh robbers from Arracan taking refuge in the adjoining British province of Chittagong, a military force was sent by the Burmese across the frontier, in pursuit of the fugitives, without any reference to the British government. A detachment under General Erskine forthwith proceeded to Chittagong, to repel the irruption into the British

territories; and upon an amicable arrangement between the general and the Burmese commander, the troops of the latter were withdrawn. On the retirement of the aggressors, the fugitive robbers were secured by the British authorities, tried, found guilty, and delivered over to the Burmese. The act was attributed by the latter to timidity. It was followed up, on the part of the British, by successive missions, in the hope of obtaining political and commercial advantages; but in each instance the British representative experienced humiliating neglect or studied insult, and no beneficial results ensued.

In 1811 a Mugh chief, named Khynberring, who, it appears, had fled into Chittagong upon the subjugation of his country by the Burmese, collected a number of followers, and invaded Arracan, with the intention of expelling the Burmese from that province. He was joined on his arrival by several of his countrymen, who readily seized an opportunity to avenge themselves upon their conquerors for the tyranny and oppression which they had experienced from them. Success for a short time attended their efforts. They were, however, in the end completely defeated, and compelled again to seek refuge in Chittagong. This irruption the Burmese believed to have been instigated and supported by the British. In order to remove the suspicion, another mission was determined on, and Captain Canning was deputed to Ava to afford explanation. The embassy, like those which had preceded it, was exposed to insult and danger; and having experienced much contumelious treatment from the authorities at Rangoon, was compelled to return without reaching its destination. Khynberring still continued at large; and the refusal to deliver up the chief and his associates to the Burmese, incensed the latter, and was the means of aggravating the unfriendly relations between the people and the British. At length a formal demand was preferred by the Burmese rajah of Ramree for the surrender of the Mugh fugitives. A reply was addressed to the Burmese sovereign, based upon the principle maintained by the British government, of refusing to deliver up those who had sought its protection. In a few months a second letter was received, demanding the cession of the elephant-grounds of Ramoo, together with Chittagong, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, stated to be Burmese dependencies; and the demand was accompanied by a threat

to commence hostilities, if the claim were not complied with. An answer was returned to the Burmese sovereign, to the effect that the Governor-General regarded the letter as an unauthorized act on the part of the rajah of Ramree, and trusted that such an unwarranted proceeding would receive the punishment it merited. This communication remained unnoticed, and thus matters rested. At this period Assam became the scene of civil dissension; and the Burmese, interfering on behalf of one of the candidates for power, succeeded in placing him on the throne. It was not intended, however, that he should permanently occupy this position, and he was shortly after deposed by his former supporters, who set up one of their own chiefs in his place. The Burmese thus became neighbours to the British on the northern as well as on the southern frontier; and availing themselves of their favourable position, committed several acts of aggression on villages within the British territory. Upon explanation and satisfaction for these outrages being demanded, the Burmese government affirmed that the villages had been attacked by mistake. But aggression was not restricted to the territories bordering on the newly-acquired possessions. For some time the Burmese had been gradually encroaching on the frontier of Chittagong, and had claimed jungles which were frequented by British elephant-hunters, many of whom had been detained on the pretence that they were trespassing on Burmese territory. Among other instances of outrage and treachery practised by this nation, was an assault upon a Mugh boat proceeding to the island of Shahpooree, laden with rice; the crew of which were killed. It was considered necessary, in consequence, slightly to increase the guard on the island. Its withdrawal, and the surrender of the island, were forthwith demanded by the governor of Arracan; and the requisition being followed up by the despatch of 1,000 troops under the rajah of Ramree, the place was attacked and captured on the 24th September, 1823, three of the thirteen men who composed the guard stationed on the island being killed. It was at the same time intimated, that any attempt on the part of the British to retake the island would be resented by attacking the cities of Moorshedabad and Dacca. The island was, notwithstanding, shortly again occupied by the British; and upon the occur-

rence of further acts of encroachments and outrage by the Burmese, the British government, in February, 1824, declared war. In March a large force, which had been despatched from the presidencies of Bengal and Madras, reached the Burmese dominions, under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell. This officer commenced operations on the Rangoon river, and took possession of the town of that name on the 12th May. He afterwards attacked and reduced the principal forts at the mouth of the Irawaddy. In January of the following year a force of 11,000 men was assembled in Chittagong, under the command of General Morrison. Its first object was to be the reduction of the province of Arracan; after which it was intended to form a junction with the army of Sir Archibald Campbell on the Irawaddy. One of these objects was accomplished by the capture of the capital, and the occupation of the entire province of Arracan; but the junction with the main army was frustrated by the impracticability of crossing the Yoomadoung Mountains, the Aeng route being then unknown to the British. In the early part of May the rains set in, and with them commenced a season of sickness, privation, and distress. Fever and dysentery broke out to an alarming extent, and many, both officers and men, who had escaped the sword of the enemy, were struck down by disease. At length the maladies which had afflicted the troops became universal, and it was evident that the only chance of preventing the whole force from falling a sacrifice to the climate was to withdraw it from the pestiferous influence to which it was subjected. A few divisions were readily transferred to more salubrious situations on the islands of Cheduba, Ramree, and Sandoway, and the remainder of the troops were recalled to Calcutta.

In the mean time Sir Archibald Campbell, who had been twice disappointed in the hope of bringing affairs to an amicable and satisfactory termination, was prosecuting the war with vigour. He had taken possession of Prome; Mellore had been carried by force; and several brilliant and successful exploits were achieved under circumstances of great difficulty and discouragement. The Burmese proved by no means contemptible enemies; it was only when beaten at every point that they became alarmed for the safety of their capital, which

the British army was rapidly approaching; and under the influence of this feeling they at length consented to terms of peace. A treaty was concluded at Yandaboo on the 26th of February, 1826, in which, among other stipulations, it was provided that the coast of Tenasserim, together with the province of Arracan, and its dependencies the islands of Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandoway, which had been conquered by the British, should be retained by them; that the king of Ava should renounce all claims upon the principality of Assam and the adjoining states of Cachar, Jyntea, and Munneepore, and that an accredited minister from each nation should reside at the court of the other.

Amicable relations being thus restored between the two countries, a British resident was deputed to the court of Ava. No indisposition appears to have been manifested on the part of the Burmese to the maintenance of these friendly arrangements during the reign of the king by whom the treaty had been ratified; but in 1837 this potentate was deposed, and his brother, Prince Therawaddi, usurped the throne. The new monarch evinced great repugnance to the residence of a British officer at his court; and in deference to the royal prejudice, the British minister obtained the permission of his government to remove to Rangoon. But the change of locality effected no alteration in the unfriendly conduct of the king, and it was ultimately determined altogether to withdraw the British residency from Burmah. This took place in 1840. Twelve years later, intelligence reached Calcutta that the commanders of two British vessels had been exposed to certain unwarrantable and oppressive acts by order of the governor of Rangoon; and Commodore Lambert was deputed to the place to demand reparation for the injuries which had been sustained. The Burmese authorities met the requisition by a refusal of compensation, accompanied by marked indignities towards the British officers; whereupon Commodore Lambert placed the principal ports in a state of blockade, and returned to Calcutta. There was now little room for hesitation in choosing the course which the British government ought to pursue. The question was, whether it should abandon its subjects and acknowledge its inability to protect them, or seek redress by force of arms; and there can be no doubt that it decided rightly in preferring

the latter branch of the alternative. It was determined, however, not to have recourse to war except in the last resort, and only when all other means for the peaceable arrangement of existing differences had been tried and failed. Accordingly, the ultimatum of the British government was formally laid before the governor of Rangoon, in which compliance with three conditions was declared indispensable to the preservation of peace: the transmission of an apology for the insult offered to the British officers acting under Commodore Lambert; prompt payment of the sum of 990*l.* as compensation to the commanders of the two British vessels whose rights had been outraged; and the reception of a British agent under the provisions of the existing treaty. These terms being rejected, war was declared. This took place in 1852, and no want of energy was evinced in its effective prosecution. Early in April Martaban fell an easy conquest. The storming of Rangoon, which occurred a few days later, afforded a better opportunity for the display of British valour; but its capture was not effected without considerable loss both of officers and men. Bassein was the next in succession of the Burmese towns which fell to the arms of the British, and with Rangoon and Martaban constituted an excellent base for future operations. Prome followed, falling into the hands of the British almost without subjecting them to the necessity of an effort. The city of Pegu, previously taken and abandoned, was a second time occupied, and with more permanent success. A determined attempt on the part of the Burmese was made to recover it once more; but it was met by the officer in command (Major Hill, of the Madras fusiliers) with a union of decision and skill which enabled him to maintain it, though under great difficulties, until relief arrived. The lower portion of the Burmese territories was now actually in the hands of the British, and the formal annexation of the conquest was announced in the following proclamation:—

"The court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor-General of India in Council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms.

"The forts and cities upon the coast were forthwith attacked and captured; the Burman forces have been dispersed

wherever they have been met; and the province of Pegu is now in the occupation of British troops.

"The just and moderate demands of the government of India have been rejected by the king; the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury that was done, has been disregarded; and the timely submission, which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdom, is still withheld.

"Wherefore, in compensation for the past, and for better security in the future, the Governor-General in Council has resolved, and hereby proclaims, that the province of Pegu is now, and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British territories in the East.

"Such Burman troops as may still remain within the province shall be driven out; civil government shall immediately be established; and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the several districts.

"The Governor-General in Council hereby calls on the inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority, and to confide securely in the protection of the British government, whose power they have seen to be irresistible, and whose rule is marked by justice and beneficence.

"The Governor-General in Council, having exacted the reparation he deems sufficient, desires no further conquest in Burmah, and is willing to consent that hostilities should cease.

"But if the king of Ava shall fail to renew his former relations of friendship with the British government, and if he shall recklessly seek to dispute its quiet possession of the province it has now declared to be its own, the Governor-General in Council will again put forth the power he holds, and will visit with full retribution aggressions which, if they be persisted in, must of necessity lead to the total subversion of the Burman state, and to the ruin and exile of the king and his race."

The ruler of Ava declined acceding to any formal treaty, and though professing to abstain from active hostilities, it is generally believed that the continued irruptions of the Burmese into the British territory, and their barbarous treatment of the inhabitants, receive the countenance and support of his majesty.

BURMIOK.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, distant N.E. from Darjeeling 19 miles. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 88° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURNAH.[1]—A small river rising in the British district of Allahabad, about 13 miles E. of the city of that name, and in lat. 25° 23′, long. 82° 8′. It takes a north-easterly course through the district for about twenty-five miles, when, turning south-east, it for fifty miles forms the boundary between the districts of Mirzapore and Jounpore; continuing its course in the same direction, it enters the district of Benares, through which it flows for thirty miles, passing the cantonment[2] of Sikroul, and along the north side of the city of Benares, and falls into the Ganges on the left side, in lat. 25° 18′, long. 83° 7′; its total length of course being about 105 miles. During the periodical rains it is navigable[3] for boats of considerable tonnage.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 369, 370.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 170.

BURNAH, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Kalee Nuddee, 38 miles W. of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 79° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURNAWA, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the right bank of the Hindun. Lat. 29° 7′, long. 77° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURNUGGUR,[1] in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town 52 miles N. of the city of Ahmedabad. It has considerable trade, conducted principally by wealthy Brahmins, of whom many[2] reside here. Population 12,000. Lat. 23° 48′, long. 72° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, i. 52—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

BUROD.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, distant N. from Oojein 40 miles. Lat. 23° 44′, long. 75° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURODA,[1] in the British district of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 11 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 77° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

BUROOA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to the town of Moradabad, and 58 miles N. of the latter. It is situate on the Dubha river, at E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the northern frontier of the district, towards Kumaon. Lat. 29° 21′, long. 79° 12′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 147, 219, 228.

BUROONDA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmere, and 59 miles N.E. of the former. It contains 350 houses, supplied with good water from a tank and four wells, and is situate in an open grassy country: population 1,645. The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 74° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 23.

BUROREE, or BUROWA,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town one mile to the W. or right of the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor; nine miles[2] S. of former, 178 N.W. of latter. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 78° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

BUROS,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh, and 15 miles[2] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 78° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xi. 472—Raper, Surv. of the Ganges.

BUROTA,[1] in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It is situate eighty feet[2] above the stream, in a country cultivated to a considerable extent, especially for opium. Lat. 30° 36′, long. 78° 23′.

BUROTI.—See BANMOWTEE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 149.

BUROULUH,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 45 miles[2] S. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 5′, long. 77° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

BUROUN,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Futtehgurh, and eight miles[2] N.W. of the latter. It has water from wells; but supplies for troops must be collected from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carts; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 79° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88, 234.

BUROUR, or BURHOUL,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapoor, 71 miles[2]

S.E. of the former, 34 N.W. of the latter. Water is plentiful there, and supplies are procurable. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and cultivated. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 80° 24′.

BUROUR, or BUROURAH, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 27 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate in a level, fertile, well-watered, and well-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 79° 10′.

Garden, Table of Routes, 5.

BUROUT,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Benares, and 28 miles[2] E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent[3] in dry weather, but much cut up in rains; the country, which is level and low, being then swampy.[4] Lat. 25° 21′, long. 82° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. D
[2] Garden, Tabl of Routes, 30.
[3] Von Orlich, Travels in Indi ii. 126.
[4] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung v Hindustan, i. 1

BUROUTH,[1] in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It contains a population of 12,350.[2] Lat. 29° 6′, long. 77° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. D
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 55

BUROUTUH, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnoul, and 20 miles N.W. of the former. There is a good encamping-ground, and water is obtainable from wells; but supplies are scanty. Lat. 28° 54′, long. 77° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143. Barr, Câbul an the Punjab, 6.

BUROWLA, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, and 64 miles[1] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good for carriages; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 78° 10′.

[1] Garden, Tabl of Routes, 176.

BUR PANEE.—A river rising in lat. 25° 46′, long. 92°, in Kyrim, one of the Cossya states. It flows in a north-easterly direction for sixty miles, principally through the British territory of Jynteah, shortly after leaving which, it turns north-west, and flows for twenty miles to its junction, near Raha, with the Kullung river, a considerable offset of the Brahmapootra.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURPETA, in the British district of Camroop, Lower Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town 12 miles S.E. of Bijnee, in Bhotan, 48 miles W. of Gowhatty. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 91°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURPOORA, or BURREYPOORA, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in lat. 26° 44′, long. 78° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURPOORA, in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the north-eastern route from the city of Rampoor to Nugina, and nine miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 55′, long. 79° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURRABOOM, in the British district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, a town 48 miles W. of Bancoora, 80 miles N.W. of Midnapoor. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 86° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURRA CHACHUR, in Sinde, a thriving village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and 62 miles N.W. of the former place. It has a large mosque, in front of which are numerous tombs. The road is good; there is space for encampment, and an abundant supply of water. The village is situate in a well-cultivated country, on a small watercourse discharging itself into the Indus a mile to the east. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 68° 6′.

BURRABOOM.—See BARRABHOOM.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURRAGAON, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 42 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 78° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURRA GURRAWARRA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 76 miles W. of Jubbulpoor, 71 miles E. of Hoosungabad. Lat. 22° 55′, long. 78° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 297.

BURRA LAMBA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Nusserabad to Gwalior, 29 miles[2] E. of former, 212 W. of latter. It is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a mud wall and ditch. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 75° 14′.

Journ. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910—De la Hoste, Rep. on Western Sinde. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURRAN.—A river in Sinde, which takes its rise in the Keertar Mountains, in lat. 25° 56′, long. 67° 45′, and, after a south-easterly course of sixty-five miles, falls into the Indus. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 68° 21′. In the upper part of its course it

is called the Dhurwal. For a mile before its confluence with the Indus it has a large body of water.

BURRAPUDDA.—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge, one of the Cuttack mehals, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant N.W. from Balasore 35 miles. Lat. 21° 59′, long. 86° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURREE MUTTANA, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtehgurh, and 38 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazaar; and water and supplies for forces may be obtained in abundance. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 53′, long. 79° 45′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 84. Mundy, Sketches in India, ii. 21.

BURREYPOORUH.—See BURPOORA.

BURRISOL, in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, a town situate on the right bank of a large offset of the Ganges, with which it also communicates by means of a channel called the Chittagong Passage, distant 11 miles N. of Backergunje, 82 miles S.E. of Jessore. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, which, in 1801, was removed to this place from the town of Backergunje. Lat. 22° 44′, long. 90° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURROD.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, distant N.E. from Kotah 40 miles. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 76° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURROUNDA.—See BEROUNDA.

BURSANA, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route by way of Kosy from Delhi to Deeg, and 14 miles N. of the latter. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 77° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURSANKER, in the raj of Burrounda, in Bundelcund, a ghat or pass on the route from Banda to Rewa, 43 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 69 N.W. of the latter. The route here passes from the plains of Bundelcund to the plateau on the summit of the hills styled by Franklin the Bindachal Range. Lat. 24° 56′, long. 80° 36′. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 80.

BURSEE, or BURSAK, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh cantonment, and 20 miles[1] S. of the latter. The road in this part of the [1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 78° 8′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

BURSOOAH, in the British district Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 41 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country partially cultivated, but in some places overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 79° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 364.

BURUJ,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Sarun. According to Buchanan,[2] it contains 200 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of 1,200 persons. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 40 miles. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 83° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURWALLA, in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Oolowtee river, 79 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 71° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURWALLA, in the British district of Hurreeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, distant N. from Hansee 20 miles. Lat. 29° 22′, long. 75° 59′.

[1] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 4 Aug. 1841.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

BURWANEE,[1] in the province of Nimar, territory of Malwa, a hilly district, the patrimony of a Bheel chief. Politically, it is under the superintendence of the Governor-General's agent at Indore. This tract extends along the left or south bank of the river Nerbudda, and is situate within the Sautpoora range of mountains. It lies between lat. 21° 41′ and 22° 9′, long. 74° 29′ and 75° 22′. Its length from east to west may be computed at sixty miles, and its breadth from north to south at thirty. Its area is about 1,380 square miles. The country abounds in fine timber: it is well watered by mountain streams; but, notwithstanding this advantage, is only partially cultivated. The principality pays no tribute, and there are but few dependent thakoors or feudatories within its limits. The population is scanty. A small force (not exceeding seventy-five men, infantry and cavalry) is kept up by the rajah, and the revenues of the country are estimated at 30,000 rupees, or 3,000*l.* per annum.[2] The chief town, which

bears the same name with the district, is situate two miles from the south or left bank of the Nerbudda. It is surrounded by a double wall,[3] with a ditch to the outer one. Lat. 22° 5′, long. 75°.

[3] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 485.

BURWANNUGUR, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Odeipoor to Lohadugga, 36 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 23° 9′, long. 84° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURWAY.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, distant S.E. from Mhow 39 miles. Lat. 22° 13′, long. 76° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURWUR SAGAR,[1]* in Bundelcund, a town with bazaar on the route from Banda to Gwalior, 121 miles[2] W. of former, 83 S.E. of latter. It is situate at the base of a long and high ridge of rocks, on the extremity of which is a picturesque old fort[3] overlooking the town. East of this is a fine jhil or small lake, about two miles long and one and a half wide. In the middle are two rocky wooded islets of strikingly picturesque appearance. This piece of water is formed by closing up the lower gorge of an extensive valley by a mound of masonry sixty feet broad and a mile in length, having several ghats or flights of steps to the water's edge. It abounds with fine fish,[4] and a stream which flows from it extensively diffuses the benefits of irrigation. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 78° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, i. 267.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 74.
[3] Mundy, Sketches, ii. 111. As. Annual Reg. ii. 286.
[4] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 153.

BUSAI, or BUSSYE, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Etawah, 40 miles E. of the former. Bussai has a population of 12,754. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 78° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSALEE, in the Peshawur division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Wazeerabad to Rawul Pind, 16 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 33° 27′, long. 73° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSAOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawutee, distant N.W. from Jhoonjhnoo 22 miles. Lat. 28° 14′, long. 75° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSEE, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* "So called[1] from a rivulet named the Burwa, which runs past it, and by embankment is made to form a very large pond at the back of the fort or castle."

[1] As. Res. vi. 23 —Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.

the right bank of the Ganges, E. of Delhi 60 miles. Lat. 28° 36', long. 78° 15'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSEENAGUR.—A town in the district of Singboom, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant N.W. from Chaibassa 40 miles. Lat. 22° 49', long. 85° 11'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSHEY, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Johila river, 37 miles S.E. of Sohagpoor. Lat. 22° 55', long. 81° 47'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 58.

BUSKARIE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Faizabad, 34 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 52 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 25', long. 82° 45'.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Gerard, Koonawur, 31. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 41. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 348.

BUSPA,[1] a river in Koonawur, and a feeder of the Sutlej, rises in Tartary, on the north-east declivity of the outer range of the Himalaya, in about lat. 31° 13', long. 78° 11'. It is a fine stream, running smoothly down a romantic valley, bounded on the south-west by the outer range of the Himalaya, and on the north-east by the huge Ruldung range. According to native tradition, this valley was formerly a lake; and present appearances render the statement probable. The channel of the river is wide, and the stream forms many islands of sand and pebbles, overgrown with barberries and willows. The level space of the valley is frequently almost a mile wide, and is beautifully laid out in fields, and diversified with groves of apricot, peach, and walnut trees. The mountains inclosing it on the north-east and south-west are very abrupt, and for the most part formed of a bare rock. At Chetkool bridge, about eighteen miles from the source, and where the elevation of the bed[2] of the river is 11,275 feet above the sea, its width is sixty-six feet; at some bridges lower down, the width is from seventy-seven to eighty-three feet. It receives numerous feeders on both the right and left side, and after a course of about forty-five miles in a north-westerly direction, falls into the Sutlej in lat. 31° 29', long. 78° 15', at an elevation of 5,945 feet[3] above the level of the sea. The valley of the Buspa is productive in grain and pulse. The vine, though successfully cultivated in parts farther north, does not bring its fruit to maturity in this valley, in consequence of its position within the limits of the periodical rains.

[2] Gerard, Map of Koonawur.

[3] Id. id.

BUSSAHIR, in Northern India, a considerable hill state,

bounded on the north by the British district of Spiti; on the east by Chinese Tartary; on the south by Gurwhal; and on the west and south-west by various districts of the adjacent hill states. It is about ninety-five miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifty-five miles in breadth from south-east to north-west; has an area of about 3,000 square miles,[1] and is situate between lat. 30° 56′—32° 8′, and long. 77° 34′—78° 52′. It is one of the most mountainous and elevated countries in the world. Nirt, on the left bank of the Sutlej, is 3,087 feet;[2] Raien, on the left bank of the Pabar, 4,932 feet[3] above the sea: and these two places, being respectively situate at the points where the rivers cross the frontier, are the lowest positions in the territory, most parts being from 7,000 to 12,000 feet[4] above the sea. The country, with respect to the very irregular slope of its surface, has, in regard to its drainage system, two great natural divisions,—that of the Sutlej, and that of the Pabur and Roopin, with their respective feeders. The Sutlej, flowing eastward from Chinese Tartary, crosses the frontier in lat. 31° 50′, long. 78° 44′, at an elevation of 9,694 feet[5] above the sea, and holds its way generally south-westward through the territory for about ninety miles, to the frontier of Kooloo, in lat. 31° 30′, long. 77° 45′. It then, before quitting the territory of Bussahir, sweeps along the north-western frontier in the same direction for about fifteen miles, to the vicinity of Nirt, in lat. 31° 21′, long. 77° 36′. Thus the average fall of this vast torrent in this part of its course is above sixty feet in the mile. Along the left or south-eastern side of the Sutlej, numerous valleys give passage to its feeders, generally flowing from source to confluence in a direction from south-east to north-west. The valleys on the north-western side have a similar direction; and the streams which drain them, flowing from north-west to south-east, discharge themselves into the Sutlej on the right side. Of these last, the Lee[6] or Spiti, draining the extensive valley of the same name, is the principal.[7] * This portion of Bussahir, which, throughout, with little exception, is merely a number of tremendous chasms amidst vast rocky mountains, swept by the Sutlej and its

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xv. 488 —Gerard, on Climate of Subathu and Kotgerh.

[3] As. Res. xv. 335*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

[4] Gerard, Koonawur, 4.

[5] Id. Koonawur Map.

[6] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 147.

[7] As. Res. xv. 370 —Herbert, on the Levels of the Sutlej.

* Herbert[1] states it to be of nearly equal size with the Sutlej; Hutton,[2] that it is superior, except during the winter months, when the streams of the elevated region of Spiti are bound up in frost.

[1] Id. ib.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 947 —Trip through Kunawur.

tributary torrents, is called Koonawur, and has, from its sublime scenery, its strongly-marked geological features, and the singular character of its population, excited and received to a very large extent the attention of travellers and of topographers. One[8] of these describes the tract as a "steep and rugged mountain glen of unusual grandeur, with a broad and rapid torrent roaring and foaming as it rushes impetuously along the bottom, over the fragments of rock which everywhere strew its bed; causing its waters to curl and rise in waves, which hurl the white spray on high, and give to the surface of the stream the appearance of a ruffled sea. Broad and fertile valley there is none, but in its place are frowning hills, rising high on either side from the water's edge, clothed, and that scantily, with tufts of grass and shrubs; while near their rugged crests are scattered dark groves of bristling pines, giving the scene an air of stern and bold magnificence, which cannot fail to impress the traveller with an idea that some vast and more than usual agent has been the means of stamping the landscape with unwonted grandeur. The banks and bed of the river are thickly strewed with rolled and waterworn fragments of every size, from the pebble to the mass of many pounds in weight, and seemingly brought down from great distances, as many of them evidently belong to formations which do not occur in these lower parts. Boulders of quartz, of gypsum, of hornblende, and mica-slate, porphyritic gneiss, sienite, and sandstones, are heaped together in confusion along the river's course; whilst here and there above the stream are vast beds of the same rolled stones embedded in clay and debris." The district of Dussow, south-west of Koonawur, extends along the left bank of the Sutlej, and from it to the crests of the Himalaya, and of the Moral-ka-Kanda, stretching in a south-westerly direction from that great range. Though not without a few fertile valleys and slopes admitting cultivation, it is in general very mountainous and rocky, the surface declining with a steepness sometimes approaching the perpendicular, from the height of between 17,000 and 18,000 feet,[9] to the left bank of the river, having an elevation of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. The upper region is in many parts clothed with dense forests of oaks, rhododendrons, pines, and birches; a few narrow, level, and fertile strips along the river produce a

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 902 —Hutton, Journ. of a Tour through Kunawur.

[9] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

luxuriant vegetation[1] of intertropical character. The third great natural division of Bussahir is Choara, or the valley of the Pabur, probably the most fertile[2] and best-cultivated tract in the hill states. It is bounded on the north-west by the Moral-ka-Kanda; on the north by the outer range of the Himalaya; and on the east by the Changshiel range. The lands in the lower parts produce two crops yearly, and both in a degree of luxuriance and excellence nowhere surpassed. Rice is the most important object of cultivation; but there are also abundant crops of millet, wheat, barley, buckwheat, pulse, and esculent vegetables. All are watered, with little cost or labour, by numerous rills flowing spontaneously down the sides of the mountains, and falling into the Pabur. The aspect of the country is picturesque and varied, from the soft and beautiful scenery of the lower parts of the valley to the precipitous mountains covered with perennial snows.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 903—Hutton, Trip to Kunawur.

[2] Id. 1842, p. 364—Gerard (Alex.) Journal from Soobathoo to Shipke.

The whole surface of Bussahir, a wonderful maze of mountains, deep valleys, enormous cliffs, and rockbound glens, down which thundering torrents shoot their course, has a general rise from the southern frontier to the northern; close to which are situate some of the highest mountains in the world. About twenty-five miles north of the southern frontier,[3] and about lat. 31° 25′, a ridge, generally denominated the Outer Himalaya, rises over the left bank of the Sutlej, and stretching in a direction a little south of east, joins the mountains in the north of Gurwhal and Kumaon. From its north-eastern extremity stretches the Moral-ka-Kanda in a south-westerly direction; and about fifteen miles farther east, the Changshiel range, parting from the main ridge on the south side, runs also in a south-westerly direction; the intervening spaces forming the fertile district of Choara. On the north and north-east, the Outer Himalaya descends with rather steep declivity to the valley of the Buspa, in Koonawur. The highest point of this range is at the eastern frontier, where a peak[4] over the source of the Buspa, and situate in lat. 31° 13′, long. 78° 36′, has the great elevation of 21,178 feet above the sea, as ascertained by the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. The positions of several other peaks have been ascertained in the course of the same operations, and in many instances the elevations. These are—

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[4] As. Res. xiv. 325*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

	Lat.	Long.	Elevation.
1.	31° 14′	79° 28′	19,481
2.	31° 17′	78° 26′	19,512
3.	31° 16′	78° 27′	19,512
4.	31° 19′	78° 22′	19,044
5.	31° 23′	78° 6′	17,425
6.	31° 23′	78° 4′	17,331
7.	31° 24′	78° 3′	17,337
8.	31° 25′	77° 58′	17,174
9.	31° 27′	77° 58′	16,982
10.	31° 26′	77° 58′	17,044

This range is crossed by several passes, the positions of many, and the elevations of several of which, have been ascertained.

	Lat.	Long.	Elevation.
1. Sugla,[5] or Buras Kundi	31° 13′	78° 29′	16,000
2. Kimlia[6] *	31° 15′	78° 25′	17,000
3. Singa[7]	31° 16′	78° 20′	16,000
4. Marga[7]	31° 16′	78° 21′	16,000
5. Lumbia[7]	31° 16′	78° 20′	16,000
6. Barga[7]	31° 16′	78° 19′	15,000
7. Nulgun[7]	31° 19′	78° 13′	14,891
8. Rupin[7]	31° 2′	78° 10′	15,480
9. Ghusul[8]	31° 21′	78° 8′	15,851
10. Nibrung[8]	31° 22′	78° 10′	16,035
11. Gunas[8]	31° 21′	78° 8′	16,026
12. Burenda[9]	31° 23′	78° 8′	15,171
13. Yusu[1]	31° 24′	78° 4′	15,877
14. Sundru[1]	31° 24′	78° 2′	16,000
15. Shatul[2]	31° 25′	77° 58′	15,555

[5] Gerard, Koonawur, 47.
[6] Id. 46.
[7] Id. 45.
[8] Id. 44.
[9] Id. 43.
[1] Id. 42.
[2] Id. 41.

A comparison of the latitudes and longitudes in the table with those in the preceding one will show the elevation of the peaks, which respectively rise over the passes. The distance between the village nearest to each pass on the north, and that nearest the south side, is generally from eighteen to twenty miles. The transport of goods is effected by the labour either

* This pass is two or three miles north-east of the peak No. 1 in the preceding table, according to comparison of the respective statements of Gerard, and of Hodgson and Herbert.

of sheep,[3] goats, or human beings. Beyond this range the surface of the country rises with great irregularity, but generally to the northern frontier. Thus, the Ruldung summit, rising on the north of the valley of the Buspa, is above 18,000 feet high; the Porkyool, on the north-eastern frontier, is above 22,000; and some ranges still further north are conjectured by Gerard[4] to have an elevation of from 27,000 to 30,000 feet. The rise to the northward in the general surface of the country extends beyond Bussahir. Thus, the valley of the Spiti, near the north-west frontier, is considered by Gerard[5] to have an elevation of 17,000 feet; and at a short distance west of that limit he found Chamoreril Lake, the greatest depression of the soil in that vicinity, 15,000 feet, and the general level of the country 16,000[6] feet above the sea. Herbert, to whose unwearied investigation and observations, as well as to those of his fellow-labourer Hodgson, the world is indebted for so large a portion of information respecting the Himalayan regions, gives the following striking description of Bussahir and of the conterminous tracts:—"The tract limited by the boundaries just particularized may be described as altogether mountainous. A few inconsiderable and level spots, hardly to be called valleys, are to be found; but neither is their number or extent such as to render any qualification of this description necessary. In ruggedness of feature it does not yield, probably, to any country in the world; and such is the irregular and confused appearance which the endless ramifications of its mountain-ranges present, that it is with difficulty the unpractised observer can persuade himself that anything like order or regularity can be deduced out of such a seeming chaos. No continuous chain of elevations can be distinguished on a first and cursory view; no great valleys, no table-lands, nothing, in fact, to lend a clue to the development of the mountain-masses. The aspect, from whatever height the country be viewed, is that of an assemblage of elevated peaks irregularly and confusedly heaped together. Even the snowy chain, though defined to a certain degree by a phenomenon so singular on a first view to the inhabitant of the plain country, loses on a nearer approach all character of continuity and regularity, and appears under the same confused and irregular aspect which the lower elevations are observed to bear. In-

[3] Gerard, Koonawur, 41.

[4] Id. 6, 141.

[5] As. Res. xviii. 270—On the Spiti Valley.

[6] Id. 271.

stead of a succession of parallel and continuous ranges running south-east to north-west, and rising one behind another in regular array and increasing elevation, till the series is closed in the farthest distance by the line of snow-clad peaks, we see only one continuous range of any extent, forming an irregularly curved line, which bends round the tract, commencing on the north-east angle, with a north-westerly direction, which it gradually alters to a south-easterly one on the south-west angle, and latterly due south, just before it is lost in the plain country. This range forms one of the boundaries of the basin of the Sutlej, which bends round the convex side, while within its concavity are contained the numerous sources of the Ganges, the several feeders of which are separated by a most intricate ramification."[7]

The most noticeable feature in the geology of Bussahir is the prevalence of gneiss, which forms the mountains from Wartu,[8] near the south-western frontier, to Shipke, on the north-east, on the boundary of Chinese Tartary.[9] It is of the most ordinary character, consisting for the most part of quartz, felspar, and mica. The felspar is in general white, but sometimes grey; the quartz is most commonly white, and semi-transparent, but occasionally grey; the mica of all shades, varying from silver-white to a deep brownish-black: granite occurs in the form of numerous veins, intersecting the gneiss formation.

At Wongtoo,[1] in the valley of the Sutlej, and near that locality, are some specimens which may be regarded as transition rock, between granite and gneiss. The formations next in extent and importance to gneiss are micaceous schist, cropping out, apparently, from beneath the gneiss,[2] and clay-slate, in many instances well laminated and suited for roofs. Hornblende[3] is a frequent concomitant of the gneiss at the borders of the formation. The rocks at the northern extremity of Koonawur are of secondary formation, and in many places abound in organic remains. Gerard,[4] in treating of the great ridge which bounds Bussahir in that direction, observes: "This magnificent boundary is of secondary formation, if by this is understood rocks of stratified limestone, intermixed and alternating with argillaceous slate, masses of hard sandstone, and a coaly-looking substance. None of the primitive rocks

[7] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, No. 126*, xv. xvi.—Herbert, Report of the Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya Mountains.
[8] As. Res. xiv. 323*.
[9] Herbert, ut supra, xli.-xlvii.
[1] Herbert, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. ut supra, xlv.
[2] Herbert, ut supra, lvi.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 204—Hutton, Geol. Report on Kunawur.
[4] As. Res. xviii. 276—Observations on the Spiti Valley.

are met with in the upper course of the Spiti." Gerard there found whole mountains, of a height exceeding 17,000 feet, formed entirely of shells. Hutton[5] sums up his view of the subject in the following words:—"From this slight sketch it will be seen that the geological series from Kotgurh to the neighbourhood of Soongnum, in Kunawur, is that of the primary class; whilst thence to the head of the Spiti valley we find, with slight interruption, the transition, or lowest secondary series, containing fossil exuviæ of marine molluscæ."

Jacquemont[6] found on the north-east frontier immense masses of fossiliferous rock, containing belemmites, pectorites, but especially ammonites, forming ninety-nine hundredths of the whole. The mountains of Bussahir, though for the most part consisting of formations usually the most highly metalliferous, have hitherto proved but a barren field for the metallurgist. Gold is found in the sands of the Sutlej and of its feeders; it is extracted by washing, and in some places by the aid of mercury; and though the quantity hitherto obtained in any one part has not been considerable, the great extent of stream throughout which it may be met with might perhaps, under proper management, render it a somewhat important[7] object of industry. It is generally found diffused in minute particles, throughout a heavy black sand. Silver in greater or less quantity is probably combined with the lead-ore, which, as Fraser informs us, "is generally found."[8] Respecting copper, Herbert states:[9] "There are many considerations which combine to prove that the mountain-tract extending from the Sutlej to the Bramahpootra is rich in copper." Direct and satisfactory testimony to the resources derived by the natives from mineral stores, is afforded by the statement of Gerard,[1] that the tribute paid by Koonawur to the government of Bussahir is partly liquidated in lead and copper. Very extensive and rich deposits of copper-ore have been discovered in Koonawur, at an elevation of about 13,000 feet above the sea. A situation so elevated is in some respects highly favourable for successful working: it affords facilities for the construction of adits for drainage and transport; and the intense frost in winter might perhaps be made an efficient agent in breaking up the masses of rock, and freeing the ore. Iron is very abundant, both in the form of ironstone and in numerous and

[5] Ut supra, 215.

[6] Voyage, iv. 312, 313.

[7] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 192. As. Res. xviii. 236—Herbert, on Mineral Productions of the Himalaya. Gerard, Koonawur, 155.

[8] p. 273.

[9] Ut supra, 236.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 68.

extensive beds of the better-defined ores. These ores are extensively extracted and reduced in the pergunnah of Nawa,[2] and at the village of Sheel, both near the south-west frontier. The ore appears to be of the sort called in England "specular iron," and has the appearance of shining metallic particles, like mica, interspersed through sandstone. The mines are in the form of adits and galleries, some of which extend half a mile into the mountain, but have no perpendicular shafts. The ore is at once reduced to the state of wrought iron without previous casting, by means of charcoal of oak or pine. That of Sheel is considered the finest, being much valued for making sabres, knives, and hatchets. The ore, as extracted from the mine, yields from thirty to fifty per cent. of the particles of specular iron, and about two-thirds of the weight of these are found to be waste in the process of reduction.*

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 294.

* The iron district of Bussahir is situate at an elevation of between 7,000 and 8,000 feet[1] above the sea, about the upper feeders of the river Giri, and ninety miles above the point where the continuous stream of the Giri and Jumna leaves the mountains for the plain. "In the northern provinces of Hindostan," observes Drummond,[2] "we have the richest iron-ores, namely, the magnetic, and also the different varieties of the red oxide, such as the specular, red hematite, &c.; and these will yield from sixty to sixty-five, or perhaps seventy per cent. of metal, which is all in favour of the saving of fuel and general economy." Those vast deposits, and the circumstances favourable to their being duly worked, have much engaged the attention of practical men both in India and in Britain. The author just quoted relates an important conversation on this subject which he held with an ironmaster at Ulverston. "During my inspection of these works [Ulverston] some years ago, I was closely questioned by one of the ironmasters as to the prospect of establishing an iron-work in the Himalaya mountains; for example, I was asked about the nature of the ore, and if a sufficient supply of charcoal was to be had; if water as a moving power was abundant, labour cheap; and if water-carriage was procurable. To which I replied, that amongst different varieties of rich ore the red hematite, the same he had at his works, existed also in that quarter; that charcoal was to be had on the spot for the price only of cutting the wood and preparing it, as the forests were interminable; that labour was about threepence or fourpence a day; streams capable of turning any machinery abounded, and water-carriage was within a tangible distance of the base of the mountains; that the disadvantages at present were owing to the want of proper commercial roads from the mines to the plains, which, nevertheless, might be made by following the course of the principal rivers, as indeed had been done partially in one case, for the sake of pilgrims. I then rallied him about the anxiety he seemed to evince in

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tour in Himalaya, i. 208.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 85.—Drummond, on the Mineral Resources of Northern Affghanistan.

The climate varies from the nearly intertropical[3] character of that of the bank of the Sutlej at Rampoor, 3,260 feet above the sea, and near the southern frontier, to that of regions untrodden by human foot, and rising above the limit of perpetual congelation. The most genial climate is that of the Chooara district, or the valley of the Pabur, having an elevation varying upwards from about 4,800 feet,* and which is described as a beautiful and fertile tract.[4] "The bottom of the valley," observes Gerard,[5] "is here from 5,000 to 5,500 feet above the level of the sea; but being shut in on one side

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 902—Hutton, Journ. of a Trip through Kunawur. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 300.

[4] Id. 1837, p. 922—Hutton, Trip to Burenda Pass. Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 433.

[5] Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, ii. 289.

the matter, and asked him if he was afraid of my running in opposition to him so far off as India, and, moreover, 1,000 miles in the interior; to which he replied, 'Why, to tell you the truth, we send out a quantity of iron to India.'" The same author mentions, in illustration of the incentives at present to the prosecution of such works in the Southern Himalayas, that when he left that region in 1838, thirteen suspension-bridges of wrought iron had been erected in a province abounding with iron-mines and inexhaustible forests, and with reference to which a celebrated mining engineer made the following remark:—"It strikes me, that if an iron-work is begun in the Himalayas, iron can be afforded to India at a rate lower than the present to a great degree, and at the same time afford a large profit per ton." The transport alone of the iron for a bridge over the river Kali Gogra amounted to eight pounds sterling per ton. The general character of Indian iron is greatly superior to that of any other. It has been stated, and perhaps established, in "Evidence[3] before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Produce," that steel made from Indian iron has been tried by a large proportion of the manufacturers at Sheffield, and that the quality prepared by the process lately adopted has been declared by them superior to any steel that has been ever brought to market, and in consequence sold at a price equal to that obtained for the qualities made from the finest Swedish iron. Besides this capability of conversion into the finest steel, Indian iron is also applicable to every purpose for which the finest iron is required; such as the manufacture of wire, of gun-barrels, and for the finest engineering purposes; so that the lowest value to be put on it is double that of the finest English iron. This superiority seems partly to result from a specific and original superiority in the metal; partly from its being reduced, not from an earthy ore like that used in Britain, but from ore consisting of little but pure iron and gases, or a small proportion of carbon; and partly from the fuel employed being charcoal, instead of sulphurous coal or coke, which is represented as greatly deteriorating the quality in the English process.

[3] Printed by order of the House of Commons, July 21, 1840, pp. 327-329.

* The bed of the Pabur, at the Raien *Sango*, or wooden bridge, a few miles above the southern frontier, has an elevation of 4,932 feet.[1]

[1] As. Res. xiv. 335*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

by the lofty Himalaya, and on the other by elevated mountains, its situation is favourable for the maturity of the low-country grains. Rice constitutes the chief food of the inhabitants, and the produce much exceeds the consumption." In the lowest and most sheltered parts there are two crops in succession annually. Bussahir is subject to the periodical rains which deluge Hindostan in the latter part of summer, their influence extending a short distance north of the outer or most southern range* of the Himalaya. The valley of the Buspa,[6] about lat. 31° 25′, is their limit in that direction, the parts beyond this being during the rainy season refreshed merely by a few light showers. The rains south of the Indo-Gangetic range are, however, heavier[7] than even in the plains of Hindostan. Snow falls south of this range, and lies during the winter months to the depth of from one to three feet; but to the north of these mountains, and in their immediate vicinity, it lies to the depth of four or five feet.[8] In more elevated and northern parts, the depth of snow is much less, notwithstanding the greater elevation,† as the rarefied and dry atmosphere holds in solution so small a quantity of moisture. The limit of the periodical rains is the exclusive boundary of the maturity of the grape, which ripens beyond their influence, even at so great an elevation as 9,000 feet.[9] As in the southern part of Bussahir these rains are heavier than even in Hindostan, to the north, on the contrary, and in parts bordering on the table-land of Tartary, the air is at one season characterized by aridity[1] greater than that of the most scorching parts of the torrid zone. In October, and later in the year, when the winds blow with the greatest violence, woodwork shrinks and warps, and leather and paper[2] curl up as if held to a fire. Equally marked is the effect on the body of exposure to those arid winds, which in a few minutes cause the surface to collapse and become insensible, while vegetation appears with difficulty to struggle against their effects. Gerard found tracts exposed to them to have "a most desolate and dreary aspect; not a single tree, or blade

[6] Gerard, Koonawur, 62.

[7] As. Res. xv. 475—Gerard (Patrick) on the Climate of Kotgerh.

[8] Gerard, Koonawur, 61.

[9] Id. 71.

[1] Id. 63.

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 159.

* The Indo-Gangetic range of Herbert.[1]

† Jacquemont[2] draws a very dismal picture of the climate of the sanitary station of Simla at the time of his visit to that vicinity. "During the months of July and August the sun was never visible, and the fog so dense that no object more than ten yards distant could be seen."

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, xvi.—Report on Mineral Surv. of Himalaya.
[2] Voyage, iv. 433.

of green grass, was distinguishable for near thirty miles, the ground being covered with a very prickly plant, which greatly resembled furze* in its withered state. This shrub was almost black, seeming as if burnt; and the leaves were so much parched from the arid winds of Tartary, that they might be ground to powder by rubbing them between the hands."[3] Those winds are generally violent as hurricanes, rendering it difficult for the traveller to keep his feet. The uniform reports of the inhabitants represent the year as continual sunshine, except during March and April, when there are a few showers, and a few clouds hang about the highest mountains; but a heavy fall of rain[4] or snow is almost unknown. The excessive cold and aridity on the most elevated summits cause the snow to be there so light, loose, and powdery, that it is continually swept like smoke through the air by the tempestuous winds. The limit of perpetual congelation in Bussahir appears to ascend as we proceed northwards. Thus Gerard[5] considers that he has reasons for concluding that the perpetual snow-line on the most southerly or Indo-Gangetic range of the Himalayas, is about 16,000† feet above the sea; and though he elsewhere says,[6] "It appears that the isothermal lines are positively on the same level in the Himalaya (Indo-Gangetic) and Tartaric mountains;" this is at variance not only with the direct evidence of Alexander Gerard,‡ an eyewitness, but also with his own statements,

[3] Journn. As. Soc. P[illegible] 1842, p. 3[illegible].—Gerard, Journ. Shipke.

[4] Gerard, ut supra, 95. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 141.

[5] J. G. Gerard, in Lloyd and Gerard's Tours in Himalaya, i. 319.

[6] Ut supra, i. 312.

* Perhaps the longma described by Moorcroft.[1]

[1] Travels, i. 294, 295.

† "Two days' observation establishes the fact of snow-showers in the middle of summer, at the height of 15,500 feet; and as it actually drifted considerably lower, we may fix this line at 15,000 feet; but the snow does not find a resting-place, except under very unusual circumstances, and only at 16,000 feet sprinkles the mountains."

‡ Gerard could not get any accurate information as to the upper limit of furze on this (the Tartaric) side, but he reckoned it "fully 17,000 feet."[1] He adds: "The utmost limit of trees on the outer range of Himalaya is 13,000 feet; while here, the lowest depression of the soil for many miles on each side of the pass is far more elevated; but such is the constitution of this extraordinary country, that the Tartar tends his cattle, and enjoys the comforts of his fireside (not that of the climate), at heights which, under the equator itself, are consigned to the rest of eternal snow."[2] Again, a little more to the north-east of the locality just described, and at an elevation of 15,786 feet, "is the margin of the table-land; and how wonderful to behold, no rocky points now predominate. The soil is of a reddish gravel, and swells into gentle slopes, thickly covered with furze,

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, ii. 118.

[2] Ut supra, ii. 118, 119.

that the "eternal snow [summer line] here [in the north of Bussahir] recedes to nearly 20,500 feet, on a south-western exposure;" and that a few miles farther up, "the cliffs on each side rise to about 16,000 feet, and are entirely bare, the snow resting at 20,000 feet upon southern aspects, and, except in hollows, not greatly lower on shaded sides;"[7] and elsewhere, that "the perennial snows rest beyond 20,000* feet. In

[7] As. Res. xviii. 267, 268—Gerard (J. G.), Observations on the Spiti Valley.

very much resembling the Scotch Highlands, with furze in place of heather. *There were yaks, horses, and cattle pasturing upon the contiguous heights;*" and close to this, and at the height of 16,222 feet,[3] the traveller "moved on for one mile and a quarter upon a fine road, *amongst blooming furze, and crossing a rivulet with a swampy bed* and banks of a peat substance, rose gently upon gravel studded with ammonites."[4]

[3] Gerard, Map of Koonawur.

[4] Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, ii. 121, 122.

* Reasoning *à priori* might lead to the conclusion deducible from these observations, that an extensive and elevated table-land at a low latitude would have a higher mean temperature than isolated spots of small dimensions, but at the same elevation, and at the same distance from the equator as the more widely-extended region. The direct rays of the sun are extremely hot at great elevations, insomuch that Jacquemont[1] found the stones on the ground on the lofty table-land of Tartary, at an elevation of 15,000 or 16,000 feet, to become so hot in sunshine as to be nearly unbearable by the hand; at an elevation of 18,000 feet, Gerard[2] found the rays of the sun so oppressive that he was obliged to wrap his face in a blanket; and elsewhere observes,—"It will scarcely be credited, that in the beginning of September, upon the northern slope of the Paralassa, at an elevation of 15,500 feet, a thermometer resting upon the rocks marked 158°, while the temperature of the air was 55°;"[3] in the middle of October, at an elevation of 14,500 feet, the sun's rays absorbed by the sands marked a temperature of 130°; and at an elevation of 12,000 feet, the thermometer in his pocket reached 105°. In conclusion, he observes,—"Wherever we go, we find the sun's rays oppressive; and much of our surprise at the high zones of inhabitants and cultivation ceases when we become acquainted with this circumstance."[3] But in the lower regions of the atmosphere, its greatest density gives it a capacity both for receiving and retaining the heat of the sun's rays, so that all solid bodies are surrounded incessantly by a warm medium; and air being a bad conductor of caloric, checks its radiation from substances previously heated. At great elevations, on the contrary, the attenuated air has little capacity for caloric, and on the withdrawing of the solar beams, there is nothing to impart heat to solid bodies, which, in consequence of the tenuity of the atmosphere, radiate rapidly what had been received. Thus, in the absence of the sun's influence, the calefacient agency must be nearly reduced to the radiation of heat from the solid surface of the ground, and consequently must, *cæteris paribus*, be collectively greater from extended than narrow areas. These considerations may account for the fact stated by Gerard,[4] "that the marginal limit of the

[1] Voyage, iv. 298.

[2] As. Res. xviii. 254.

[3] Id. 251.

[4] Ut supra, 254.

estimating the anomalously great elevation of the snow-line in the north of Bussahir, it should be borne in mind that the latitude there is more than half a degree higher than at the Indo-Gangetic range.

The productions of the earth in Bussahir vary from the intertropical character of those on the banks of the Sutlej at Rampoor, where bamboos[1] and some of the tropical fruits thrive, to that of the expiring vegetation on the borders of perpetual snow. The very rapid elevation of the surface of the Sub-Himalaya and Himalaya greatly circumscribes this portion of the territory, which is stated by Dr. Royle[2] to terminate at the height of between four thousand and five thousand feet above the sea. That scientific botanist observes: "In proportion as we ascend these mountains, the plants of India disappear, and we are delighted at finding the increase in number and variety of those belonging to European genera. At first we see only a few straggling, towards the plains, which in a more temperate climate would be their favourite resort; and it is not until we have attained a considerable elevation, that, having apparently lost all traces of tropical vegetation, we enter a forest of pines or oaks, and lofty rhododendrons, where none but European forms are recognisable." The bounds of those zones are necessarily in some degree arbitrary, and much varied by the contour of the surface, the greater or less distance from the plains, and the aspect in regard to the sun; so that "frequently a straight line, running along the summit of the ridge, may be seen dividing the luxuriant, arboreous, and shrubby vegetation of the northern face from the brown, barren, and grassy covering of the southern slope."[3] This difference is generally attributed to the greater depth of earth on the northern face, but more probably results from its receiving the sun's rays in a more inclined direction, and with less violence. Tropical genera, and those allied to them, are found in the rainy season at heights greater than might seem indicated by the position of the isothermal bounds, as then a moderate and uniform degree of evaporation, in a moist, mild, and equable atmosphere, is favourable to such

[1] As. Res. xv. 481 —Gerard, on the Climate of Subathu.

[2] Royle, Botany of Himalaya, 15.

[3] Royle, ut supra.

snow, which, upon the sides of Chimborazo occurs at 15,700 feet, is scarcely permanent in Thibet at 19,000, and upon the southward aspect has no well-defined boundary at 21,000 feet."

[4] Royle, ut supra, 6.

Koonawur, Table p. xx.

vegetation.[4] Such genera are, for the most part, those which have annual stems and perennial roots, secure in the earth in winter. The arboreous vegetation corresponds closely with that of temperate climates. According to Gerard,[5] the ban (Quercus incana) flourishes upon elevations from 5,760 to 8,010 feet. Of the burans (Rhododendron arboreum), Dr. Royle says, "When in flower, in March and April, with every branchlet terminated with a bunch of large crimson flowers, it forms one of the most magnificent objects in nature." It flourishes between the elevations of 5,000 and 8,000 feet. The native inhabitants eat its blossoms, which are also formed into a sweetmeat by the European visitors. The chir pine (longifolia)[6] has an extensive range, flourishing from 2,500 to 7,200 feet above the sea.[7] The kuel pine (excelsa), remarkable for its drooping branches, whence it is by some travellers called "the weeping fir," has but a narrow range in point of elevation, occupying the tract situate between 7,000 and 8,500 feet above the sea.* The kelon or deodar (Cedrus deodara),[8] which attains a great stature, and a girth of thirty feet[9] and upwards, is considered the most celebrated Himalayan species. It is found at elevations varying from 6,400 to 12,000 feet.[1] The Abies pindrow, a magnificent tree, extends from 8,000 feet to the highest limit of the forest, or about 12,000 feet.[1] The ri pine (Pinus neoza, or Pinus gerardiana),[2] yielding edible seeds, forming in some places an important article of food, flourishes from between 5,000 and 6,000 feet to between 10,000 and 11,000.[3] The upper limit of the lim pine is more elevated, extending to above 12,000 feet.[4] The khutrow pine (Abies khutrow, Royle[5]) appears, with the exception of the birch, the hardiest forest-tree, occupying an elevation of 12,600 feet.[6] The growth of the birch commences at the elevation of 10,600, and ceases at that of 12,800 feet. Junipers are met with at an elevation of 12,000,[7] and occasionally of 13,000 feet. Some species of oak flourish at a great height: the mouroo, from 7,000 to 8,000 feet;[8] the kreoo, from 8,000 to 9,000; the khursoo, from 9,000 to 12,000. The maple also has a lofty *habitat*—from 10,000 to 11,000 feet.[9] The horse-chestnut commences at 6,000, and terminates at about 10,000 feet; and the

[6] Royle, 349.

[7] Gerard, Koonawur, Table vi. xxii.

[8] Royle, 350. Hugel, Kaschmir, iv. 62.

[9] Royle, 350. Gerard, Koonawur, Table vi. xxii.

[1] Royle, 351.

[2] Id. 350. Gerard, Koonawur, Table vi. xxii.

[3] Id. Table vi. xxiv.

[4] Id. xxv.

[5] p. 353.

[6] Gerard, xxiii.

[7] Royle, 23.

[8] Gerard, xx.

[9] Id. xxi.

[1] Koonawur, xxi.

* Gerard[1] indeed states the highest limit of this pine on the northern face of the Himalaya at 10,754 feet, but notes the boundary as uncertain.

yew[1] has nearly the same limits. The currant commences at between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, and the raspberry about the same elevation; the gooseberry much higher, between 11,000 and 12,000 feet:[2] the fruit, which is red, small, and extremely distasteful, is not eaten by the natives, who plant the shrub merely to make fences. The mountain-ash and sweetbrier grow at elevations between 10,000 and 12,000 feet.[3] The grape attains great excellence in Koonawur,[4] on the banks of the Sutlej, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet, and does not ripen beyond Khab,[5] at an elevation of 9,310.* The poplar, willow,[6] rose, cytisus,[6] and some kinds of ash, are found at an elevation of 12,000 feet. The elm[7] flourishes on the Changshiel range, at the elevation probably of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. The enormous height of the highest limit of vegetation in the north of Bussahir appears altogether without parallel in any other part of the world. Wheat and barley are cultivated at the height of 13,000 feet; and mosses, and a plant with a leaf resembling sage, were observed by Gerard at above 17,000.[8] Dr. Royle points out the remarkable fact of one of the bamboo tribe, used in the hills for the same purpose as the bamboo of the plains, being found at elevations of from 7,500 to 10,000 feet; but its annual stems are beaten down by the falls of snow, which at the same time have the effect of protecting its perennial roots from the frost. This, however, is not a bambusa, but nearly allied to a chusquea.[9] Dr. Royle considers the walnut, peach, pomegranate, apricot, pear, cherry, raspberry, and mulberry indigenous to the region; Hutton[1] adds the quince. Hazelnuts abound. Apples are produced, of great size, and of fine flavour. Apricots[2] are cultivated in great quantities. They are of two kinds: one of a yellow colour, with a bitter kernel, yielding a fine fragrant oil, used for lamps; the other of a rosy colour, with a sweet kernel, like an almond. Those fruits are very hardy, thriving at the elevation of 11,000 feet. They are dried on the housetops in the sun, and in that state resemble prunes, and form a considerable article of subsistence. Dr. Royle,[3] writing before Moorcroft's Travels had appeared, hoped to see the slopes of the Himalaya covered, and the edges of the

1 Gerard, xxiii.
2 Id. xxiv.
3 Id. ib.
4 Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 270.
5 As. Res. xv. 370 —Herbert, Levels of the Sutlej.
6 Jacquemont, iv. 335.
7 Royle, 21.
8 Koonawur, Appendix, xxv.
9 Id. 23.
1 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1837—Trip to Burenda Pass.
2 Gerard, Koonawur, 72.
3 Ut supra, 124.

* Gerard says, "At Numgeea, in lat. 31° 48′, long. 78° 42′, 9,212 feet above the sea, the grapes end; and none grow farther to the east, nor more to the north."[1]

1 Koonawur, Appendix, xxv.

terraced flats surrounded with plantations of the tea-plant. Moorcroft, however, in the course of his inquiries respecting the tea-trade of Ladakh, ascertained that a vegetable product used as tea is imported largely into that district from Bussahir, where it grows most abundantly on the banks of the Sutlej, and near Lipi, in the valley of the Pejur.[4] Both the black and green sorts are gathered, dried, and rolled, in imitation of the Chinese teas. About eight thousand pounds weight are annually[5] brought to Le, the capital of Ladakh, where, however, it is not so much esteemed as the Chinese tea, with which it is mixed by the poorer people. Moorcroft* adds, "It was the opinion of Mohsin Ali, a wholesale dealer in tea to a large extent, that the teas of Bussahir differed from the coarser teas of China only in the mode of preparing them for the market."

[4] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokhara, i. 352, 353.

[5] i. 354.

The animals known in this country are now to be noticed. The existence of the lion is, with probability, considered by Dr. Royle more than doubtful.† The tiger is not altogether unknown in the Himalayas, as, whilst Mundy was at Simla, one was shot there; but that traveller adds, "We never heard of another tiger in the hills;"[6] and Fraser,[7] whose range was so extensive through those rugged regions, remarks, "The existence of the true tiger‡ is at least doubtful." Leopards[8] are in some places numerous, as are leopard-cats[8] (Felis bengalensis). Gerard[9] mentions an animal which he calls "a

[6] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 240.
[7] Tour in Himalaya, 350.
[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 933 —Hutton, Trip to Burenda Pass. Mundy, i. 239. Ogilby, in Royle, lxv.
[9] Koonawur, 74.

* He drank freely of that tea, and found no inconvenience from its use. Were not the evidence of that intelligent traveller so explicit and decisive, the silence of the Gerards, Herbert, and Jacquemont on the point, might have warranted the apprehension of some mistake.

† In regard to the assertion of Ogilby,[1] "it is certain that the lion, called Baug by the Indians, ascends the western hills to a very considerable elevation,"—Dr. Royle observes, "I frequently made inquiries on this subject, and could never learn anything positive on the subject, nor had any of the numerous sportsmen to whom I spoke on the subject, ever seen a lion or its skin obtained from within the Himalayas."[2]

[1] Memoir of the Mammalogy of the Himalaya, annexed to Bot. of Himalaya, lxiv.

[2] Royle, ibid.

‡ Dr. Royle, with proper caution,[1] observes, "The tiger, leopard, and others of the feline tribe, travel upwards a considerable height in search of prey." In another place he remarks,[2] "The tiger is mentioned by Mr. Hodgson as extending his wanderings to the neighbourhood of snow." Ogilby[3] goes much farther: "The tiger and leopard are well known to inhabit every part of the Himalayas, even to the line of perpetual congelation." He, however, gives no authority for this sweeping assertion.

[1] Bot. Himalaya, 20.

[2] Id. 41.

[3] In Memoir annexed to Bot. Himalaya, lxv.

kind of panther or tiger-cat, that carries off sheep and goats;" but does not so describe it as to render the scientific character determinable. There are bears,[9] both black and white, hyænas,[1] jackals, hill foxes (Canis vulpes montana). Gerard[2] mentions "animals about the size of a dog, named chungkoo and mangsa: the former are white, and the latter red. They go in packs, hunt deer, and chase flocks." They appear to be of the same species as those animals called wolves by Moorcroft,[3] and described by him as "of a reddish colour, with long black bodies and bushy tails;" and which, according to native report, hunt in packs, and kill elephants. They are probably the buansu of Hodgson,[4] who assigns as their *habitat* the whole of the Sub-Himalayan ranges, from the Sutlej on the west to the Brahmapootra on the east. According to Ogilby,[5] "the berria, or wolf of India, never ascends the hills." The langur, or hanuman monkey[6] (Semnopithecus entellus), frequents the lower woods and valleys, as does its congener the bundur[6] (Simia rhesus). The porcupine is not uncommon, taking refuge from the severity of winter in subterraneous retreats.[7] There are wild hogs,[8] wild sheep[9] or bharals, antelopes, wild goats,[9] juraos or stags,[1] kuckers* or barking deer (Cervus rutwa), kasturas[1] or musk-deer, pikas or marmots,[1] flying squirrels, various musteline and murine quadrupeds, and hares. There are also probably otters. Hodgson[2] states that seven species are found in the Himalayas. Kiangs,[3] or animals which observers seem unable to determine whether they most resemble the horse, the ass, or the mule, are sometimes met with on the north-west frontier, though in all probability they do not habitually frequent the territory of Bussahir. The domestic animals are horses, kine, yaks (Bos gruniens), goats, sheep, asses, mules, dogs, and cats. Sheep are much used as beasts of burthen, and found very serviceable, carrying each a burthen of twenty pounds† weight[4] over the most difficult tracks,

[9] Koonawur, 74.
[1] Mundy, i. 239.
[2] Koonawur, 74.
[3] Punj. Bokhara, i. 23.
[4] As. Res. xviii. ii. 222 – Description of the Wild Dog of the Himalaya.
[5] In Royle, lxvi.
[6] Hutton, ut supra, 934. Royle, 19.
[7] Royle, 20.
[8] Fraser, 350.
[9] Hutton, ut supra, 935, 937.
[1] Royle, 20.
[2] Quoted by Ogilby, in Royle, lxvi.
[3] Moorcroft, ii. 81.
[4] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 238.

* "The kucker, or barking deer, so called from his voice, which resembles the short single bark of a dog, makes himself heard every night in the neighbourhood of the houses. He is a curious animal, with two long sharp tusks protruding from the upper jaw."[1]

[1] Mundy, i. 239.

† Hutton,[1] in the following passage, would seem rather to exaggerate the powers of the sheep as a beast of burthen:—"Several flocks of sheep and goats passed our encampment during the day, on their way from

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 912—Journ. of Trip through Koonawur.

so as to keep pace with an active and unburthened man. The dogs are a large and very ferocious breed, covered with black wool, nearly as fine as that of the shawl-goat.[5]

Eagles* are numerous, but their zoological character does not appear to have been determined. Vultures[6] are very common. Hawks suited for falconry[7] frequent many parts, and when captured bear a high price; the female eight or nine pounds sterling, the male five or six. There are kites,[7] ravens,[8] red-legged crows, parrots, and minas. Royle enumerates "different species of Himalayan pheasants, so celebrated for the beauty and splendour of their plumage." Of other gallinaceous birds, the jungle-fowl—the stock of our domestic fowl,[9] is very common; the bhair or Ladakh partridge,[1] the plumage of which resembles that of the ptarmigan in summer, is in winter found on the verge of the snows, but its haunts at other times are not known. The chicor[1] and the "black partridge" abound in cultivated parts. There are woodcocks[2] and woodcock snipes.[2] Here our knowledge of the ornithology of Bussahir appears to close. Hutton's[3] researches have ascertained the existence of the swallow-tailed butterfly, of another butterfly resembling the Papilio podalirius, the tortoiseshell butterfly, the painted lady, and other varieties. Of reptiles Fraser[4] observes: "We remarked that the country produced very few snakes; we saw only two in the course of our travels, and

Rampore to the upper parts of Koonawur; each animal was laden with flour, which is carried in small bags thrown across their backs, and confined there by a crupper and band across the chest, with another under the belly, answering the purpose of a girth. Each carries, according to its strength, from six to twenty seers (from twelve to forty pounds) in weight; and they form the chief beasts of burthen throughout the country, travelling ten and twelve miles daily with ease and safety over rocky parts, where mules and horses could not obtain a footing."

* About Simla, "eagles[1] are very numerous, building their eyries in the rocky and inaccessible peaks, and during the day sailing with steady wing along the valleys in search of prey. They are the condor of the Himalayas, though by all accounts inferior in size to him of the Andes. The first week of my stay at Simla I was very active in pursuit of these tigers of the air, and succeeded in shooting a very fine one, measuring from tip to tip of wing eight feet five inches. The back and wings were of deep brown, whilst the breast and thighs were covered with a thick, soft, yellowish down."

[5] Gerard, Koonawur, 73.

[6] Royle, 21, 24, lxxvii. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1837, pp. 920-932. Hutton, Trip to Burenda Pass.

[7] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 902 – Hutton, Trip through Kunawur. Gerard, Kunawur, 75.

[8] Royle, ut supra.

[9] Fraser, 356.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1837, p. 932—Hutton.

[2] Id. ib.

[3] Id. 927-933.

[4] Tour in Himalayas, 357.

[1] Mundy, i, 239.

those did not seem to be of a venomous nature. There were lizards, toads, and frogs, as in other parts; but it did not appear that the reptile branch of natural history would experience any considerable addition from our knowledge of this country." Gerard,[5] however, saw several snakes in Koonawur, and some very like the cobra di capello: the natives, probably from superstitious motives, never kill them.

[5] Koonawur, 75.

In the less-elevated regions, such as Dussow and Chooara, the standard crop is upland rice.[6] Wheat and barley are cultivated at greater elevations than any other grain: the height to which the cultivation extends has been already mentioned. The first-named of these grains appears to yield great returns. Govan[7] says, "The returns of wheat, indeed, are said in many villages generally to equal, and often to exceed, those from many of the best wheat-lands in the plains of the upper provinces." The corn is trodden out by oxen driven round in a circular inclosure. Tobacco, poppy, pulse, oil-seeds, buck-wheat, bathoo (a species of amaranth),* onions, garlic, and a few other esculent vegetables are also cultivated. The Gerards introduced the potato,[8] which is now extensively cultivated for exportation to the plain. Of some articles there are two successive crops in the year, one reaped in June, the other late in autumn; and the succession is so quick, that the reaper and the ploughman are often at work together in the same field. In Koonawur, beyond the limit of the periodical rains, the vine is an important object of rural economy, the grapes being sometimes consumed when fresh, sometimes dried in the sun for future use, and sometimes converted into wine or spirits. The great productiveness of the vine in these parts is proved by the extraordinary cheapness of both raisins and fresh grapes; the former being sold at the rate of from thirty to forty pounds for a rupee[9] (about two shillings), the latter at from sixty to seventy pounds for the same sum. There are eighteen different kinds:[1] some are rich and luscious; some, when neglected and ill supplied with water, produce small berries without stones,

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1837, p. 923—Hutton, Trip to Burenda Pass.

[7] Edinburgh Journ. of Science, No. iv. 1825, p. 280—Govan, Geogr. of Himalaya.

[8] Gerard, Koonawur, 65. Hutton, ut supra, 902.

[9] Gerard, Koonawur, 72.

[1] Id. 71.

* Dr. Royle[1] observes, that "several of the amarantacea, like so many of the chenopodeæ, though without taste, are, on account of the mucilaginous nature of their leaves, used as vegetable potherbs, and cultivated in India."

[1] Bot. of Himalaya. 321.

somewhat resembling the currants of Europe. The people are very liberal with their grapes, freely presenting them to all visitors. Apricots, dried, are also used for food.

The country is admirably suited for bees; and the management adopted might perhaps be advantageously followed in more civilized countries. "A hollow tree, or sometimes an earthen pot, is built into the wall, with apertures externally, by which the bees enter and go out. There is a valve in the centre; and the internal end of the hive, which opens within the house, can be closed or opened at pleasure by various contrivances, as a door or clay bottom. When the combs are full, and they wish to take the honey, they merely make a considerable noise at the internal extremity of the hive, which drives out the insects; they then close the valve, open the interior, and take the honey unmolested. They then close all up again; the bees return to their rifled hive, and recommence the labour of replenishing it. The honey, when fresh, is very fine."[2] It is, however, always adulterated with coarse sugar before it is conveyed to the plains. The natives scarcely know the use of wax, which is generally thrown away.[3]

[2] Fraser, 361.

[3] Gerard, Koonawur, 76.

The only manufacture of importance in Bussahir is that of woollen cloths, in which the people are considered to excel the inhabitants of the other hill states.[4] The principal seat of this branch of industry is Rampoor,[5] where are manufactured pushminas or cloths of pushm, the fine Tartarian wool, blankets, and shawls. There also, and in other parts of the country, are woven napped woollens, fine webs for cummerbunds and scarfs, and strong black woollen cloths for trousers. The yarn is spun by hand, and woven by passing each turn of the warp through the woof by hand. Iron is raised and smelted on the south side of the Indo-Gangetic range, but the smiths are indifferent workmen.[6]

[4] Fraser, 273.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 904—Hutton, Trip to Kunawur.

[6] Gerard, Koonawur, 85.

The inhabitants, especially the Koonawuries, are of a commercial turn, trading with the plains, on the south; on the north, with Chinese Tartary and Ladakh. There are two marts,—Rampoor and Kanum, in Koonawur; at the former three fairs are held every year, which are attended by people from Mundi, Sukit, Kulu, Koonawur, Ladakh, Chinese Tartary, and the plains. One takes place in the beginning of May, another in the beginning of October, and the third about

Christmas.[7] At the last is held a muster of the population able to bear arms. Little money circulates[8] at these fairs, the bargains being generally made by barter. The plains supply sugar, cotton fabrics, silks, tanned leather, spices, drugs, and dye-stuffs, iron and brass utensils,[9] indigo, some opium, and tobacco; Chinese Tartary and Ladakh, borax, culinary salt, gold, silver, saffron, tea, musk, Chinese silks and cotton fabrics, shawls, pushm or shawl-wool, biangi or fine sheep's wool, and felts; Bussahir, grain, dried fruits, edible pine-seeds, opium, tobacco, bang (a narcotic preparation from hemp), turmeric, honey, butter, blankets, fine woollens, grain, ghee or clarified butter, sheep, goats, and mountain ponies.

[7] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 313.
[8] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 904—Hutton, Trip to Kunawur.
[9] Fraser, 275. Hutton, ut supra.

The houses in the lower districts are usually built of stone, and well roofed with slate,[1] * sometimes with shingles; in the higher and northern they are sometimes overlaid with layers of birch bark, covered with a compact coat of mud. They are often neatly whitewashed with pulverized mica mixed with clay.

[1] Fraser, 360.

Fraser draws a very gloomy picture of the character of the population of the lower or southern part of Bussahir at the time of its liberation from the Goorkha yoke. "They are revengeful and treacherous, deficient in all good qualities, abandoned in morals, and vicious in their habits. As a proof of the savage indifference with which they look on the life of another, and on the act of shedding human blood, it is said that mere wantonness or a joke will induce the crime of putting a fellow-creature to death, merely for the satisfaction of seeing the blood flow, and of marking the last struggles of their victim; and some facts, which came under our observation, of a tantamount nature, give too much reason for believing the assertion to be founded in truth. Female chastity is here quite unknown; and murder, robbery, and outrage of every kind are here regarded with indifference." The more frightful of these traits of character are said to be no longer observable; and there can be no doubt that some amelioration has resulted from British influence. European travellers have repeatedly, either singly or in small and defenceless parties, traversed the

* Fraser[1] observes, of the slating of the rajah's residence at Rampoor, "I never saw the best slating at home produce anything like so good an effect."

[1] p. 258.

wildest parts of the country without molestation. Something, indeed, is to be attributed to the *prestige* of the European name; but Gerard, a veteran in adventurous travels, says of those persons whom he employed, "they looked not unlike banditti, which, indeed, they formerly were; but we knew well that they could be trusted;"[2] and they were found invariably trustworthy. The people had the good sense to appreciate the advantages of their liberation from Goorkha tyranny; and such is the testimony of Fraser,[3] who passed the severe judgment on their character just quoted. "They hail the success and coming of the British as a revolution in the world, as the dawn of their civil happiness. The people think that they will become good, free, and happy, as by inspiration; that it is the necessary result of the British power and government." "From the rajah to the peasant, there was not one who did not talk thus with confidence and enthusiasm, and uniformly concluded with saying, 'Now we shall live and improve, and be raised from beasts to men.'" In physical character they form a transition-step from the Hindoo of the plains southwards, to the vast Mongolian family farther north. "All the inhabitants of this region," observes Fraser,[4] "as well as those near the plains, are Hindoos; their features for the most part, although gradually altered by the climate as we leave the low country, and also perhaps by country customs, and possibly by the remaining mixture of an ancient indigenous race, still retain traces that point to the chief original stock in the plains." The inhabitants of Koonawur, north of the Indo-Gangetic range, are sometimes of strongly-marked Mongolian features;[5] and travellers agree in representing them as hardy, brave, persevering, honest, frank, and hospitable. "Thieves and robbers are unknown, and a person's word may be implicitly relied upon in anything regarding money matters. They have not the least distrust or suspicion." The inhabitants of that district, of all the highlanders, offered the only serious resistance to the warlike Goorkhas, whom they defeated in battle,[6] and baffled by destroying the bridges and manning the fastnesses, so that the invading general was glad to make a convention, and consent to receive an annual tribute of about 750*l.*, on condition of abstaining from entering the district.[7] They thus secured the safety of the ruling family, who had taken refuge

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 31.

[3] p. 268.

[4] p. 214.

[5] Fraser, 264.

[6] Jacquemont, iv. 207.

[7] Gerard, Koonawur, 84. Fraser, 265.

with them. Gerard, speaking of the Tartar or Mongolian population on the northern frontier, says, "They are muscular, well made, and tall. I saw few under five feet ten, and many were six feet or more. Their strong athletic forms were remarkably contrasted with the puny, diminutive figures of my attendants, several of whom were inhabitants of the plains; their countenance is ruddy, and they have small oblong eyes, high cheek-bones, thin eyebrows, and very few have either moustaches or beards, which they admire much."[8] Of their moral character his report is highly favourable. "Cheating, lying, and thieving are unknown; and they may be trusted with anything. They have the nicest notions of honesty of any people on the face of the earth."[9] He elsewhere[1] states, that "the Tartars of Spiti were the finest fellows he ever met with."

[8] Gerard, Koonawur, 102.

[9] Id. 106.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 254.

The dress[2] of the natives south of the Indo-Gangetic range generally consists of a tunic of coarse woollen, with large skirts covering the body amply and warmly, stout coarse trousers, a waist-cloth, and a comfortable black bonnet. The higher order wear the Hindostanee costume, to which they add the Sikh turban. The dress of the women differs little from that of the men, except that the skirts of the tunic are longer. Their hair is drawn to the back of the head and plaited into a large tail as thick as the arm, and reaching down to the hams. If the natural growth do not suffice for such a display, black wool is worked in to supply the deficiency, to the utter disregard of cleanliness, respecting which the natives, with all their good qualities, are unhappily indifferent. The dress of the more northern mountaineer is a frock of white blanket, often twice folded, reaching to the knees, and having sleeves; a pair of trousers and girdle of the same, a cap of black blanket, and shoes having the upper part of woollen and the sole of leather. The Bussahir females are fond of loading themselves with trinkets; wearing the nath depending from the cartilage of the nose, earrings, heavy circlets of brass, pewter, or more precious metals round the ancles; bangles or bracelets of similar materials; numerous rings on the toes and fingers, and round the neck; and on the breast a profusion of glass beads and trinkets, of every description of metal within their means. The bridegroom purchases the bride from her father, the price

[2] Fraser, 205.

varying according to the station and means of the parties; the customary charge to a peasant or small landholder being from one to two pounds. Fraser[3] gives the poverty of the population as the cause of polyandry, so universal in this country. "The difficulty of raising this sum, and the alleged expense of maintaining women, may in part account for, if it cannot excuse, a most disgusting usage which is universal over the country. Three or four or more brothers marry and cohabit with one woman, who is the wife of all. They are unable to raise the requisite sum individually, and thus club their store and buy this one common spouse." The surplus female population left unmarried from this abominable system, in the northern part of the country, take refuge in the Lamaic convents, becoming anis or nuns;[4] in the southern part they are frequently without ceremony sold to the best bidders, who convey them to the plains and there dispose of them as slaves.[5] According to Jacquemont, polyandry is so prevalent in Koonawur that no man, except among the most wealthy, has a wife exclusively to himself.[6] He inquired frequently how the offspring of the woman living in polyandry was affiliated, and was invariably answered that she never made a mistake[7] in that respect. Jealousy, he was assured, was unknown. Indeed, a feeling necessarily implying some degree of attachment, could scarcely find place under circumstances which must annihiliate every feeling which in the intercourse of the sexes raises man above the level of the brute creation. This accursed spot on the character of the people must tend greatly to lower the effect of the panegyrical estimates of their morals which have been quoted.

Goitre is very common in the country; the swellings often attaining an enormous size, and rendering the sufferers, especially women, most revolting objects. The cause of its prevalence is here as obscure as elsewhere; but it is considered hereditary.[8] In early age its removal is often successfully effected by the knife,* an operation which obviously must require very considerable surgical skill.

The rajah[9] and upper classes in the southern part are Rajpoots; the other principal classes are Brahmins, Kunnoits,

[3] p. 206.

[4] Jacquemont, iv. 247. Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 225.

[5] Fraser, 207.

[6] iv. 247.

[7] Id. 402.

[8] Fraser, 349.

[9] Id. 216.

* The introduction of iodine, known to be a specific in discussing such glandular tumours, would be a great boon to those mountaineers.

and Coolies, or Chumars; but notwithstanding their Hindoo origin and partial observances of Brahminism, the diet of all is very indiscriminate, consisting of wild hogs and other game, sheep, goats, and every sort of fish or flesh, except that of the cow, which is strictly prohibited in all parts of the territory of Bussahir.[1] The people indulge in spirituous liquors, and in smoking tobacco; and the northern mountaineers are remarkably fond of tea, which they drink flavoured with salt and butter. They burn their dead on the summits of hills, commemorating the rite by raising a pile of stone on the spot. Before the British conquests in the hills, human sacrifices to the goddess[2] Kalee, and the practice of burning the living with the corpses of the dead, were not uncommon; but (at least in the instance related by Fraser[3]) that horrible cruelty was not perpetrated exclusively on the gentler and more helpless sex. He says, "At the death of the late rajah of Bussahir, twenty-two persons of both sexes burnt themselves along with his body: of these twelve were females, including three ranees (lawful consorts of the rajah); one or two of his wuzzeers and his first chobedar (mace-bearer) were also among the number." The religion of the more southern mountaineers is a corrupt Brahminism.[4] They worship, under innumerable names, the chief Hindoo deities, as Siva, Ganesa, and Kalee; but have an infinite variety of deities of their own, to whom they erect shrines and altars on the hill-tops. In proceeding northwards, Brahminism is found to give way to Lamaic Buddhism, which is the exclusive faith in the northern part.[5] According to Gerard,[6] "there are no fewer than five distinct tongues spoken in Koonawur." * In Hungrung,[7] the most northern district, the language is Tibetan.

Bussahir is governed by a rajah of Rajpoot extraction,[8] which origin is also claimed by all the men of rank. He holds the dignity by virtue of a grant from the East-India Company, made on the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815, and dated the 6th of November[9] in that year. The late rajah died in 1850. An arrangement was then made by the British government, for the administration of the country during the young rajah's

[1] Fraser, 217. Jacquemont, iv. 398.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 333*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya. Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 302.

[3] p. 216.

[4] Fraser, 215.

[5] Gerard, Koonawur, 117.

[6] Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 231.

[7] Gerard, Koonawur, 155.

[8] Fraser, 217.

[9] De Cruz, Pol. Relations between the British Government and Native States, 114.

* Herbert[1] gives a vocabulary of Kunawari, and another of what he calls Tartar words, probably meaning Tibetan; and a considerable similarity may be traced between them.

[1] As Res. xv. 417.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 4 June, 1851.

[2] Ut supra, 907.

[3] Fraser, 272.

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[5] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 114.

minority,[1] differing in some degree from the ordinary form of government, which consisted of three hereditary ministers of equal rank, having subordinate to them a number of local magistrates. Hutton[2] states that "there is no standing army, or any regular soldiery, since the British government extended its protection to Bussahir; and even before that time it resembled a half-armed mob, rather than a military force, having no uniform, and each man being armed according to circumstances; some with matchlocks, some with swords, and others, who possessed neither, arming themselves with sticks and branches of trees." A considerable proportion bear bows and arrows. The force which Bussahir brought forward in 1815, to aid in the expulsion of the Goorkhas, amounted to about 3,000 men; of whom probably 1,000[3] * had matchlocks.

The tribute from Bussahir to the Goorkha government was equal to 8,000*l.*; that at present paid to the East-India Company is 1,500*l.*† The revenue enjoyed by the rajah, paid principally in kind, and consisting of agricultural produce, metals, blankets, and other coarse manufactures, is estimated[4] at 150,000*l.* a year. The population is computed at 150,000;[5] an amount probably rather above than below the reality. The territory is divided into twenty-two pergunnahs or districts. The three great divisions into which the country is distributed have already been adverted to:—Dussow, on the declivity in the south-west, sloping down to the left bank of the Sutlej; Chooara, or the valley of the Pabur; and Koonawur, by much the largest, and extending over the northern part. The principal places of Bussahir—Rampoor the capital, Sungnum and Kanum, both in Koonawur—are noticed in the alphabetical arrangement.

[1] Pol. Relations, 114.

* Great uncertainty seems to exist as to the actual military strength of this country. By De Cruz,[1] the number of the armed retainers of the rajah of Bussahir is stated at 15,000; which would not seem disproportionate with the amount of population there, estimated at 150,000 persons. The amount, however, seems somewhat large for an area of 3,000 square miles, formed almost entirely by a maze of mountains, for the most part irreclaimably barren, either for want of soil, or through the inclemency of the climate. There is authority for stating the amount of military force at only 300 infantry; but perhaps this may be an error for 3,000.

[1] East-India Gazetteer, i. 302.

† It is erroneously stated in Hamilton[1] at 1,500 rupees, perhaps by a typographical error.

The ruling family originally held the district of Dussow only; but one of the chiefs having extended his power over the adjacent country, styled the whole Bussahir,[6] in honour of a Deota or local divinity of that name. On the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815, the East-India Company conferred the territory, as at present constituted, on Mohender Singh, the reigning chief, though his legitimacy was questioned. On the occasion of the grant, the thakoors[7] of Koteghur and Koomharsain were dismembered from the state, and declared dependent on the East-India Company, who, moreover, reserved the forts of Ramghur, Suludan, Wartoo, Bagee, and Kurangool, as convenient military posts, together with the pergunnahs of Raden and Sundoch, on the left bank of the Pabur river. By existing arrangements, the rajah is bound to cooperate in military affairs, and to supply labourers for making roads.

[6] Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 301.

[7] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 114.

BUSSANA.—A village in the British district Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 53′, long. 76° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSEAH, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Coel, 40 miles S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 51′, long. 84° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSEAN,[1] in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 70 miles[2] S.E. of the former place. It is abundantly supplied with water from wells. The surrounding country is generally an open waste, with occasional patches of cultivation. The road in this part of the route is good. This place belongs to the British. Lat. 30° 38′, long. 75° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 228.

BUSSEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawuttee, distant S.E. from Jhoonjhnoo 31 miles. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 76° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSEE,[1] in Sirhind, a small town near the base of the Sub-Himalaya. It has a fort, which "consists of a large square, with lofty towers at the angles; the whole beautifully built of a very small hard brick."[2] It belongs to a Sikh sirdar, and is usually garrisoned by twenty or thirty men. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by way of Meerut and Saharunpoor, 1,075 miles.[3] Lat. 30° 35′, long. 76° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Mundy, Sketches, i. 131.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 174, 176, 237.

BUSSERHAT, in the British district of Baraset, presi- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

dency of Bengal, a village, with police-station, near the southern frontier, towards the Sunderbunds. Distance from Calcutta, by Baraset, 40 miles. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 88° 54′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

BUSSEYE, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawah, and 40 miles S.E. of the former. The surrounding country is open, with a clayey soil, rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 78° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.

BUSSOMBA, or BYSOOMUH, in the British district Mozuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Bijnour, and 22 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 29° 12′, long. 78° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSUNDAR, or DOOLOO.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S.W. from Jemlah 36 miles. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 81° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSUNTPOOR, in the British district denominated the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, under the presidency of Bengal, a town, with a police-station. Distance from Calcutta, S., 30 miles. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 88° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As.Res. vii. 114 —Blunt, Narrat. of Journey from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum.

BUSTAR, or JUGDULAPOOR,[1] in the territory of Nagpoor, a town near the eastern frontier, towards the British territory of Orissa, on the river Inderowty, the bed of which at that place is very rocky,[2] and the stream at no time fordable. The "fort is situated in a peninsula, formed by the winding of the river; and a deep ditch having been dug across the narrow neck of land, it is considered a strong situation; but in the rainy season the river overflows its banks, and forms a very extensive lake on all sides." The zemindar or landholder of Bustar, who is improperly called rajah, has an extensive territory, containing forty-eight pergunnahs or subdivisions; but the country, which is hilly, though well watered and fertile, is in a state of unreclaimed nature, in consequence of the extreme barbarism of its scanty population, who in many parts wander through the dense forests and jungles, feeding on roots, berries, insects, reptiles, and such game as their rude contrivances enable them to obtain. They are besides a treacherous and sanguinary race, murdering any travellers

whom they can overcome, and in some instances sacrificing them to their horrible idols. Some amelioration in their characters and habits has, however, of late been effected by the Brinjarries, or wandering traders, who, taking from them lac, iron-ore, and other crude produce of their wilds, in exchange for sugar and salt, have given them a taste for these luxuries, which has been progressively on the increase. Before they had acquired a relish for these articles, scarcely any one dared venture amongst them; and this circumstance has done more to bring them to order than all the force of the Mahratta arms. The rajah, though often refractory, has been ostensibly tributary to the rajah of Nagpoor, and assessed nominally at 10,000[3] rupees annually; but as this sum could never be actually realized, the British authorities, after they had undertaken the temporary management of the revenues of Nagpore, in 1818, reduced the amount to 5,000 rupees annually. Bustar is also called Jugdulpoor. Distance from Nagpoor city, S.E., 225 miles; Masulipatam, N., 220; Madras, N., 440. Lat. 19° 13′, long. 81° 58′.

[3] Jenkins, 249.

BUSTEE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Goruckpoor cantonment to Lucknow, 43[2] miles W. of the former, 123 E. of the latter. Buchanan,[3] who viewed it forty years ago, gives a melancholy description of its state at that time:—"Basti contains about 500 houses, and is surrounded by a ditch and bamboo hedge about half a mile square. In this area are several empty spaces, and the rajah's mud castle takes up a considerable portion; so that the houses are much crowded, and the whole is more sorry than any place of the size in the district, and the people seem in the most abject state of poverty." It has at present a bazaar, and is well supplied with good water. The road in this part of the route is indifferent.[4] Distant N.E. from Allahabad 110 miles, N. from Benares 105. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 82° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 187.
[3] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 390.
[4] Garden, ut supra.

BUSWA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant N.E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 76° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSWAR, or BUSSOHUR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry from the can-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

tonment of Allahabad to Banda, 23 miles[2] W. of the former. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country, which is level and well cultivated. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 81° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSWUNTHUGGUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Jaulnah 91 miles. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 77° 14′.

BUTCHER ISLAND.—A low island in the harbour of Bombay, situate between the town of Bombay and the island of Elephanta. It has recently been selected as the site of a school for teaching gunnery to the men and officers of the Indian navy.[1] Lat. 18° 56′, long. 72° 58′.

[1] Bombay Marine Disp. 26 March, 1851.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTCHITHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the control and management of the government of India, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 110 miles. Lat. 13° 31′, long. 77° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTCHOW.—A town in the native state of Cutch, territory of Bombay, distant E. from Bhooj 44 miles. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 70° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTHULPOOR FORT, in the British district of Gurhwal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Sireenuggur, 50 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 49′, long. 78° 49′.

E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xv. 413 —Herbert, Course and Levels of Sutlej.

BUTORA, in Bhugee, a village on the left bank of the Sutlej, at the confluence of a small feeder of that river. Elevation above the sea 2,281 feet. Lat. 31° 15′, long. 77° 21′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

BUTROWLEE, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpoorie, and 10 miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is in many places laid under water during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer; at other times it is tolerable: the country is level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 78° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTSURA, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Gunduk, 36 miles N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 84° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 225.

BUTTATOA, or BHUTTA THOWA, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Loodiana to Ferozpore, and 14 miles W. of the

former town. It is situate two miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, in an open country, well supplied with water, but scantily cultivated. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, being practicable for guns and carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,116 miles. Lat. 30° 56′, long. 75° 41′.

BUTTEEGUAM.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Jeypoor, in Orissa, 20 miles. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 82° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTTELLY.—A town in the native state of Jeypoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S.E. from Ryaguddah 29 miles. Lat. 19°, long. 83° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTWA.—A river rising in Nepal, in lat. 26° 42′, long. 87° 45′, on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalaya, and, flowing in a southerly direction through Nepal for twenty miles, and the British district of Purneah for fifty-four miles, it falls into the Mahananda river, a tributary of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 45′, long. 87° 50′.

BUXAR,* a town in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Ganges. It is a large town, and has several handsome mosques, a large and neat bazaar, and some respectable European bungalows. The fort is still in good order, and strong enough to resist any native force. It is a "small[1] square, with a high rampart cased with turf, four circular bastions, a deep and wide ditch, a good glacis, and a sort of lower fort, extending to and commanding the river." The view from the summit is very fine.

[1] Heber, Journal, i. 253.

Buxar is remarkable in Indian history for having been the scene of the victory gained here by Sir Hector Munro over the allied forces of Meer Cossim and the vizier of Oude. Munro arrived at Buxar from Patna on the 22nd October, 1764, and found the enemy intrenched before the village, with the Ganges on their left. He immediately encamped for the night beyond range of the enemy's guns. The next morning, about eight o'clock, the enemy were found advancing; preparations were then made to receive them, and a general action ensued, which

* Baksar of Richardson;[1] Bakserah of the translators[2] of Baber; Vagsar of Buchanan;[3] Buxar generally of the British writers.[4] According to Heber, Buchanan seems to speak slightingly of the town, and represents the fortress as of little importance.

[1] p. 283.
[2] Mem. 409.
[3] Survey of Eastern India, i. 417.
[4] Rennell, Index to Map of Hindoostan.

lasted about three hours, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, who retreated leisurely, blowing up several tumbrils and magazines of powder as they proceeded. Upon an attempt being made by the British to pursue them, the vizier ordered a bridge of boats which had been constructed over a stream two miles from the field of battle to be destroyed before his rear had passed over, so that 2,000 were drowned or lost. By this sacrifice, however, the remainder of his army was preserved, as the English could continue the pursuit no farther. The British force amounted to 7,072 men, consisting of 857 Europeans, 5,297 sepoys, and 918 native cavalry; also a train of artillery and twenty field-pieces. The enemy's force was estimated by some at 60,000, by others at only 40,000. Of these 2,000 were left dead on the field, and as many more perished in the nullah: they also lost 133 pieces of cannon. The British loss was not inconsiderable, amounting to 847.

[2] Buchanan, i. 417.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 166.

The population, some years since, was estimated at 3,000.[2] Distance from Dinapore, W., 70 miles;[3] Benares, N.E., 62; Calcutta, N.W., by Hazareebagh and Sasseram, 398; by the river, 566. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 84° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUXA DWAR.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N. from Coosh Behar 36 miles. Lat. 26° 48′, long. 89° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUXEE, in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Barak river, 22 miles S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 91° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUXEEPOOR, in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Jellinghee, 30 miles N. of Kishnugur. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 88° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUXEEPORE, in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Koomar river, 46 miles N.W. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 47′, long. 88° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 116.

BUXWAHO,[1] in Bundelcund, in the territory of Punnah, a town on the route from Calpee to Jubbulpore, 159 miles[2] S. of the former. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 24° 15′, long. 79° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYANG, in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, a town five miles S.E. of the route from Balasore to Cuttack, 46 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 20° 55′, long. 86° 39′.

BYANGKHOLA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Khatmandoo 150 miles. Lat. 28° 39′, long. 83° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYAR RIVER rises in the British district of Tirhoot, in lat. 26° 8′, long. 85° 1′, through which it flows in a south-easterly direction for eighty miles. Crossing from that district into that of Mongheer, which it traverses for the distance of twenty-five miles, it falls into the Ganges in lat. 25° 20′, long. 86° 6′.

BYDESSUR, or BIDISSUR.[1]—A town in the British district of Pooree, or southern division of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal. It is situate at the foot of a steep mountain, at the top of which is a plain, to which, before the occupation of the district by the British, the inhabitants were wont to retire with their effects upon any alarm.[2] Distant 32 miles W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 22′, long. 85° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Reg. i. 63.

BYDOOR, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to the port of Coompta, 70 miles N. of the former. Lat. 13° 52′, long. 74° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYE DERU, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Ravee, 39 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 10′, long. 73° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYETURNEE.—A river of Orissa,[1] inconsiderable in size, but sacred in the Hindoo mythology, more especially at its source, near Lohadugga, in lat. 23° 29′, long. 84° 55′. After a course of about two hundred and seventy-five miles, it crosses the western boundary of the British district of Cuttack, in lat. 21° 3′, long. 86° 13′, and communicating with the Mahanuddee and Brahmunee, flows through that district for seventy miles, for the last ten of which it assumes the name of the Dhumrah river, when it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 20° 49′, long. 87° 2′.

[1] As. Res. xv. 185—Stirling, Account of Orissa. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 614.

BYETURNEE.—A town in Keunjur, one of the petty states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant W. from Balasore 90 miles. Lat. 21° 35′, long. 85° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYGHOOL, or BHAGUL.[1]—A river rising at the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya, in lat. 29° 5′, long. 79° 45′, in the British district of Pilleebheet, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal. It holds a southerly course of 130 miles, and falls into the Western Ramgunga, on the left side, in lat.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 86.

27° 43′, long. 79° 40′. The route from Bareilly[2] to Pilleebheet crosses it by ford eighteen miles north-east of the former. At certain periods of the year the stream is dammed up, to throw the water over the adjacent cultivated grounds, and must then be crossed by ferry.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYGONBAREE, in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Brahmapootra, 19 miles S.E. of Jumalpore. Lat. 24° 47′, long. 90° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYJOOA, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Gunduck, 11 miles S.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 84° 26′.

BYLA.—See BAILA.

BYNSONT, or BHYSONDAH, in Bundelcund, a petty jaghire, containing an area of eight square miles, the patrimony of a Boondela Rajpoot chief. The population is about 2,000.

[1] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 49, 265, 267.
Pol. Disp. to India, dated 13 Aug. 1834.

This jagheer,[1] comprising twelve villages, was divided in 1817 between the original jaghiredar and the widow of Bherit Jeo Chobey. The first grant from the East-India Company took place in 1812, and the deed of partition is dated in 1817. The estate is now held by the son of Chowbey Nowul Kishore, and is estimated to yield 9,000 rupees, or 900*l.* per annum. A force of about 136 men is maintained by the jaghiredar. Bynsont, the chief town, is in lat. 25° 17′, long. 80° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYNSROLE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, distant S.W. from Kotah 22 miles. Lat. 24° 49′, long. 75° 37′.

BYNSRORE.—See BANSRORE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.
[3] Archer, Tours in India, ii. 99.

BYRAGPOOR,[1]* in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by the Rajpoor ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 24 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather bad; the country level and well cultivated.[3] Lat. 25° 25′, long. 81° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYRAM GHAT,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a ferry-station on the right bank of the river Ghogra, and abreast of the town of Nawaub-Gunj, situate on the left bank, on the route from

* Town of the Bairagi; from Bairagi, a religious ascetic, and Pur, "town."

Lucknow to Sekrora, 19 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 37 S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 81° 28′. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

BYRAMNUGUR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to Moradabad, and 16 miles[1] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 7′, long. 78° 13′. [1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

BYRAMPORE, in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the southern boundary of the district, 40 miles S. of Jessore. Lat. 22° 37′, long. 89° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYRAN DROOG.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 56 miles. Lat. 13° 6′, long. 77° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYRAT.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant N.E. from Jeypoor 41 miles. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 76° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYREE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant S.E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 76° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYRIAH.—See BAIREA.

BYROD, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwur, a small town on the route from Delhi to Mhow, and 32 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate at the southern extremity of a ridge of hills, among which the road winds to the N.E., and is in consequence rough and much cut up with ravines. There is a bazaar in the town, and water is obtainable from wells. Lat. 27° 55′, long. 76° 27′. Garden, Tables Routes, 145.

BYRONDA, in Malwa, a town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S. from Bhopal 40 miles. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 77° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYRUMPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Rajapoor ferry from Allahabad to Banda, and 43 miles[2] W. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is bad and winding, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 81° 12′. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

BYSAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 128 miles. Lat. 19° 7′, long. 78° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYZAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

or dominions of the Nizam, distant W. from Aurungabad 40 miles. Lat. 19° 56′, long. 74° 47′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxvii.—Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

BYZNATH, in Kumaon, a village with a Hindoo temple of considerable celebrity, in a valley about twenty-two miles north of Almora. The neighbourhood is wooded, though not densely, and from some unascertained cause extremely unhealthy; in consequence of which the country, though fertile, is only partially cultivated. Byznath is situate on the left bank of the Gaomuttee, which lower down joins the Surjoo, a principal feeder of the Kalee. Elevation above the sea 3,800 feet. Lat. 29° 54′, long. 79° 39′.

C.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CABEGHERRY, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town 50 miles S.W. from Ongole, 35 miles N.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 53′, long. 79° 46′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 32.

CABOSSA, in the Mergui Archipelago, "a moderately[1] high island, having a small islet or rock near it on the north side." It is one of the first of the cluster met with on approaching Mergui from the north-west. Lat. 12° 48′, long. 97° 58′.

CACHAR.—A British district of Eastern India, presidency of Bengal, bounded on the north by the Nowgong division of Assam; on the east by Toola Ram Senaputtee's territory and Munneepoor; on the south by independent Tipperah; and on the west by Jyntea and Silhet. It extends from lat. 24° 13′ to 25° 50′, and from long. 92° 24′ to 93° 28′, and is 110 miles in length from north to south, and sixty-five in breadth. The district is traversed by a navigable river, the Barak,[1] flowing in a westerly direction, and receiving in its course the Juru and other tributaries. Tigers infest the plains to a serious extent,[2] and large rewards are offered by government for their destruction. The principal crops are coffee and sugar.[3] Large tracts are covered by the mulberry. A revised revenue settlement was made in 1843, when the amount of the government assessment was fixed for three successive periods of five years each; in the last of which (commencing in April, 1853) it was

[1] India Pol. Disp. 3 Dec. 1834.

[2] Bengal Rev. Disp. 25 April, 1851. Bengal Public, 14 May, 1851.

[3] India Rev. Disp. 11 Oct. 1837.

not to exceed 58,157 rupees per annum.[4] Cachar is what is termed a non-regulation district; but the functionaries appointed to its political superintendence act under the control of the Adawlut courts and Revenue Board, exercised in conformity with instructions from the government of Bengal.[5]

Upon the death of Kishen Chunder, in 1813, his brother, Rajah Govind Chunder, succeeded to the chief power in Cachar. Susequently the province became the arena of contention between the princes of the neighbouring principality of Munneepoor,[6] one of whom, Gumbeer Singh, obtaining the ascendancy, expelled the reigning prince. Cachar was afterwards invaded by the Burmese, who in their turn were expelled by the British, when the legitimate rajah, Govind Chunder, was restored, and his country placed under British protection. This took place in 1824.[7] Govind Chunder's authority was, however, resisted in the northern part of the province by Toola Ram Seenaputtee; and with a view to the speedy pacification of his dominions, the rajah was induced to assign to that individual the hilly tracts of which he was already in possession. In 1830 Govind Chunder was assassinated; and there being no descendants, either lineal or adopted, Cachar, with the exception of Toola Ram's territory, lapsed to the British, who conferred a portion upon the rajah of Munneepore,[8] and annexed the remainder to their own dominions.

CADAVAUD, or CARWAR,[1] in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a ruined city on the south side of the estuary[2] of the Cauly Naddy, "a very wide and deep inlet of the sea. The passage into it is intricate, but at the height of the tide contains twenty-five feet water." Outside the river's mouth is Carwar Bay, a roadstead sheltered by islets, called by our sailors[3] Oyster Rocks, but by the natives Coormagur, and having depths from four to seven fathoms. At the south side of the bay the shelter is best, and the bottom is of soft mud; and running from that part is a small but safe cove, with a bottom of soft mud, where Indiamen used formerly to careen. This town was once an important place of commerce, where the East-India Company had a factory in the year 1663,[4] from which a contribution[5] was levied in the year 1665 by Sevajee, the renowned founder

[4] Bengal Rev. Disp. 4 Feb. 1846.

[5] Act of the Gov. of India, vi. of 1835.

[6] Thornton, Hist. of India, v. 10.

[7] Treaties with Native Princes, 272.

[8] India Pol. Disp. 3 Dec. 1834.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journ. from Madras to Malabar, iii. 178.

[3] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 506.

[4] Bruce, Annals of East-India Company, ii. 143.

[5] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 201.

of the Mahratta sway. During the time that it was subject to Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo, it progressively fell into its present ruinous state. Distance direct from Goa, S.E., 50 miles; from Bombay, S.E., 295; from Bangalore, N.W., 260. Lat. 14° 50′, long. 74° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAKAJA.—A town in the native state of Odeipoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant N.E. from Odeipoor 35 miles. Lat. 22° 58′, long. 83° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAKSA, in the British district of Bancoorah, presidency of Bengal, a town situate on the line of railway from Calcutta to Raneegunje, 26 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 23° 26′, long. 87° 30′.

Walker, New Map India.

CALAHANDY.—One of the hill zemindaries belonging to a Khoond rajah, bounded on the north-west by the petty state of Patna, on the south-west frontier of Bengal; on the east by that of Boad, the independent hill tribes of Cuttack, and by the petty hill state of Jeypoor, which also bounds it on the south-west; and on the west by Berar and Keriall. It lies between lat. 19° 3′—20° 30′, and long. 82° 49′—83° 50′; is 105 miles in length from north to south, and forty-six in breadth.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CALASTRY, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Soornamooky, 60 miles N.W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 45′, long. 79° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CALCAUD, in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, a town 16 miles S.W. from Tinnevelly, 40 miles E. of Trivandrum. Lat. 8° 32′, long. 77° 36′.

CALCUTTA.—The principal place of the presidency of Bengal, and the metropolis of British India. It is situate on the left bank of the river Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, regarded by Hindoos as the continuation of the sacred stream, and is distant by the river's course about a hundred miles from the sea.[1] Its extent along the river-bank from north to south is about four miles and a half, and its breadth from thence to the Circular Road measures about a mile and a half; the entire site, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles,[2] being inclosed between the river and the line of the old intrenchment known as the Mahratta Ditch. This circumvallation, now almost obliterated, was intended as a defence against the

[1] Medical Topog. of Calcutta, 82.

[2] Sims, Survey of Calcutta, 3.

incursions of the Mahrattas, and was commenced in 1742. It issued from the river on the north, and proceeding in an easterly course for the distance of half a mile, curved to the south-east, in which direction it was carried for about three miles and a half, when, taking a south-westerly direction, it was designed again to communicate with the river, and thus entirely to invest the city on the land side. The section of the ditch at the south-western angle was, however, never completed. Beyond the Mahratta Ditch, running parallel with the present Circular Road, the environs of Calcutta are studded with numerous suburbs, the principal of which are Chitpore, on the north; Nundenbagh, Bahar-Simlah, Sealdah, Entally, and Ballygunge, on the east and south-east; and Bhowaneepore, Allipore, and Kidderpore, on the south. On the opposite side of the river lie the villages of Seebpore, Howrah, and Sulkea, containing the salt-golahs or warehouses of the government, and several extensive manufactories, but depending for their prosperity chiefly upon their dockyards and ship-building establishments.

The approach to Calcutta by the river from the sea is marked by a series of elegant mansions at Garden Reach, surrounded by lawns which descend to the water's edge. Off this point anchorage is afforded to the magnificent steamers plying between Suez and Calcutta, by means of which the semi-monthly communication with Europe is carried on. A little to the north of Garden Reach are situate the government dockyards; above these, the canal designated Tolly's Nullah forms a junction with the river. To this succeeds the arsenal, and still higher up is Fort William. From this point the appearance of Calcutta becomes grand and imposing.[3] Heber, writing thirty years ago, describes the scene from the fort as striking, "having on the left the Hoogly, with its forest of masts and sails seen through the stems of a double row of trees. On the right is the district called Chowringhee, lately a mere scattered suburb, but now almost as closely built as, and very little less extensive than Calcutta. In front is the Esplanade, containing the Town Hall, the Government House, and many handsome private dwellings, the whole so like some parts of Petersburg that it was hardly possible to fancy myself anywhere else." Above the Esplanade, on the

[3] Alexander, Travels from India, 52.

river-bank, is Chandpaul Ghaut, the principal landing-place of the city; and from this point a noble strand extends northwards, along which are many fine buildings, including the Custom-house, the New Mint, and other government offices. Many ghauts, or landing-places, communicate with various parts of the town, and finally the Circular Canal bounds the metropolis at its northern extremity, and separates it from the suburb of Chitpore. A line intersecting the city eastward from Bebee Ross Ghaut, on the river-bank, to the Upper Circular Road, may be regarded as the boundary between the native and the European divisions; the northern portion including the area appropriated to the native population, and the southern comprehending the space occupied by the European community. One point of difference, however, observable in the two localities is, that a considerable part of the European division is inhabited by "natives, chiefly Mussulmans and the lower castes of Hindoos, while very few Christians have their abode in the native quarter."[4] In this last-mentioned division the streets, as in most oriental towns, are narrow, though the houses of the wealthier classes are lofty. Some few are built in the form of a hollow square, with an area of from fifty to a hundred feet each way, which, when lighted up on the occasion of festivals, has a handsome appearance. The other division is European in character and appearance, as well as in population. It has its city and its court end, the one intersected by several noble streets, and the other adorned with the residences of government functionaries and opulent merchants. In this latter quarter, which is called Chowringhee, the houses are constructed in the Grecian style of building, ornamented with spacious verandahs; and from their imposing exterior Calcutta has not unusually been dignified by the appellation of "the City of Palaces." Between Chowringhee and the river an extensive space intervenes, designated the Esplanade, on which is situate Fort William. This fort is stated to surpass every other in India in strength and regularity. Its form is octagonal, five of its sides being landward, and three facing the river. Its foundations were laid by Clive, who commenced the works soon after the battle of Plassey; and its completion dates from the year 1773. The fort mounts 619 guns. Owing to its brackish character, the water of the river is generally

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. i. part iii. 3.

unfit for general use, and the chief dependence for a wholesome supply of this necessary of life rests upon artificial tanks, which obtain their stores from the periodical rains. The number of these reservoirs, public and private, which have been constructed in various parts of the city, amounts to 1,043.[5] Fifteen of them are public tanks. The largest and best of this class is situate in Tank Square, and is replenished from the river during the freshes, in the month of September, when the water is sweet to the sea: the majority of the remainder are filled during the rains. The supply required for watering the streets, and other purposes, is raised from the river by means of a steam-engine. Attempts have been made, from time to time, to obtain water by boring through the strata in search of subterranean springs, but none were reached[6] at a depth of 481 feet; and at this point the boring operations terminated.

[5] Sims, Survey, ut supra, 26.

[6] Bengal Mil. Disp. 22 March, 1842. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 687.

No accurate census of the population appears to have been taken until the year 1850. Various estimates were made from time to time, differing widely from each other, and bearing in no instance even a tolerable approximation to the truth. According to the census of May, 1850, taken by order of the chief magistrate, the population is as follows:—

Europeans	6,233
Eurasians*	4,615
Americans	892
Chinese	847
Asiatics	15,342
Hindoos	274,335
Mahomedans	110,918
	413,182

The number of residences amounts to 62,565; consisting of 5,950 one-storied houses, 6,438 of two stories, 721 of three, ten of four, and one of five stories; and 49,445 huts. Among the public buildings are the Government House, erected by the Marquis Wellesley in 1804, at a cost of 130,000*l.*; the Town Hall on the Esplanade, built in the Doric style of architecture; the Supreme Court of Judicature; the Madrissa and Hindoo colleges; La Martinière, an institution in which twenty boys

* Progeny of white fathers and native mothers.

and thirty girls are educated from funds bequeathed by General Claude Martin, originally a common soldier in the French army, but subsequently a major-general in the East-India Company's service; Metcalfe Hall, erected by subscription, as a public testimonial of the estimation in which the character of the late Lord Metcalfe was held by the population of Calcutta; the Ochterlony Monument, raised in honour of Sir David Ochterlony, and designed in the Saracenic style, to mark the friendly feeling which the general always showed towards the followers of the Prophet. At the south-west angle of the fort is a ghat, erected to perpetuate the memory of James Prinsep, one of the most eminent men of his age; and at a short distance from it is the monument commemorative of the victories of Maharajpore and Punniar, constructed from the cannon captured on those fields.[7] There are also the rooms of the Asiatic Society, an institution founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones; St. Paul's Cathedral, recently erected, through the exertions and munificence of Bishop Wilson, aided by the grant of 15,000*l.* from the East-India Company;[8] the Scotch church in Tank Square; Writers' Buildings in the same locality; and the theatre in Park Street, Chowringhee. In Calcutta are also located the Bank of Bengal, the Union Bank, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. On the opposite side of the river, and facing Garden Reach, is Bishop's College, situate to the north of the Botanical Gardens. This institution was founded for the purpose of instructing native youths and others in the doctrine and discipline of Christianity, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters, under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

[7] Calcutta Rev. iii. 431.

[8] India Eccles. Disp. 26 Oct. 1842.

The Hindoos have 167 buildings devoted to their religion; the Mahomedans 74. There is also a Chinese temple. Other religious denominations, holding a faith and practising worship more or less pure, have also places of assemblage. The Jews have a synagogue; there is one Greek and one Armenian church, three Baptist chapels, and two belonging to Independents not Baptists; while the adherents to the Church of Rome have five. Of the places of worship connected with the national churches, the Church of England has eight, the Established Church of Scotland one, and the Free Church of the latter country one.

Among the charitable institutions are St. James' Schools, instituted by Bishop Middleton; the European Female Orphan Asylum, established for the education of female European orphans; the Benevolent Institution, designed for the instruction of indigent Christian children; the Free School and Church; the Church Missionary Almshouses; the Leper Asylum; and the General Assembly's Institution.

About three miles below Calcutta are situate the Botanical Gardens, occupying the north-west bank of the Hoogly at Garden Reach. These gardens were established in the latter part of the last century, for the purpose of improving the botanical productions of India, and promoting the interchange of plants with other countries.

The highest spring-tide in the Hooghly at Calcutta, between the 1st November, 1844, and the 30th November, 1847, appears to have occurred on the 28th August, 1847, when it rose twenty-three feet and a quarter above the silt of the entrance-dock at Kidderpore. Under the influence of storms and hurricanes, the tide in the Hoogly has occasionally greatly exceeded its ordinary level. An instance occurred on the 20th and 21st May, 1833, when the embankments of the river were destroyed, and great devastation ensued. In the beginning of March the river is at its lowest; and the freshes are at their height in September, when the tides are scarcely visible, and the river-water is sweet to the sea. Should there be any foundation for the suspicion that the channel of the Hooghly is gradually silting up, and will ultimately cease to be navigable, it has been suggested that the river Mutwal, flowing about twenty-five miles more to the eastward, is well calculated to supply its place, and might be connected with Calcutta by a ship-canal or railway.[9]

[9] Friend of India Journal, 1853, pp. 466-486.

The most elevated part of Calcutta is in Clive Street, where it is thirty feet above the sea-level at low water.

Immediately opposite Clive Street and the Custom-house, but on the opposite bank of the river, and in the suburb of Howrah, is the terminus of the East-India Railway. At this point the width of the river barely exceeds that of the Thames at Waterloo Bridge, and a ferry has been found to suffice for the maintenance of the more limited communication which has hitherto subsisted between the city and its western suburbs. But a different state

of things is about to spring up. A section of the railway, twenty-two miles in length, between Howrah and Bandel, and passing through Serampore, Hooghly, and Chinsura, is on the eve of completion, and will probably be opened previously to the close of the present year (1853). Upon this event taking place, a stream of population will be daily pouring into Calcutta, while another will be seeking egress from the city; and a less tedious mode of crossing the river will be then indispensable. Railways and a ferry are not links of the same chain. The latter will doubtless give way, and its place be shortly occupied by a substantial bridge thrown over the river in the immediate vicinity of the terminus.

A company has been formed for the purpose of providing the chief cities of India with gas. Calcutta is to be the starting-point for its operations; and it may be confidently expected that a very brief period will be permitted to elapse before the present defective system of lighting the city with oil-lamps is entirely superseded.[1]

The mean temperature at Calcutta is about 66° in January, 69° in February, 80° in March, 85° in April and May, 83° in June, 81° in July, 82° in August and September, 79° in October, 74° in November, and 66° in December.[2] The annual fall of rain during six years, commencing with 1830, averaged sixty-four inches.[3]

In 1852 an act was passed, authorizing an assessment on the owners of houses and landed proprietors, and directing the appointment of commissioners, to be elected by the ratepayers, to apply the proceeds in cleansing, improving, and embellishing the town.

Calcutta owes its origin to Governor Charnock, who transferred the Company's factory from the town of Hoogly to the opposite side of the river. In 1700, certain villages, occupying the site whereon Calcutta now stands, were assigned to the Company, in recognition of a present made by them to Azim, a son of Aurungzebe. They were forthwith fortified, and the new British settlement, in compliment to the then reigning king of England, received the name of Fort William. Calcutta was the name of one of the villages transferred; and hence the appellation by which the capital of British India has since been known: thus humble was its origin in the last year of the seventeenth century.

[1] Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 362.

[2] Topography of Calcutta, 78.

[3] Top. ut supra, 93.

At the commencement of the succeeding century, it was the place whence strangers from a far-distant country gave law to a large part of India, and half a century more brought the entire country under their control. For a long period no one expected such a result, and circumstances gave little promise of it. In 1756, Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, the then soubahdar or nawaub of Bengal, whose hatred of the English was extreme, having captured the English factory at Cossimbazar, proceeded to attack Calcutta, which, little prepared for such an assault, and abandoned by some who ought to have been foremost in its defence, yielded after two days' siege. The Company's servants of course became prisoners of war, and were treated with a degree of barbarity hardly to be expected from such a ruler as was the soubahdar of Bengal. It will be unnecessary to give details; the horrors of the Black-hole have obtained a place in Indian history, which will not allow of their being forgotten. Vengeance, however, followed from Madras, though somewhat tardily. Clive had just arrived there from England, and on him happily devolved the duty of commanding the force despatched for the recovery of Calcutta, it being no less happily aided by a squadron under the command of Admiral Watson. Calcutta was retaken, and peace with the soubahdar restored. The disputes between the English and French, however, caused the renewal of war not long after, and the well-known battle of Plassy terminated in a manner fatal to the hopes of the soubahdar. From this time the English continued to increase in power and influence. In 1765 the emperor of Delhi conferred upon the East-India Company the dewanny of the three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The duties of dewanny consisting in the collection and management of the revenues, the gift of the dewanny was substantially the gift of the provinces. Thus did this part of India become absolutely British, and in this manner originated that mighty empire which in less than ninety years has been matured into that which it is now seen to be. Calcutta is in lat. 22° 34′, long. 88° 25′.

CALICUT,* in the British district of Malabar, a seaport town. It is situate on the open beach, there being neither river nor haven, and ships must anchor in the open sea; large

[1] Buchanan, Narr. of a Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 474.

* Colicodu of Buchanan.[1]

ones two or three miles from land, in five or six fathoms[1] water; smaller ones within a rocky bank abreast of the town, having on it three fathoms water. Formerly a place of great importance, few vestiges of its grandeur remain. The successors of the Tamuri rajah or zamorin, who once lived here in great splendour, are no longer independent princes, but stipendiaries of the East-India Company. The haven, said to have been once capacious,[2] has been filled up by drifted sand. It was visited by Vazco de Gama in 1498, being the first place in India touched at,[3] either by him or any other European navigator. It then contained many stately buildings, especially a Brahminical temple, not inferior to the greatest monastery in Portugal. In 1510, the Portuguese, commanded by Albuquerque, landed, burned the town, and plundered[4] the palace of the zamorin, who, however, rallying his followers, put them to flight, and made them sail away, having suffered heavy loss.

In 1513 the zamorin concluded a peace with the Portuguese, and permitted them to build[5] a fort, or rather a fortified factory here. In 1616 the English East-India Company established[6] a factory at Calicut. Forbes, who visited the place in 1772, speaks of it as offering "very little to interest a traveller, being chiefly composed of low huts, shaded by cocoanut-trees, on a sandy shore. In this unpleasant situation," he continues, "the English, French, Danes, and Portuguese, had their respective factories, where they hoisted their national flags."

According to native tradition and accounts, a prince called Cheruman, having divided Malabar among the ancestors of the present chieftains, had nothing remaining to bestow on Tamuri, from whom descended the chief whom the Portuguese found in possession. Thereupon he gave that personage his sword, "with all the territory[7] in which a cock crowing at a small temple here could be heard. This formed the original dominions of the Tamuri, and was called Colicodu, or the Cock-crowing."

Notwithstanding this scanty domain, the Tamuri rajah or zamorin became by far the most powerful chieftain of Malabar; and the family enjoyed great prosperity until the Mysorean invasion of the country, in 1766, when the individual who was zamorin at that juncture, having endeavoured to pro-

[1] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 512. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. ii. 346—Edye, on the Sea-ports of Malabar.

[2] Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East-Indies, 143.

[3] Faria y Sousa (translation), i. 45.

[4] Id. i. 156.

[5] Id. i. 194.

[6] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 204.

[7] Buchanan, Narr. of a Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 474.

pitiate Hyder Ali by submission, but finding, subsequently, that no reliance could be placed on that unprincipled adventurer, barricaded his house, fired it, and perished in the flames.[8] Calicut having with other parts of Malabar cast off the yoke of Hyder, was, in 1773,[9] reconquered by the Mysorean ruler, whose forces were, however, in 1782, driven out by the British.[1] Tippoo Sultan retook the place in 1789, and treated the inhabitants with a studied and detestable cruelty, thus described by Bartolomeo,[2] who was then in the vicinity :—"He was preceded by 30,000 barbarians, who butchered every person who came in their way, and by his heavy cannon, under the command of General Lally, at the head of a regiment of artillery. Then followed Tippoo Sultan himself, riding on an elephant, and behind marched another corps, consisting of 30,000 men also. The manner in which he behaved to the inhabitants of Calicut was horrid. A great part of them, both male and female, were hung. He first tied up the mothers, and then suspended the children from their necks. The cruel tyrant caused several Christians and heathens to be brought out naked, and made fast to the feet of his elephants, which were then obliged to drag them about till their limbs fell in pieces from their bodies." Such of the men as were not immediately massacred, whether Brahminists or Christians, were forcibly subjected to the initiatory rite of Mahomedanism, or at best had the option of submitting thereto or being hanged. The foreign merchants and factors were expelled; and with the view of utterly ruining it, the cocoanut-trees and sandal-trees in the adjoining country were cut down, and the pepper-vines torn up by the roots. The city was almost completely demolished, and most of the materials taken to Nellura,[3] six miles to the south-eastward, where they were used to build[4] a fort and town called by Tippoo Sultan, Furruckabad, or Fortunate Town, "a fancy," says Colonel Wilks, "which afterwards nearly proved fatal to his troops, by leaving them the choice of a ruin or an unfinished work as points of retreat and rendezvous." In the latter part of 1790, the Mysorean force having been concentrated in the neighbourhood of Calicut, was attacked by a British detachment commanded by Colonel Hartley,[5] and totally defeated; Tippoo's general was made prisoner with 900 of his men, and 1,500 more laid down their

[8] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 475.
[9] Id. ii. 158.
[1] Id. ii. 404, 406.
[2] Voyage to the East-Indies, 141.
[3] Buchanan, ii. 474.
[4] Id. ii. 474. Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 8.
[5] Id. iii. 109, 110.

arms at the "fortunate town," whither they had been pursued by the conquerors. Under the treaty concluded in 1792, which deprived Tippoo of half his dominions, Calicut fell to the share of the East-India Company, and was formally incorporated with the British dominions. After this event the scattered survivors of the population returned and rebuilt their dwellings; and Buchanan, at the time of his visit in 1800, found the number of houses considerable, and the prosperity and population rapidly on the increase. Distance from Bombay, S.E., 566 miles; Mangalore, S.E., 130; Cannanore, S.E., 50; Cochin, N.W., 96; Bangalore, S.W., 170; Madras, S.W., 335. Lat. 11° 15′, long. 75° 50′.

CALIMERE POINT.—A headland, forming the south-eastern extremity of the British district of Tanjore. "It is low, and covered with cocoanut-trees."[1] Distant 50 miles S. of Tranquebar. Lat. 10° 17′, long. 79° 56′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, i. 587.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CALLIAN DROOG, in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, a town six miles W. of the route from Madras to Bellary, 41 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 14° 34′, long. 77° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CALLIANEE, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town situate on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, distant 28 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 14′, long. 73° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CALLIAUD, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cannanore to Seringapatam, 20 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 12° 1′, long. 75° 40′.

CALLINGER.—See KALLEENJUR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CALLWA, in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, a town 19 miles S.E. of Kurnool, 90 miles N.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 38′, long. 78° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CALPANNEE, in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Goggot river, 30 miles N.W. of Rungpore. Lat. 26° 1′, long. 89°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CALPEE,[1] * the principal place of the pergunnah of the

* Kalpi of Tassin; Kalpi of the Oordoo authorities;[1] Calpy of Rennell;[2] Kalpi of Bird;[3] Calpi of Elphinstone;[4] Calpee generally of the British[5] authorities.

[1] Busawun Lal, Mem. of Ameen Khan, translated by Prinsep, 307.
[2] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 130.
[3] Hist. of Goojerat, 85.
[4] Hist. of India, i. 613.
[5] Heber, Journ. i. 582.

same name, a town on the right bank of the Jumna. The channel of the river is here a mile and a half wide;[2] but during the dry season the width of the stream, which then flows under the right bank, is only half a mile, the remainder of the bed being a heavy sand. The town, situate among rugged ravines,[3] is in general meanly built, the houses being chiefly of mud, though some of a better kind are of kunkur or calcareous conglomerate.[4] A small fort is situate between the river and town, above which its elevation is about fifty feet.[5] The site of the fort is naturally strong, having on all sides precipitous ravines, but the works are weak and ill-contrived, and could not resist a serious attack. So slight is the opinion entertained by the natives of the strength of the place, that in 1825, a zemindar in the vicinity, arming his tenants and labourers to the number of about 500 men, attempted to take it,[6] in the hope of carrying off a considerable treasure* there, belonging to the British authorities. The attempt was, however, defeated, with the loss of a few lives on the side of the assailants, and the zemindar taken prisoner. Calpee was formerly a more considerable place than at present, and had a mint;[7] now its principal business is the receipt of the cotton of Bundlecund, to be transmitted by the Jumna to the lower provinces. Efforts have not been wanting on the part of the government to extend the cultivation of the American species of cotton to this part of India, but the experiments were unsuccessful.[8] Paper[9] is manufactured here, and the refining of sugar carried on to such perfection, that the natives boast, with some reason, that it is the finest in the world, and so pure,[1] as to resemble the diamond in appearance. It is, however, too high-priced to be in general demand. The temperature of the atmosphere during the hot winds in the early part of summer is very great,† probably in consequence of the

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

[3] Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 412.

[4] Davidson, Travels, i. 176.

[5] Jacquemont, iii. 450.

[6] Heber, Journ. i. 582; ii. 364. Jacquemont, iii. 450. Davidson, Travels, i. 179.

[7] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 137.

[8] Royle, in Evidence before Commons' Com. on Growth of Cotton in India, 1848, p. 27.

[9] Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 278.

[1] Davidson, i. 176.

* According to Jacquemont,[1] 700,000*l.* or 800,000*l.*, lodged there for the purchase of cotton on account of the East-India Company.

[1] iii. 450.

† According to Davidson,[1] in the latter end of June, at Calpee, "at half an hour after sunset, the mercury stood at 150° in the open air." This is an extraordinary statement. Such heat must destroy all cold-blooded animals, and perhaps all animal life. Either the thermometer must have been erroneously graduated, or there must have been some inaccuracy in observing its intimations; unless the statement be vitiated by a clerical or typographical error.

[1] Travels, i. 188.

stagnation of air in the deep, narrow ravines, and the powerful radiation from the calcareous rocks inclosing them. The population in 1848,[2] as ascertained by actual enumeration, amounted to 18,714.

Calpee is recorded[3] to have been founded by Basdeo or Vasudeva, who reigned at Cambay[4] from the year 330 to 400. The Mussulmans took it in 1196, under the conduct of Kutbuddin Aibuk, the viceroy of Muhammud, the sovereign of Ghor; and in 1527 it passed, by surrender, from the Patan dynasty of Delhi to Baber.[5] On the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, consequent on the invasion of Ahmed Shah Dooranee in 1761, it appears to have been in the hands of the Mahrattas,[6] from whom, in 1778, it was taken[7] by the British, but subsequently relinquished by them. It was transferred to the East-India Company in 1802 by the Peishwa, under the treaty of Bassein;[8] but Nana Govind Rao, the jaghiredar of Jaloun, who possessed the place, assuming an attitude hostile to the British government, Calpee was besieged on the 4th December, 1803, and, after a few hours' resistance, yielded. By subsequent engagement[9] in 1806, Nana Govind Rao surrendered all claim on Calpee to the East-India Company. Distance S.E. from Agra 130 miles, S.W. from Cawnpore 46, N.W. from Allahabad 153, N.W. from Calcutta 648. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 79° 48′.

[2] Shakespear, Mem. on Statistics of N.W. Prov. 128.
[3] Ferishta, i. p. lxxvii.
[4] Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 125.
[5] Mem. 349. Price, Chronological Retrospect, iii. 691.
[6] Franklin, ut supra, 266.
[7] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 383.
[8] Treaties with Native Powers, p. ix.
[9] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 215.

CALPEE.—See KULPEE.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, off the coast of Arracan, consist of two divisions. "The north-west group[1] is composed of seven black rocks, of different forms and magnitudes; one of them resembles an old church with a mutilated spire, another is much larger at the top than it is near the small base on which it stands; the south-eastern division consists of two high rocky islands, covered with trees and bushes." The centre of these groups is about lat. 16° 53′, long. 94° 20′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 15.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAMAPURAM.—A town in the native state of Travancore, in political connection with the presidency of Madras, distant N. from Quilon 30 miles. Lat. 9° 18′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAMBAY.[1] *—An ancient city, the capital of a small compact territory in the province of Guzerat, comprehended between the rivers Myhee and Saburmutty on the east and

* Khambat of Tassin; Khambayat of Ali Mohammed Khan;[1] Cambay of Rennell.[2]

[1] History of Gujarat, translated by Bird, 114.
[2] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 35.

west, and bounded by the British collectorate of Kaira on the north, and the Gulf of Cambay on the south. The district extends from lat. 22° 9′ to 22° 41′, and from long. 72° 20′ to 73° 5′, and contains an area of about 500 square miles. The population is 37,000. It is under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. The city is situate at the head of the gulf of the same name, on the north or right side of the estuary of the river Myhee, here having from two to four fathoms water,[2] and a tide so rapid, that if a vessel take the ground, it must inevitably overset. This decayed city "is now only three miles in circumference,[3] surrounded by a brick wall perforated for musketry, flanked with fifty-two irregular towers, without fosse or esplanade; the works are out of repair, and the cannon of the towers of little consequence." It is situate on an eminence of inconsiderable elevation and uneven surface, and is in many places the scene of poverty and desolation, presenting a succession of uninhabited streets, falling mosques, and mouldering palaces. A vast quantity of wrought stones and relics of marble are scattered about the place, attesting its former wealth and magnificence. As the mountains whence these must have been hewn are very distant, the charge of transporting them must have been immense. Formerly all the streets were fortified, and defended by gates, a few of which still exist in some of the principal streets. Swarms of monkeys, squirrels, doves, and parrots occupy the trees and roofs of the houses; the first-named among these intruders freely indulging their habitual propensity to mischief; but the whole are unmolested by the inhabitants. The palace of the nawaub is in good repair, but built in a style of architecture little attractive to the eye of taste. The Jumna Mosseid, or principal mosque, a handsome building, was formerly a Brahminical temple, and was converted to its present purpose when the Mussulmans subjugated Guzerat. "It forms[4] a square of 210 feet; a succession of domes of different dimensions, supported by pillars, compose a grand colonnade round the interior area." It was once paved with white marble, which has been removed, and replaced with stone. In the town is a curious Jain temple, and beneath it another, which is subterranean, and contains a much-revered image of Parswanath, the principal deified coryphæus of the Jains. In the suburbs "are

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 477.

[3] Forbes, Oriental Mem. i. 318.

[4] Forbes, i. 319.

some large mausoleums and Mahomedan tombs,[5] in the form of octagon and circular temples, many in a beautiful style of architecture." The grandest was erected to the memory of an eminent Mogul, who died of hunger during a grievous famine which almost depopulated this part of the country. The inscription records, that during this frightful dearth the deceased offered a measure of pearls for an equal quantity of grain, but being unable to procure it, he perished from want.

[5] Forbes, i. 320.

Cambay was formerly a place of great trade, and Tieffenthaler in 1751 reckoned seventy vessels at anchor here.[6] It was long celebrated for its manufactures of chintz, silk, and gold stuffs; but when the place was visited by Forbes, the weavers were few and poor, and no merchants or traders of consequence, except the English brokers, were to be found there. Its decline is attributed partly to the oppression of the nawaub, and partly to the fact of access to it by water having become more difficult. It, however, still has some celebrity[7] for agates, cornelians, and onyxes, which are wrought into a great variety of ornaments. The best agates and cornelians are found in peculiar strata, about thirty feet below the surface, in a small tract among the Rajpeepla hills, on the banks of the Nerbudda. They are not met with in any other part of Guzerat, and are generally cut and polished in Cambay. The following account of the processes to which they are subjected is given by a writer of the latter part of the last century:[8]—"On being taken from their native bed, they are exposed to the heat of the sun for two years (the longer they remain in that situation, the brighter and deeper will be the colour of the stone); fire is sometimes substituted for the solar ray, but with less effect, as the stones frequently crack, and seldom acquire a brilliant lustre. After having undergone this process, they are boiled for two days, and sent to the manufacturers at Cambay. The agates are of different hues: those generally called cornelians are black, white, and red, in shades from the palest yellow to the deepest scarlet." Cambay is a very ancient place, and has had a variety of names at different periods. "Its last transition[9] was to Cambayet or Khumbavati," the origin of which name is ascribed to a tradition too trivial to be mentioned. After the erection of the Mussulman kingdom of Guzerat,[1] at the close of the fourteenth century, it became the principal

[6] Beschreibung von Hindustan, iii. 275.

[7] Tod, Travels in Western India, 249. Bombay Public Disp. 3 Nov. 1852.

[8] Forbes, i. 323.

[9] Tod, 247.

[1] Ferishta, iv. 2.

place of the surrounding district. Early in the sixteenth century it appears to have been a remarkably well-built city, in a fertile country, filled with merchants of all nations, and with artisans and manufacturers like those of Flanders.[2] The present nawaub of Cambay is a descendant of Momin Khan,[3] the second of that name, who was chief of Cambay in 1746, and who, about ten years afterwards, seized upon Ahmedabad, from which, however, after sustaining a long siege, he was expelled by the Mahrattas. That marauding nation established in Cambay, as in various other places, their claim to chouth. This tribute seems to have been a subject of dispute between the Guicowar and the Peishwa, the latter of whom, however, succeeded in appropriating it; but by the treaty of Bassein it was ceded to the East-India Company. The Company are also entitled to half the customs-duties of the port. The revenue of the nawaub is estimated at 3,00,000 Company's rupees, or 30,000*l*. The Company's tribute was rated in the schedule annexed to the treaty at 60,000 rupees, or 6,000*l*., and their share of the customs realized in 1825 34,096 rupees, or 3,409*l*. The military establishment[4] of the nawaub consists of 1,700 peons and horsemen, who are employed indiscriminately in revenue, police, and miscellaneous duties: a few pieces of ordnance complete the return of military strength.

[2] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, 427.

[3] Clune, Itinerary of Western India, Append. 47.

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

The city of Cambay is distant from Bombay, N., 230 miles; from Ahmedabad, S., 52; from Mhow, W., 202. Lat. 22° 18′, long. 72° 39′.

CAMBAY, GULF OF, extends between lat. 21°—22° 10′, long. 71° 50′—72° 40′, having a length from north to south of about eighty miles, and a breadth, on an average, of twenty-five. It is shallow, and abounds in shoals and sand-banks.[2] Numerous and considerable rivers flow into it. Of those, the Saburmuttee, running in a south-westerly direction from the Aravulli Mountains, enters the gulf at its head, in lat. 22° 10′, long. 72° 23′; the Myhee, flowing from the same range, and having a direction south-westerly, enters the gulf in nearly the same latitude as the former river, but more to the east. Lower down, and also on the east side, in lat. 21° 33′, the gulf receives the great river Nerbudda; still lower down, on the same side, in lat. 21° 3′, the Taptee; and on the west side the less considerable streams of the Gooma, Oolowtee, Gelya, and Setroonjee, flowing from

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Forbes, Oriental Mem. i. 313.

Kattywar. The tides, which are very high, rising upwards of thirty feet,[3] rush in with great rapidity, causing much danger to shipping; and this hazard is greatly increased by the continually shifting shoals, caused by the frequent inundations of the rivers. It is, however, an important inlet, being the channel by which the abundant and valuable produce of central Guzerat, and the districts of Ahmedabad and Broach, is exported.

[3] Horsburgh, i. 475.

CAMROOP.—A British district, one of the divisions of Lower Assam. It lies between lat. 25° 47′—26° 39′, long. 90° 40′—92° 10′; is ninety-two miles in length from east to west, and fifty-two in breadth; and contains an area[1] of 2,788 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Limestone has been recently found in the Ranska Dooar, within this district. The discovery is regarded as important, and experimental measures for testing its quality are in progress, under the authority of the government.[2]

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[2] Bengal Public Disp. 12 Oct. 1853.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAMULAPOOR, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Pennar, 13 miles N.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 36′, long. 78° 43′.

CANACON.—A town in the Portuguese territory of Goa, on the route from Goa to Honahwar, 32 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 15° 2′, long. 74° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CANARA,[1] a British district under the presidency of Madras, is a tract of territory of some length, but of inconsiderable breadth. The name applied to this country is unknown to the natives, and is considered to be a European corruption[2] of Carnata, the name of one of the ancient Hindoo kingdoms of the Deccan. The district now denominated Canara is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Goa and the Bombay presidency; on the east by the Bombay presidency, the territory of the rajah of Mysore, and the British district of Coorg; on the south by Coorg and the British district of Malabar; and on the west by the Indian Ocean and the territory of Goa. It lies between lat. 12° 11′—15° 30′, long. 74° 9′—75° 44′, and has an area of 7,720[3] square miles. It is popularly divided into North and South Canara; and for the purpose of description it may be convenient to adhere to the division.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, iii. 103. Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 8.

[3] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NORTH CANARA may be regarded as that part of the district

lying between lat. 13° 35′ — 15° 30′, long. 74° 9′ — 75° 10′. The seacoast of North Canara has scarcely any sinuosities, and is a hundred miles in length, but within its whole extent there is hardly a landlocked or tolerably safe station for square-rigged vessels. There are, however, numerous creeks and inlets; as that of Condapore in the southern part, that of Onore or Honahwar to the north, that of Mirji or Mirjan still farther north, and that of Cadavaud at the northern frontier. These inlets receive numerous streams, flowing down as torrents from the Ghauts, where the monsoon rains fall with prodigious violence. On entering the low country lying between the Ghauts and the coast, their courses become slow, tranquil, and affected by the tides. Of those streams the most considerable are the Gurget, falling into the inlet of Condapore; the Sheravutty, into that of Onore or Honahwar; the Toodry, into that of Mirjan; the Gangavully, disemboguing itself a few miles more to the north; and the Kauly Nuddy, falling into the Bay of Karwar. The sheet of water forming the estuary or backwater of Mirji or Mirjan, by which the Toodry passes to the sea, is represented[4] as capable of being formed into a useful harbour. The bar at the entrance is flanked by two bold headlands, upon which are found abundance of stone, furnishing material on the spot for the construction of a sea-wall, at a comparatively small expense. The scientific examiner on whose authority the above particulars are stated, thus concludes his note on the subject:—"This river[5] [the Tudri], from its great expanse inside, and the large places on its eastern bank, possesses all the requisites for a valuable haven, where patimars and small vessels might take refuge and lie in safety through the south-west monsoon, and on the shores of which the valuable products and cotton from the country above, and the neighbouring ghats, might be stored up ready for exportation." A more recent inspection by the collector of the district and Captain F. Cotton, of the engineers, seems to have impressed the observers with even more favourable opinions. The advantages of the place are thus enumerated by those gentlemen:[6]—"It presents a large natural harbour, forming the mouth of a considerable river, which runs down from the Western Ghats, and is navigable for about fifteen or twenty miles, as far as a place named Oopenputten. Its entrance,

[4] Mem. of Lieut.-Col. Lawe, Chief Engineer, July, 1845.

[5] Mem. ut supra.

[6] Letter from T. L. Blane, Esq., Coll. of Canara, and President of Cotton Committee, Bombay, 9 March, 1847.

which is protected by high hills on each side, has a depth of water over the bar, which, as far as could be judged by two measurements, is about sixteen or seventeen feet at high tide, and may be increased during the spring tides to about nineteen or twenty feet.* The depth inside the harbour is much greater, being about twenty-five feet, and in some places more; and this so close to the shore, that vessels of a large size might lie so near as to be laden from the bank without the use of boats at all; and there is ample room for almost any number of vessels to ride in deep water. Captain Cotton seems to consider that it presents greater natural advantages as a port than any one on this coast between Bombay and Cochin."

The lands along the courses of the streams, and those of the plain country in general, where water may be obtained by digging to the depth of a few feet, are well suited for cultivation. The rice-lands, besides the staple crop, generally produce pulse during the cooler season. The cocoanut-palm grows in perfection along the seashore; the sugar-cane is also cultivated, though to no great extent; the black-pepper vine[7] thrives in the wooded valleys of the Ghats; and the betelnut is also an object of culture.[8] The climate of the lowlands is considered unhealthy, producing intermittent and other fevers.

[7] Buchanan, Journey through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 135-162.
[8] Id. ib.

Until lately, North Canara could scarcely be said to possess any road at all; but since Coomta has become a place of some importance for the shipment of cotton, attention has been drawn to the improvement of the means of communication with the country inland. A road from Dharwar by Sircy was formed some time since; but this affording but imperfect accommodation, another has lately been constructed, opening a direct communication for the entire distance between Dharwar and Coomta.[9]

[9] India Pub. Disp. 8 Sept. 1847.

South Canara[1] is the portion lying between lat. 12° 11′—13° 39′, long. 74° 45′—75° 42′. It has the advantage of a seacoast of upwards of a hundred miles in length, with numerous inlets available for fishing-boats, and one seaport, Mangalore, now accessible only to vessels of small burthen, but capable of being improved so as to admit ships of large draught.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Col. Lawe,[1] in September, 1839, found the depth of water on the bar only about ten feet.

[1] Mem. ut supra.

Along the seashore the country is generally low and level, yet not without hills, but which are of no great elevation, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay. The low grounds, if carefully cultivated, are capable of producing in perfection, and in greater abundance than the population of the district can consume, rice, cocoanut-palms, sugar-cane, and pulse of various kinds. Numerous streams descending from the Ghauts situate to the eastward traverse this maritime tract, and terminate in estuaries affected by the tide. The richest rice-lands extend along the banks of those waters, the productiveness of the soil being much furthered by the facilities for irrigation. The eastern and north-eastern parts are the more hilly, comprising the western and south-western declivities of the Ghauts, portions of which project to within a few miles of the sea. The hilly country is but little adapted for the growth of grain,[2] but much of it is covered with forests of teak, wild mango, and palm. These parts are infested with tigers.

[2] Buchanan, iii. 63, 64.

There is great diversity in the classes of the population, of which the Brahminists are supposed to be the most numerous. The Jains, who have nearly vanished from many other parts of India, are here still numerous. The residue is composed of natives professing Christianity, descendants of those converted by the Portuguese, and of course of the Romish church, and Mussulmans and a few Jews. There were formerly many slaves by birth, adscripti glebæ, and considered as a sort of live-stock[3] inseparable from the soil. Of those oppressed beings the principal were the Corars, who, like the Helots of Laconia, were the descendants of those who once possessed and ruled the country. British India, however, by a recent act of its government, has abrogated slavery[4] throughout every part of its widely-spread dominions.

[3] Id. iii. 100, 101.

[4] Act of the Govt. of India, v. of 1843.

The means of transit in South Canara are not great. There are two routes from the Mysore territory to Mangalore, both passing through Buntwalla; the one by Ballairai Droog, the other by Mercara. Both these routes are connected with Bangalore, and thence with Arcot and Madras; but the former proceeds from Bangalore by Chinraipatam; the latter more to the southward by Seringapatam.

The entire population of the two tracts constituting the district is officially returned at 1,056,333.[5] The government

[5] Census of 1852.

assessment, though on the whole moderate, is said to be unequally distributed, and a new survey is in contemplation.[6]

[6] Madras Rev. Disp. 22 Aug. 1849.

The early history of the country known as Canara is obscure, and the attempt to trace it would be neither useful nor interesting. Soon after the middle of the last century, it fell into the hands of the adventurer Hyder Ali; and on the fall of his son Tippoo, in 1799, it passed to the East-India Company.

In the year 1837 serious disturbances broke out in South Canara. The chief seats of the insurrection were the districts of Poottoor and Umrsoolea, a portion of the possessions of the rajah of Coorg, which being situated below the Ghauts, and inhabited by a people more nearly allied to the population of Canara than to that of Coorg, was detached from Coorg after its conquest by the British, and annexed to the Canara collectorate. The revolt was headed by a person named Pootoo Buswapah, who, under the name of Callianapah Sawmy, pretended to be the representative of the late reigning family of Coorg. He obtained, however, no support from the inhabitants of Coorg proper, who, on the contrary, afforded their services with the utmost zeal and activity towards the repression of the rebellion. In the two districts below the Ghauts the result was far different; there the insurrection appears to have been nearly universal, and the whole of the headmen and government officers are believed to have been involved in it. The actual force of the insurgents has been variously estimated; but it was sufficient to drive back with the loss of sixty men, a detachment which had marched from Mangalore to Poottoor to act against them. The rebel force ventured to make an attack upon Mangalore, and though unsuccessful, they were able to destroy by fire the public buildings and a portion of the town. For want of sufficient means of carriage, the troops despatched from Bombay to quell the insurrection, were unable to advance into the interior of Canara so rapidly as would have been desirable; and the larger portion of the labour devolved upon the Coorg Dewan and his followers. Through their exertions the rebellion was repressed, and the person of the pretender secured; and as a mark of the approbation with which the zeal, activity, and courage of the victors were regarded by the government, the whole of the treasure recaptured from the insurgents was made over to them as prize.

This treasure amounted to 31,924 rupees; and upon the government order for its distribution being communicated to the Coorgs, they with one accord declined receiving it, on the ground that its acceptance would subject them to the imputation of having been influenced by mercenary motives; an example of high feeling, rare everywhere, and most rare in India. The disaffection of the inhabitants of the newly-attached districts has been ascribed to the novelty of the circumstances in which they found themselves placed; they having been subjected somewhat suddenly and prematurely to a system of fiscal and judicial administration to which they had never been accustomed, and their country somewhat hastily incorporated with a district long under the Company's regulations.[7]

[7] India Pol. Disp. 31 May, 1838. Madras Pol. Disp. 23 June, 1841. Id. 28 June, 1843.

The principal towns, viz., in North Canara, Condapoor, Batcull, Honahwar, Coomta, Mirjan, Unkola, Sedashevagurh; in South Canara, Mangalore, Buntwalla, Oodapee, Barkoor, Karkull, and Jamalabad, are noticed under their names in the alphabetical arrangement.

CANARAC,[1] in the British district of Pooree, or southern division of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the north-western coast of the Bay of Bengal, in this part called the Orissa Coast.[2] The land here is rather low, having a level and barren aspect, with a steep sandy beach, which may be approached to within one and a half mile by large ships.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 605, 607.

Five or six miles south from Canarac are the remains[3] of the celebrated temple of the sun, popularly denominated by the British the Black Pagoda. The jagmohan or vestibule is the only part of the building which remains in tolerable preservation. The great tower has been shattered by some extraordinary convulsion, either earthquake or thunderstorm, but a part has been left standing, about 120 feet high, which, viewed at a distance from sea, has the appearance of a ship under sail. The ground-plan of the jagmohan is a square of sixty feet, the walls being also sixty feet in height, so that the interior is a regular cube. The walls in some parts are twenty feet thick, and support a pyramidal roof of stones, which overhang each other like inverted stairs, until they approach near enough to support nine huge iron bars from twelve to eighteen feet long, and nearly one foot square, laid across, on which rests a pyra-

[3] As. Res. xv. 326-329—Stirling, on Cuttack.

mid of solid masonry sixty-four feet high. On the outside are sculptured mythological figures, and representations of nymphs and celestial choristers, dancing and playing on musical instruments, and some in the most obscene[4] attitudes. There are besides innumerable representations of irrational animals, principally lions, trampling on elephants or prostrate human beings. Some of the blocks of stone measure fifteen or sixteen feet in length, six or eight feet in breadth, and two or three in thickness. On each of the four faces of this building is a fine rectangular doorway, about twenty feet high and eight feet wide; the architecture and posts of which are of indurated chlorite, sculptured elaborately and tastefully into arabesques, foliage, flowers, and figures of men, mythological beings, and various irrational creatures. The general material of the body of the building is red granite,* though there is also much black basalt, from which is probably derived the popular name of the building. The total area of the whole establishment was a square of 250 yards, inclosed by a wall 150 cubits high and nineteen cubits thick.[5] This extraordinary structure will, however, probably soon be quite demolished, as the rajah of Koorda has lately been employing workmen to pull down the finest sculptures, and remove them to embellish the temple of Juggernauth at Pooree. These edifices at Canarac are dedicated to the sun under the title of Chunder Suraj Birinji Narayan. Distance from Pooree, N.W., 19 miles; Cuttack, S., 43; Calcutta, S.W., 235. Lat. 19° 54′, long. 86° 10′.

[4] Bacon, First Impressions, i. 184.

[5] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 18.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CANCANHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant E. from Seringapatam 48 miles. Lat. 12° 33′, long. 77° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CANCOOPA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N. from Seringapatam 150 miles. Lat. 14° 33′, long. 76° 22′.

CANDEISH.—A British collectorate of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Akraunee pergunnah, the native state of Burwanee, and by Holkar's territory; on the east by a detached portion of Scindia's dominions, and one of the recently sequestrated districts of the Nizam;

* According to Stirling;[1] but according to Kittoe,[2] "a reddish stone, found in the neighbourhood, which appears to be a kind of mottled breccia, with a great proportion of quartz and lithomarge."

[1] Ut supra, 332.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 681 —Journ. of a Tour in Orissa.

on the south by the Nizam's dominions and the Ahmednuggur collectorate; and on the west by various petty states, forming the southern portion of Guzerat. It extends from lat. 20° 10′ to 21° 58′, and from long. 73° 37′ to 76° 20′; its greatest length from east to west is 175 miles, its extreme breadth from north to south 128. The area is estimated at 9,311 square miles.[1]

This district was combined with that of Ahmednuggur until 1849, when it was detached and formed into a separate zillah.[2] It is a great valley, or rather basin, traversed by the Taptee, flowing from east to west, and flanked on the north side throughout its whole extent by the Sautpoora range; on the south by the range on which are the fort of Chandore and the ghaut of Adjunta; and on the south-west by the expansion of the Syadree range, or Western Ghauts. On the south-east the bounding surface is but slightly elevated, sinking gradually to the more depressed territory of the valley of Berar, in the dominions of the Nizam. The geological formation of those ranges, as well as of the isolated hills dispersed over the inclosed basin, is volcanic, principally trap,[3] interspersed with amygdaloid. That part of the Ghauts bounding the basin on the south-west is remarkably characterized by the peculiar features of the trappean formation. The heights known as the "Myadree Hills,[4] which separate Candeish from the district called the Gungleree, present a very extraordinary aspect, and afford a singular specimen of the fantastic shapes which rocks of the trap formation assume. They rise to a certain height in a continuous range, marked at intervals by the strata of which they are composed; a distinct horizontal line runs along the whole, and the various masses that form the individual hills, rising above this line as from a base, at some distance from each other, attain the height of a few hundred feet more, traversed by other horizontal lines at still more elevated points. Some of the heights terminate, after one or more such stages, in a level table-land; others rise still higher, but on a reduced scale, so as to leave unoccupied a part of the subjacent table: and this succession is several times repeated, till the mountain ends in an insulated columnar mass." The heights of the ranges north and south-west of the basin are nearly equal, averaging from 1,000 to 1,800 feet. The numerous isolated rocks scattered over the valley are usually terminated above by

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[2] India Jud. Disp. 17 Jan. 1849.

[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 597.

[4] Transacts. Geol. Soc. New Series, i. 158—Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay.

a flat surface, in many instances surmounted by a hill-fort, such as that of Asseerghur, or Thalnair. The lower part of Candeish is in general fertile, the soil consisting principally of a rich mould of a dark reddish-brown colour, formed, apparently, for the most part, of the disintegration of the trappean rock. There is, indeed, a considerable portion of sand, as well as hard unkindly soil mixed with gravel; yet the better descriptions predominate. Much of the cultivable tract is now covered by jungle; but the former prosperity of the province is attested by numerous remains of tanks and buildings. In its existing condition, the collectorate presents the features of a province partially recovered from a state of depopulation; the villages being scattered and small, and the cultivated lands bearing but a very small proportion to the entire area. The scantiness of the population, and the remains of former magnificence and grandeur in decayed and ruined mansions, dismantled towns, and dilapidated walls, spread an indescribable air of desolation over the face of the country. The district, moreover, is infested by beasts of prey. Among them tigers[5] abound in an extraordinary degree. Amidst the hills and coverts where these animals find shelter, they can rarely be attacked with success, except with the aid of elephants. An establishment is accordingly maintained by government for their extirpation, and private efforts for their destruction are stimulated by the offer of rewards. By means of these two systems no less than seventy-three tigers were destroyed in Candeish in 1845.[6]

The inhabitants are principally Mahrattas, described about thirty years ago "as peaceable and inoffensive,[7] but timid, helpless, unenterprising, and sunk under the oppression and the multiplied calamities to which they were so long exposed." A portion of the population was at the same time represented as bold and restless, from which the predatory forces of Jeswunt Rao Holkar were formerly recruited. Still more restless and less removed from barbarism were the Bheels, a tribe of plunderers supposed to have been the aborigines of Guzerat and the adjacent quarters of Hindostan, and who have been recognised from remote ages as a distinct people.[8] The earliest notice of the race occurs in the celebrated Hindoo poem of the Mahabhurat. In the Mahomedan history of Malwa and Guzerat, they are described as a nation inhabiting the

[5] Report of Commons' Committee, 1848, on Growth of Cotton in India, Quest. 1643.

[6] Bombay Pub. Disp. 13 Oct. 1847.

[7] Elphinstone, Report on Country conquered from Peishwa, in Rev. Selections, iv. 142.

[8] Graham, Historical Sketch of the Bheel Tribes, 2.

jungles and hilly districts of Meywar and Oodipoor; and the ancient records of Candeish advert to the residence of the tribe in that portion of the province which lies north of the Taptee. Their settlements are still in the same localities; and in Candeish the Bheels are estimated to form one-eighth of the entire population of the province.

During the struggle between the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas, the excesses of the Bheels rose to a great height; yet it would appear that Candeish was in a flourishing condition up to the year 1798, when Bajee Rao succeeded, on the death of Nana Furnavese, to the free exercise of authority as Peishwa. The decline of this rich province is to be dated from the year 1802, when it was ravaged by Holkar's army. This blow was followed by the famine of 1803, and its ruin was subsequently consummated by the rapacity and misgovernment of the Peishwa's officers. A portion of the population abandoned the plains; organized bands of robbers started up in every direction; the surrounding country was laid waste; and on the occupation of the province by the British government, in 1818, anarchy and oppression had reached a fearful height. The first measures taken by the British government were to stop supplies of food, which were chiefly drawn from the plains; to cut off any parties of Bheels who attempted to issue forth for plunder; and to make vigorous attacks on the points within the hills to which the chiefs had retired. During the second year of British administration, many of the Bheel chiefs were taken; but these leaders were in most cases succeeded by others equally powerful and ferocious; and beyond the immediate influence of the British troops there was little protection for life and property in Candeish. Proclamations were issued to the effect that former crimes would be forgotten, and that in future those Bheels who returned to the plains should be fed at the expense of the village; but the amnesty was unheeded or rejected, and none returned. Successive measures were then resorted to, some conceived in a mild, others in a harsher spirit; but all proved alike unsuccessful. At length, in 1825, it was determined to adopt a conciliatory line of policy, and to make a more systematic effort for the restoration of the peace of the province. Candeish was divided into three agencies, and allotted to the jurisdiction of as many

officers. The duties prescribed to them were, to retain a watchful superintendence over the range committed to their charge, and to limit military operations to the pursuit of armed bands among the hills; to ameliorate the condition of the people, and while endeavouring to inspire them with confidence in the government, to encourage their attention towards industrious pursuits; to redress complaints, and to act as arbitrators when the parties mutually agreed to abide by their award. The Bheels were registered, and waste lands were allotted to all who were willing to form themselves, under certain restrictions, into colonies. Rewards, consisting of grants of rent-free land, of animals, and of implements of husbandry, were bestowed for meritorious conduct in aiding the police, or for remarkable industry in cultivation; and the heads of villages were also to be encouraged, by the presentation of honorary dresses, to assist in promoting the objects of government, by forwarding to the agents correct returns of all the Bheels within their range; of the mode by which they subsisted; and of the adequacy or deficiency of the provision allotted by the state for their maintenance. At the same time a military corps was raised, into which were draughted the more unruly spirits, who disdained any occupation but that of arms. The men received five rupees per mensem, with an additional rupee as batta when on outpost duty. Clothing was furnished by government, and, armed with fusils, the levy was drilled as light infantry.

As might have been anticipated, however, great difficulties were experienced in settling to peaceable pursuits a wild and predatory population, in overcoming their aversion to labour, and in eradicating their propensities to plunder and debauchery. The rude and half-savage race, moreover, unused to anything save violence and trickery, viewed with suspicion the system of liberality and forbearance observed by the British government, and not unnaturally, with reference to their past experience, apprehended treachery. A steady adherence to good faith on the part of the government, in all its transactions, by degrees satisfied the people of the groundlessness of their fears, and established the conviction that their rulers not only possessed the means of restraining their excesses, but also entertained a strong desire to promote their benefit and welfare. The success

of these exertions gradually became manifest, numbers of the tribe availing themselves of the proffered terms, and settling quietly in different localities; while, from the more fiery and turbulent being periodically draughted to the new corps, the little colonies were allowed to remain in peace and quietude. At the close of the year 1826 upwards of three hundred ploughs had been established in regular use.

In the mean time the Bheel corps had been kept steadily at drill. At the commencement of the second season of their service, the first opportunity was afforded for testing their discipline and courage. The village of Boorwarree had been attacked and plundered; and emissaries from the gang engaged in the work were going about among the hills to collect the disaffected, when a small detachment of the Bheel corps arrived at sunset near the scene of their operations. Captain Outram,* who commanded this small force, arrived, after a tedious night's march, on the eminence to which the gang had retired, when he was immediately assailed by showers of arrows and stones. A jemadar and many of the recruits were wounded; but the men fought on steadily, and the enemy was eventually driven from the commanding position. Fatigued, however, with the night-march, and indisposed to subject his followers to the severe exertion of following the gang from hill to hill, a retreat was feigned by Captain Outram, and the enemy by this ruse drawn down into the open plain. Here they were charged and dispersed at the point of the bayonet; the plunder of the village was recovered; arms and other property were captured; the marauding chief, with many of his followers, killed; and the gang entirely dispersed. The subsequent reception of the corps in the camp of Malligaom, by the 23rd regiment Bombay Native Infantry, was eminently calculated to conciliate their feelings and secure their attachment. Men of high caste visited, and presented them with betelnut, to the no small amazement of the guests. The regiment was complimented by the government on this manifestation of good feeling. At the close of the monsoon of 1827, the corps was reviewed by the brigadier of the district, whose high commendation of their skill and steady performance of intricate manœuvres was announced in general orders.

* Now Colonel Outram, and filling the office of resident at Baroda.

Such were the results of the conciliatory and enlightened system pursued by the government. "Roads," says Captain Graham,[9] "formerly hazardous for armed parties, are traversed in safety at all hours by single unarmed passengers; the formidable list of crimes has dwindled down to the report of a few petty thefts; and the Bheels, from outcasts, have become members of civil society, daily rising in respectability, and becoming useful and obedient subjects of the state." As an illustration[1] of the degree to which confidence and the sense of security prevailed, it is related by the same authority, that in a village near the Sautpoora range a petty theft had been committed by a few boys, who carried off the cooking-utensils from two houses. The patell and the inhabitants who suffered were asked how it happened that the articles had been taken without awakening them, and the answer was, "That since the government settlement had been made, none in the village ever thought of fastening up their houses at night, considering themselves in perfect security."

[9] Ut supra, 11.

[1] Graham, ut supra, 12.

The total amount of the population of Candeish is computed at 778,112,[2] which affords eighty-three to the square mile. Those who, under the former governments, composed the higher classes, have almost universally sunk into insignificance. Their reduced means no longer enable them to maintain the parade which formerly procured them respect. With regard to the middle classes, comprising the hereditary officers, merchants, and others, the prosperity or depression of its members varies according to individual character and industry. The lower classes are generally in a poor, though improving condition. There are several districts, moreover, in which the existing condition of the cultivator is more prosperous. The cotton districts and the well-watered talooka of Baglan are peopled by a thriving class of ryots.

[2] Census of 1851.

The revenue survey, now in progress throughout the presidency of Bombay, was extended to Candeish in 1852. From some misapprehension as to the intentions of government, its introduction was opposed in this district, and serious riots ensued; but a proclamation of the governor of Bombay, explanatory of the character of the measure, and pointing out the favourable results which were to be anticipated from its completion, led to the restoration of tranquillity.[3] A portion

[3] Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 9.

of the district has been exempted from the operation of the Regulations.[4]

4 Act of Govt. of India, xi. of 1846.

The paucity of primeval monuments in Candeish appears to indicate that its occupation and settlement was, like that of the Concan, much later than the neighbouring tracts; and in accordance with this view, we find Abul Fazl mentions that "formerly this country was desolate,[5] except that a few people inhabited Asseergurh, which was their place of worship, and called Asoothama." He adds, "The air of this soobah is delightful, and the winter is very temperate. Jowaree (Holcus sorghum) is the grain chiefly cultivated here; and in several places they have three crops of it in the year. Their esculent plants are remarkably fine; their rice is excellent; and they have great plenty of flowers and fruits, together with betel-leaf in abundance."

5 Ayeen Akbery, ii. 60.

The staple productions at present are cotton, wheat, the common grains of the country, with a small proportion of indigo. Experiments have been made with the view of introducing the American species of cotton;[6] but the capabilities of the soil in this respect have not yet been sufficiently tested. The cotton and indigo find their way to Bombay through merchants, who buy them up in the province. The wheat is exported principally to Borhampore and Berar, where it is much prized on account of its excellence; the returns from the latter place being made in ghee, common cloths, and cattle.

6 Bombay Rev. Disp. 6 Nov. 1850.

A circumstance which can scarcely fail to attract the attention of the traveller in this district, is the frequent intersection of his route by excellent cart-roads.[7] Candeish in a remarkable degree enjoys the advantage of cart-traffic. Independently of the great arteries which traverse the province from the Chandore to the Satpoora range, from Malligaum to the confines of the Daung, on the line to Surat, and from Malligaum and Dhoolia to Sowda and Asseerghur, many districts enjoy the advantage of a passable and often an excellent cart-road from village to village, throughout their entire extent. This advantage is the fruit of the calamitous visitation to which Candeish was some time since exposed; the government having interposed to alleviate the distress caused through extreme droughts, by employing the people in the construction and improvement of roads. That portion of the main Bombay and Agra road

7 Report of Mr. Bell, Collector of Candeish, 15 Nov. 1844.

which traverses this collectorate is in excellent order; that from Malligaum to Surat is in tolerable condition, though the extent of traffic on it has not been considered sufficient to warrant any great outlay in its constant repair. The road from Malligaum and Dhoolia to Sowdah, leading to Asseerghur and the Berar provinces, which has been marked out and cleared, is a good fair-weather road, though heavy after much rain. The traffic and travelling on the cart-roads is constant during the fair season. The collectorate abounds with fine cattle; and carts of an improved construction, for the transit both of goods and travellers, are in general use. The introduction of these, like the improvement of the roads, has been the work of government. Horses and camels are rare. Among the experimental sheep-farms established by government in different parts of the territory subject to the presidency of Bombay, with a view to the improvement of the native breeds, and the production of wool of superior character, was one in this province; but it shared the fate of the rest, on the results appearing unsatisfactory, and in 1847 was abolished.[3]

Bombay Rev. Disp. 13 Sept. 1848.

The villages for the most part are small and uninclosed. In one or two of the larger towns some very elegant and expensive houses have of late been built by native bankers and the principal cotton-merchants; but generally the houses are built of mud, covered in with the common flat tile of the country. Those of the poorer portion contain two apartments, or rather one large one with a slight central partition, on one side of which the family make their habitation, and on the other the cattle. The wealthier ryots have their houses built in a square, with a court in the centre, one half of which is used for the family, and the other for the cattle, household goods, and agricultural implements. In the poorer villages, wattle and dab or mud walls inclose, and a sloping thatched roof surmounts, one room, twelve or fifteen feet long and ten feet broad, which forms the dwelling of the inhabitants.

Education has made little advance in this collectorate. Among the old aristocracy of the country, learning is still despised as a thing pertaining to the office of their Brahmin dependants, and they have no desire to improve the minds of their youth. In the report of the Board of Education for the year 1845, this province is represented as remaining in the

condition in which it was found twenty years ago, with only two schools; and that, from the little progress education had made in Candeish, it might, in the language of the French statists, be termed the dark part of the presidency. From subsequent annual reports, it appears that nine government vernacular schools, containing 475 pupils, now exist within the province.[9] The Bheel school at Kirkoormoonda has also been thrown open to the inhabitants of that town.[1]

[9] Educational Report, 1851-52, p. 77.
[1] Bombay Pol. Disp. 4 May, 1853.

The earliest mention of Candeish in authentic history is probably that by Ferishta, who states[2] that in the year 1370 a great part of it was granted in jaghire by Feroze Toghluk, padshah of Delhi, to Mullik Raja, an adventurer, whose power so rapidly grew, that in a few years he had an army of 12,000 horse, and levied contributions extensively in Malwa and Rajpootana. Mullik dying in 1399, was succeeded by his son Mullik Nusseer Khan, who by a vile and sanguinary stratagem[3] acquired the strong hill-fort Asseerghur; but his ambition inducing him to enter on undertakings above his strength, his affairs were brought to utter ruin, and in 1437 he died brokenhearted. He was succeeded by his son Meeran Adil Khan, who sat on the throne till 1441, when he was assassinated by his son. Meeran Moobarik Khan then succeeded; and he dying in 1457, the throne passed to his son Adil Khan, under whose rule Candeish is said to have attained its greatest prosperity. Of this there are many monuments, and among them the remains of the citadel and of several magnificent palaces in Borehaunpoor survive. Candeish was, however, obliged to yield tribute to Mahmund Shah, of Guzerat. Adil Khan died in 1503, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Daud Khan; who dying in 1510, his son Ghizing Khan was placed upon the throne, but fell by poison after a reign of only two days. The direct line of the family failing, a relative, named Alam Khan, was raised to the throne, but displaced by a rival, Adil Khan, the grandson of Nusseer Khan, who was supported by his maternal grandfather, the king of Guzerat. Adil Khan died in 1520. To him succeeded his son Meeran Mahomed, who, on the throne of Guzerat becoming vacant, was raised to it by the chief people of that state, but died in 1535, not long after his elevation, and was followed on the throne of Candeish by his brother Meeran Moobarik, who was, however, excluded

[2] iv. 282.
[3] Ferishta, iv. 289, 290.

from the throne of Guzerat. In his reign, the forces of Akbar, emperor of Delhi, expelled Baz Bahadur, king of Malwa, from that country, and pursuing the fugitive into Candeish, sacked the great and wealthy town of Borehaunpoor, but were soon after attacked and routed with great slaughter by Moobarik, who died in 1566, after a prosperous reign of thirty-two years. He was succeeded by his son Meeran Mahomed Khan, who died in 1576, after a perilous and troubled reign. His death made way for his brother, Raja Ali; this prince joining his forces with those of Murad Marza, son of Akbar, was in 1596 killed in battle waged against the king of Ahmednuggur. His son Bahadar Khan filled his place until, defying the power of Akbar, he was besieged by the forces of the emperor in Asserghur, and after a long blockade, being obliged to surrender, was in 1599 sent prisoner to the fortress of Gwalior, and his kingdom, under the denomination of Dandis,[4] reduced into the form of a province of the realm of Delhi. Shah Jehan in 1634 made a new arrangement,[5] adding some districts to Candeish, and constituting the whole a soobah or province of his empire. During the fierce contests for power and dominion between the families of Holkar and Scindia,[6] at the close of the eighteenth and the commencement of the present century, Candeish, as already intimated, was reduced nearly to the state of a desert by the predatory[7] troops of Jeswant Rao Holkar; and on the final overthrow of the Peishwa in 1818, it was annexed to the British dominions.

[4] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 57. Wilks, Historical Sketches of South of India, i. 217.
[5] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. iii.
[6] Id. iii. 200, 224. Malcolm, Central India, i. 225. Elphinstone, Report on Territories conquered from the Paishwa, 141.
[7] Duff, iii. 203.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CANDEYAN.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 101 miles. Lat. 13° 23′, long. 75° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xviii. 45 —Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkund. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 273—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund.

CANE,[1]* a river of Bundelcund, rises among the hills on the southern frontier, towards the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, at an elevation of 1,700 feet above the sea, and in lat. 23° 54′, long. 80° 13′. It first takes a north-easterly course, and at Pipereah Ghaut, in lat. 24° 15′, long. 80° 23′, about thirty-five miles from its source, it forms a cataract falling over the northern brow of the Bandair range. It then takes a westerly direction, and, flowing parallel to the base of the range, receives in succession the Putna and the Sonar, joining it on

* Kane of Garden.

the left side; the Meerhausser, on the right side; and still lower down the Oormel and the Chundrawul, on the left side. The course is generally northerly, inclining to the east; and after running 230 miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right side, at Chilatara, in lat. 25° 47′, long. 80° 35′. It has numerous rapids, and in some places cataracts;[2] according to Jacquemont,[3] some not less than 300 feet high; and altogether, "the bed of the river is too rocky for all the efforts of art or labour ever to render it navigable.[4] It is well stocked with a great variety of fish, and the pebbles which are found in its bed are so exquisitely beautiful as to be in great request for ornaments." They are, however, merely water-rolled fragments[5] of basalt. Though the river cannot be rendered navigable at all seasons, small craft of little draught[6] proceed in the rainy season from the Jumna as far up as the town of Banda, a distance of thirty-five miles. The water of this river is by the natives considered unwholesome.[7]

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 407—Adam, on Geol. of Bundlecund.
[3] Voyages, iii. 409.
[4] Franklin, ut supra, 273.
[5] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 442.
[6] Franklin, ut supra, 274.
[7] Spry, Modern India, i. 139.

CANISTERS, the name given to three islands of the Mergui Archipelago,[1] lying in the course of vessels approaching the harbour of Mergui from Calcutta. The Great Canister, the largest of the three, is in lat. 12° 56′, long. 98° 19′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 32.

CANKJARA, in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, a town 15 miles from the right or northern bank of the river Brahmapootra, 29 miles N.W. of Goalpara. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 90° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CANNANORE,[1]* in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a seaport town and British military cantonment, situate on the north shore of a small bay,[2] open to the south, but sheltered on the west, or towards the Arabian Sea, by a bluff headland running north and south, and surmounted by a fort and some other buildings, which render it easily distinguishable at sea. Ships may anchor abreast of the fort in five or five and a half fathoms water; but a close approach is dangerous, as the water shoals, with rocky bottom, on which some fine ships have been wrecked. It is a populous place, but very irregularly built; yet has many good houses, especially that of the Moplai or Mussulman family, proprietors of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 510.

* Kananur of Tassin; Kananur of Briggs's Index; Cannanore[1] generally of the British authors. Its proper native name is Kanura.[2]

[1] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 554. Rennell, Index to Map of India.
[2] Buchanan, Narr. of Journ. from Madras through Mysore, ii. 553.

town. This residence is described by Buchanan[3] as large, and one of the best native houses which he had seen. The possessions of the Moplai proprietor of Cannanore are confined to the town and a small tract about two miles round it on every side. For these possessions an annual rent of 14,000 rupees is paid to the East-India Company. Some of the Laccadive islands are also subject to this family; yet so scanty withal is their revenue, that they are compelled to resort to commerce, and carry on trade with Arabia, Bengal, Sumatra, and some other places; the customs of Cannanore are, however, all received by the East-India Company. A proposal has been recently made to the Beebee for the transfer to the British government of the Laccadive islands, in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent.[4] It is a port of considerable trade,[5] principally in pepper, grain, timber, and cocoanuts; vast quantities of the last of which are exported to the countries northwards, where none are produced. The soil and climate in the vicinity are peculiarly favourable to the growth of this species of palm, which is so abundant that the whole country in every direction appears covered with forests[6] of it. The British cantonment is situate close to the seashore, and to the north-west face of the fort,[7] which, since its acquisition by the East-India Company, has been improved and strengthened according to regular rules of fortification. The cantonment has barracks for a European regiment and two native regiments, and a regiment of native foot artillery, with an extensive and well-arranged hospital. There is a jail here. Cannanore is a place of great antiquity;[8] but the present Moplai family acquired it at a comparatively late period, by purchase[9] from the Dutch, who had wrested it from the Portuguese. On the invasion of Malabar by Hyder Ali, in the year 1768, he found ready submission[1] and aid from Ali Raja, the Moplai chief of Cannanore. In the year 1784, in the war with Tippoo Sultan, it was garrisoned by the British; but on the conclusion of the treaty of Mangalore, was given[2] up to the Moplai family. It soon fell into the hands of Tippoo Sultan; and in the year 1791, having been besieged[3] by a British force under General Abercromby, it was, after a brief resistance, unconditionally surrendered; since which time it has been the principal British station in Malabar. Distance from Mangalore, S.E., 79 miles;

3 ii. 554.

4 Madras Rev. Disp. 26 Oct. 1853.

5 Forbes, Oriental Mem. i. 199.

6 Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Malabar, 2.

7 Madras Mil. Disp. 21 Feb. 1849. Welsh, Mil. Rem. ii. 34.

8 Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 144.

9 Buchanan, Narr. of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 553.

1 Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 58-61.

2 Id. ii. 519.

3 Id. iii. 110.

Bombay, S.E., 615; Cochin, N.W., 148; Bangalore, S.W., 168; Madras, S.W., 345. Lat. 11° 52′, long. 75° 26′.

CANOUJ.—See KUNNOUJ.

CANTALBAREE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N. from Rungpore 63 miles. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 89° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAP ISLAND.[1]—A small island, or rather rock, situate about a mile[2] from the island of Ramree (coast of Arracan), on which coal has been discovered. The rock is constituted chiefly of sandstone, and runs up to a peak. The coal is found to the seaward point of the rock, and barely above high-water mark.[3] It has never been worked. Lat. 19° 23′, long. 93° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 9. [3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 145.

CAP.—An island "forming the west side of the Tavoy river's entrance. It is moderately high, bluff, covered with trees, and may be easily known by the cap, a small round bushy islet, bearing from it W. by S. about 1¾ miles."[1] Lat. 13° 32′, long. 98° 13′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 29.

CAPTAINGUNJ,[1] or KAPTANGUNJ, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to Bettiah, 22 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 60 W. of the latter. According to Buchanan's[3] description of it at the time of his survey, forty years ago, it "contains about 250 houses, or rather huts; but some of them are tiled; and for its size it carries on a good deal of trade." Water and supplies are abundant, the surrounding country being well cultivated. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Dinapore 115 miles. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 83° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 188. [3] Survey, iii. 352.

CAPTAINGUNJ,[1] or KUPTAIN GUNJ, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to Lucknow, 55 miles[2] W. of the former. Buchanan[3] describes it as having "only twenty-five shops." Supplies may be obtained in abundance. The road in this part of the route is in general very good, though in some places rather sandy. Lat. 26° 46′, long. 82° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 187. [3] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 377.

CAPTAINGUNJ,[1]* or KUPTAINGUNJ, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Captain-market, according to Buchanan; from the English word Captain, and Gang, "market." This curious combination of English and Sanskrit is also the name of a town[1] in the British district of Goruckpore.

[1] Buchanan, Eastern India, ii. 352, 377.

West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Secrora, in Oude, and 12 miles[2] N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 83° 4′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 58.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CARAGOLA, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Ganges, 30 miles S. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 87° 25′.

CARAMNASSA.—See KURUMNASSA.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CARANGOOLY,[1] in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Madras to Trichinopoly, 49 miles S.W. of the former. It was taken by surprise by a British force under Captain Davis, in 1780.[2] Lat. 12° 32′, long. 79° 57′.

[2] Life of Sir T. Munro, i. 32.

CARANJA ISLE.—See KARANGA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CARIHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant E. from Seringapatam 56 miles. Lat. 12° 26′, long. 77° 33′.

CARLEE.—See KARLEE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, book iv. ch. ii.

CARNATIC,[1] * a division of Southern India. Its limits were probably at no time very accurately defined. According to Rennell, it anciently comprised all that part of the peninsula which lies south of the Gundlacama river, and of the river Tumbudra, from the coast of Coromandel eastward, to the Western Ghauts on the opposite coast. These limits would comprise the present territory of Mysore, Poodoocottah, and the British districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatoor, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, and Tinnivelly. According to Wilks, the ancient name of the Carnatic was Canara; and the "Canara language is only found within a district bounded by a line beginning near the town of Beder, about sixty miles northwest of Hyderabad, waving south-east by the town of Adoni; thence by Anantpore and Nundidroog, along the Eastern Ghauts, to the pass of Gujjelhutty; thence by the chasm of the Western Hills between the towns of Coimbatoor, Palatchi, and Palgaut, northwards, along the skirts of the Western Ghauts, to the source of the Kistna; and thence eastward to Beder."[2] The tract thus defined, appears in the first instance

[2] Mill, Hist. of India, iii. 83.

[1] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, cxxxvii.

* Karnatak of Briggs's Index; Carnatic of Rennell.[1]

to have been comprised within the boundaries of the Hindoo kingdom of Carnata or Bijganagar. Upon the subversion of this monarchy, its territory was partitioned between the Mahomedan kingdoms of Beejapore and Golconda; and upon the annexation of these realms to the empire of Delhi, in the reign of Aurungzebe, the whole of the Carnatic merged into the soubah of the Deccan.

By Hamilton the Carnatic is said to commence at the south frontier of Guntoor, and to extend to Cape Comorin; and this writer ascribes to it an average breadth of only seventy-five miles. By Hamilton also, it is divided into the Southern, the Central, and the Northern Carnatic. The first name is by him assigned to the country south of the river Coleroon, which comprises the native state of Poodoocottah and the British districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, part of Trichinopoly, and Tanjore. To the Central Carnatic he assigns the country between the Coleroon and the Pennar rivers, comprising the larger portion of the district of Trichinopoly, and the districts of North and South Arcot, Chingleput, and a section of Nellore. The Northern Carnatic he limits by the river Pennar on one extremity, and Guntoor on the other; including within it the remainder of Nellore. Modern custom seems to incline rather to Hamilton's view of the limits of the Carnatic, which may be understood to extend from lat. 8° 10′ to lat. 16°, and from the sea on the east to long. 77° 20′ on the west.

This country was the theatre in which, during the last century, the French and English governments contended for mastery in India. The notorious Mahomed Ali bore the title of Nabob of the Carnatic; but in 1801 that title became merely nominal in his successors, the British government obtaining all actual power, of which indeed it had long exercised the chief portion.

CAROOR,[1] in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, a town situate on the left or north bank of the river Ambrawutty, and on a gentle rising ground, near which are the ruins of a considerable fort, containing a large temple.[2] It is the principal place of a tallook or subdivision containing seventy-nine villages,[3] with a population of 70,887. Distance from Calicut, E., 160 miles; Mangalore, S.E., 256; Bombay, S.E., 655; Ootacamund, S.E., 100; Serin-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 299.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Coimbatore, 45.

gapatam, S.E., 140; Bangalore, S., 140; Madras, S.W., 210. Lat. 10° 58′, long. 78° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CARRAREE, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Durbunga to Purneah, 32 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 86° 29′.

CARRICAL.—See KARICAL.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CARUNAPALE,* on the seacoast of the territory of Travancore, a small town at the northern extremity of an extensive inlet communicating with the Indian Ocean. Distance from Cochin city, S.E., 60 miles. Lat. 9° 16′, long. 75° 28′.

CARWAR.—See CADAVAUD.

CASHMERE.—The name now given to the extensive tract of country in Northern India, constituting the dominions of Gholab Singh. It is bounded on the north by the Karakorum Mountains, separating it from Thibet, which also forms its eastern frontier; on the south by the British districts of Spiti and Lahoul, and by the Punjaub; and on the west by the Punjaub and the Huzareh country. It extends from lat. 32° 17′ to lat. 36°, and from long. 73° 20′ to 79° 40′; its extreme length from east to west being 350 miles, and its breadth about 270. The area is about 25,000 square miles, and the population has been estimated at 750,000.[1] Within its limits are included the valley of Cashmere, the provinces of Jamu, Bulti or Iskardoh, Ladakh, Chamba, and others of less consequence. The more important among them form the subject of separate articles, which will be found under their respective names. The remainder of this notice will be restricted to a description of Cashmere proper.

[1] Statistics of Native States.

The valley of Cashmere is a tract inclosed by lofty mountains, having in the centre a level expanse, and in all other parts a very uneven surface, formed by numerous ridges and gorges, extending from the plain to the surrounding highlands. If its limits be considered as determined by the culminating ridge of the tortuous range of mountains which on every side inclose it, Cashmere will be found to be 120 miles long, from the Snowy Panjal on the south-east, to the Durawur ridge in the north; and sixty-five miles broad, from the Futi Panjal on the south, to Shesha Nag at the north-east. The

* Karnikaipalli of Tassin; Carunapale of Horsburgh.[1]

[1] East-India Directory, i. 514.

superficial extent is about 4,500 square miles, or a little less than four-fifths of the size of Yorkshire. The shape of the outline is irregular, but has a remote resemblance to an oval. The tract thus defined lies between lat. 33° 15′—34° 35′, long. 74° 10′—75° 40′. Hügel[2] estimates the plain forming the [2] ii. 152. bottom of the valley to be seventy-five miles long and forty miles broad, having a superficial extent of about 2,000 square miles.

The general aspect of Cashmere is simple and easily comprehended, it being a basin bounded on every side by lofty mountains, in the inclosing range of which are several depressions, called popularly passes, as they afford means of communication between the valley and the adjacent countries. In the middle is the extensive alluvial tract, intersected by the Jhelum and its numerous tributaries, which flow down from the mountains, and are fed by the abundant snow and rains falling in those elevated regions. All these streams find their way by the sole channel of the Jhelum through the Baramula Pass, to the plain of the Punjab, in their course to the ocean. With the exception of one summit south of Bultul Pass, the elevation of the inclosing range falls far short of that attained by the summits of the Himalaya or of the Hindoo Koosh. Thus, the elevation of the Pir Panjal, bounding the valley on the south-west, and probably the highest of the Cashmirian summits, is stated by Hügel[3] to be above 15,000 feet.* On [3] ii. 180. the north-eastern side of the valley, the highest summit appears to be that of Haramuk, having an elevation of 13,000 feet.[4] The Panjals, or mountains forming the range which [4] Vigne, ii. 151. incloses Cashmere, appear, with little exception, to be of igneous origin, and "balsatic, their usual formation being a beautiful amygdaloidal trap."[5] Vigne found rocks of this cha- [5] Id. i. 275. racter on the summit of almost all the passes, except that of Duras, which is three days' journey beyond the limits of the valley, and on the crest of which slate occurs.[6] In the north- [6] Id. ib. west, in the vicinity of Baramula, "the bare cliffs of schistoze rock rise perpendicularly to the height of from 500 to 1,000 feet."[7] There are several basaltic eminences of small ele- [7] Id. i. 278. vation scattered over the bottom of the valley. Such a physical conformation cannot fail to suggest the notion that this

* Hügel elsewhere states the elevation at 14,092 (ii. 155).

singular region was once the crater of a vast volcano; and such was the first impression of Vigne,[8] on viewing from a commanding eminence the valley in its whole extent. "There are," he observes, "many elevated points of view from which this extraordinary hollow gave me, at first sight, an idea of its having been originally formed by the falling in of an exhausted volcanic region." It seems, however, at one time to have formed the bottom of the ocean, as there are in many places great beds of limestone containing organic remains principally marine.[9] Gypsum occurs in the north-west of this region. Primary formations appear of very rare occurrence; erratic blocks of granite are scattered over the slopes of the Haramuk Mountain, on the north-east, and in the Baramula Pass; but this formation has nowhere been observed *in situ*.[1] Veins of quartz, however, so usually accompanying schistoze formation, have been observed of large dimensions. The subterraneous disturbance, of the past activity of which the results have been just briefly traced, continues to the present time. In June, 1828, the city of Cashmere was shaken by an earthquake, which destroyed about 1,200 houses and 1,000 persons.[2] The earth in several places opened and discharged fetid warm water from the clefts, and masses of rock rolled from the mountains amidst repeated explosions. For above two months, every day, from 100 to 200 shocks were felt, each accompanied by an explosion. Deleterious gases appear to have been extricated on that occasion, as the cholera then broke out and caused very dreadful fatality.[3] Abul Fazel,[4] describing the country above two centuries before, mentions the frequency of earthquakes. In his time the houses were framed of timber, as a precaution against destruction by the shocks, and the same precaution is still observed. Some years ago, at Suhoyum, near the north-western extremity of the valley, the ground became so hot, that the sand was fused, and appearances seemed to indicate that a volcanic eruption was about to take place.[5] Moorcroft[6] observes, "Indications of volcanic action are not unfrequent; hot springs are numerous; at particular seasons the ground in various places is sensibly hotter than the atmosphere, and earthquakes are of common occurrence." Vigne supposes that the great calcareous deposits have been raised to their present position, from the bed of the ocean, by

[8] i. 283.
[9] Vigne, i. 276.
[1] Id. i. 278.
[2] Id. i 281.
[3] Id. i. 282.
[4] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 153.
[5] Vigne, i. 280.
[6] Punj. Bokh. ii. 109.

the upheaving of volcanic masses from beneath. Pebbly conglomerate, sandstone, and clay, in many places, extensively overspread the mountain-slopes.[7]

As might be expected from the rare occurrence of primary formations in Cashmere, its mineralogy is not rich. Iron-ore, however, abounds,[8] and Vigne[9] says, "Veins of lead, copper, and, as I was informed, also of silver, and even of gold, are known to exist in the long grass-covered hills in the neighbourhood; but the iron alone is worked." Such a statement is too vague to be relied on. The iron-ore is found in the south-eastern extremity of the valley, embedded in limestone,[1] near Shahbad. Lead-ore was found in the same vicinity by Jacquemont, and has been worked since 1833. Hügel found copper-ore; but the mines are not worked. He informs us, that neither gold nor silver has been found, nor do the streams bear down gold-dust, as in the neighbouring countries. Plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal mountain.[2] Sulphureous springs are numerous, but the mineral has nowhere been found in a solid state,[3] and the country is supplied with it from the Punjab. Excellent limestone exists in inexhaustible quantities in many places: some kinds of it are a fine black marble.

The number of the passes into Cashmere over these mountains is very variously stated; by Abul Fazel[4] at twenty-six, Ferishta[5] at three, Elphinstone[6] at seven. Hügel[7] mentions twelve, and adds that the four following of these are practicable at all times of the year: 1. The Nabog, on the eastern frontier; 2. the Banihal, on the southern frontier; 3. the Baramula Pass, southwards, or Punch Pass, on the western frontier; 4. Baramula Pass, westward, or Dub Pass, on the same frontier. Vigne[8] enumerates twenty, and adds, that "an active mountaineer could enter the valley in many places besides the regular passes." Eleven of these passes are said to be practicable for horses. There is no carriage-way into the valley, but the Mogul emperors frequently brought elephants by the Pir Panjal Pass, or that through which the Bimber road lies. These huge animals, being wonderfully sure-footed and capable of making their way in difficult places,[9] were used to convey the females of the household. The Sikhs invaded the valley through the Baramula Pass, and took with them a six-pounder,[1] slung on poles and borne by thirty-two men at a time. That

[7] Vigne, i. 280. Moorcroft, ii. 109.

[8] Moorcr. ii. 162. F. von Hugel, ii. 244.

[9] i. 337.

[1] F. Von Hugel, ii. 244.

[2] Id. ii. 245.

[3] Id. ib. Moorcr. ii. 163.

[4] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 152.

[5] Hist. iv. 440.

[6] Acc. of Caubul, 506.

[7] ii. 171.

[8] i. 149.

[9] Bernier, Voyages, ii. 266.

[1] Vigne, ii. 181.

European skill and perseverance could make these passes practicable for artillery, cannot be doubted. When the Mogul emperor Akbar visited Cashmere in 1587, he appointed seven maleks, or chieftains, as hereditary wardens, one for each of the passes considered to be the most important,[2] and allotted to each a revenue, from lands and villages, proportioned to the support of an armed force deemed requisite to defend the post committed to his care. The descendants of these maleks retain the titles, but their revenues and powers are now little more than nominal.

[2] F. Von Hugel, ii. 167.

The grandeur and splendour of Cashmirian scenery results from the sublimity of the huge inclosing mountains, the picturesque beauty of the various gorges, extending from the level alluvial plain to the passes over the crest of the inclosing range; the numerous lakes and fine streams, rendered often more striking by cataracts; the luxuriance and variety of the forest-trees, and the rich and multiform vegetation of the lower grounds. The attractiveness of the scenery, the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, make Bernier[3] conclude that it was actually the site of the garden of Eden; and Abul Fazel describes it "as a garden in perpetual spring."[4] Jacquemont, on the contrary, expresses himself concerning it in very disparaging language. "The appearance of the inclosing mountains (he observes) is grand, rather than beautiful, presenting a striking outline and nothing more, as nature has done nothing to embellish the interior; so that it is a grand frame without a picture, and totally devoid of the picturesque charms of the Alps;"[5] but Vigne, who was infinitely better acquainted with the scenery, and untainted by affectation, is untiring in its praise. Whilst Jacquemont accuses Moore of too high embellishment, "according to the practice of lying usual among the gentlemen of Parnassus,"[6] Vigne[7] thought that the departure from truth on the score of ornament was far less wide than might have been expected from a perusal of Mr. Moore's poem."* Though Hügel denies that the whole valley was originally a great lake dried by a vast and rapid efflux of its contents through the Baramula gorge, he admits

[3] Voyages, ii. 27.

[4] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 152.

[5] Correspond. ii. 90.

[6] ii. 74.

[7] ii. 62.

* Those who have had occasion to direct their researches to the subjects on which Moore's oriental fictions turn, have found that his information is both extensive, and in general accurate.

that there was once a considerable expanse of water, which has disappeared in consequence of the cavity which it occupied being silted up.[8] The eminences throughout the valley, except those connected with the great inclosing range, are few and inconsiderable. According to Vigne, Huri Purbut rises 250 feet above the City Lake.[9] Tukt-i-Suliman, at no great distance from it, rises to the height of 450.[1] The hill of Shupeyon,[2] at the south-eastern extremity, to 350 feet; Aha Thung, in the north-east, 300.[3] There is no other eminence of any importance. As the city of Cashmere is situate on the Jhelum, which is navigable both upwards and downwards from it, the elevation at that place may be taken as the average elevation of the valley, which may be set down at between 5,500 and 6,000 feet.*

[8] Kaschmir, ii. 186.

[9] Vigne, ii. 85.

[1] Id. ii. 42.

[2] Id. i. 287.

[3] Id. i. 147.

The three principal lakes of Cashmere are on a level with the Jhelum, and communicate with it. They are all on the right or north-eastern side of the river, and in the following order down the course of the stream. The City Lake,[4] generally called emphatically *Dal*, "the Lake," is close to the city on the north-east, and communicates with the river Jhelum by a channel, about two miles in length, the lake itself being six miles long and four broad. The Manasa Bul, the most beautiful lake in Cashmere, is a mile and a half long, three-quarters of a mile wide, and in general very deep. The Great, or Wulur Lake, is about twenty miles† long and nine wide, and is merely a shallow expansion of the river Jhelum. Between the City and Manasa lakes, on the right side of the river, are two small lakes, the Opun and Wusikura.[5] There are several small mountain-lakes, or *tarns* as they would be called by a North Briton; as Nandan Sar and Kosah Nag in the south, Shesha Nag in the east, Gunga Bul in the north-east, and a few others

[4] F. Von Hugel, ii. 193. Vigne, ii. 89. Moorcr. ii. 112.

[5] Vigne, ii. 147.

* Hügel states the elevation of the valley, as determined by the thermometer, at 5,818 feet: he states it elsewhere at 6,300 feet.[1] Jacquemont,[2] at 5,350. Humboldt, in his hypsometrical map accompanying Asie Centrale, at 910 toises, or 5,733 feet. Vigne,[3] at 5,000 feet.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 185.

[2] Correspond. ii. 63, 65.

[3] i. 253.

† The editor of Moorcroft (ii. 111) states that Hügel gives the length of this lake at thirty miles, quoting, no doubt, from a communication published in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 186. But the baron, in his later and (as may be presumed) more correct work on Cashmere,[4] states the dimensions as given above in the text.

[4] Kaschmir, ii. 193.

not worth notice. The water-system of the valley is very simple, consisting of several tributaries, all discharging themselves into the Jhelum, by which their aggregate contents are conveyed through the Baramula Pass to the low country of the Punjab. They are the Breng or Bureng, Sandren, Lidur, Sinde, Rembeara, Chanz, Lolab; besides a great number of small streams too inconsiderable for separate notice. No country more perfectly enjoys the advantages of extensive irrigation without the inconvenience of attending general periodical inundations.

In consequence of the great elevation of Cashmere, the cold of winter is considerable, being on an average more severe than in the British Isles, and this in a latitude lower than that of Sicily. Snow usually begins to fall early in December.[6] Night frosts set in as early as the middle of November, and by the end of that month the trees are stripped of their leaves, and all annual vegetation is cut off. A thick haze overspreads the whole valley, and the lakes and rivers send up clouds of vapour. Every movement of men or beasts raises great quantities of dust, and the haze becomes so great, that even at mid-day, and under a cloudless sky, no object can be seen at a mile's distance. This murky state of the air extends for above 200 feet above the level of the valley; and those who ascend beyond that height see the snowy mountains of a dazzling whiteness, and the sun shining clearly in a cloudless sky, whilst the low country lies hidden in dim obscurity.[7] The first fall of snow restores the clearness of the air. Though snow lies to the average depth of two feet from the early part of December to the middle of March, the cold in general is a few degrees only below the freezing-point. The Jhelum is seldom completely frozen over, though ice invariably covers the surface of the lakes to a considerable distance from the banks. The snow begins to disappear in March. "The end of March and beginning of April are distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring or mud season; and these appellations, in regard to the mire of the surface and the rapid succession of gusts of wind and hail, with short gleams of sunshine, are well deserved."[8] Up to the beginning of June much rain falls, though Cashmere is beyond the influence of the periodical monsoon, which so extensively deluges parts of Asia.[9] During

[6] F. Von Hugel, ii. 196. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 107. Vigne, ii. 88.

[7] F. Von Hugel, ii. 196.

[8] Moorcr. ii. 108.

[9] F. Von Hugel, ii. 195.

the April which Moorcroft passed in Cashmere there were only three days of sunshine, and in the following May scarcely a day passed without a shower. After a prolonged residence in the very arid climate of Middle Tibet, he, on entering Cashmere, found reason, from the contrast, to complain of the humidity of the atmosphere, and considered it more favourable to vegetable than to animal life.[1] Hügel,[2] on the contrary, [1] ii. 107. [2] ii. 197.
considers the air dry, and supports his opinion by reference to the facts, that mosses and lichens are rare, and that a decayed tree is not to be found throughout the valley. This dryness of the air he attributes to the lightness of the soil, which quickly absorbs the rain and melted snow, though the volume of water derived from these sources is sometimes so considerable as to cause the Jhelum to rise thirty feet. The air of Cashmere is in general remarkable for stillness. According to Hügel,[3] "the wind is never violent; the extensive surface of [3] ii. 196.
the Wulur Lake is at no time ruffled by a wave, and a boat passing over its mirror-like surface leaves a trace extending for miles, until lost on the distant bank." This statement, however, must be received with considerable qualification, as, according to Vigne,[4] "the surface of the Wulur Lake, like [4] ii. 156.
every other lake surrounded by mountains, is liable to the action of sudden and furious hurricanes, that sweep over it with such extraordinary violence that no boatman can be induced to face it." * A gust of this kind, encountered by him, made the surface of the lake one sheet of foam, like that of the sea under the influence of a white squall. In the passes, the wind is in general very violent, the cold air of the adjacent elevated tracts rushing in to supply the place of that which ascends from the low and warm parts of the valley. In consequence of the general stillness of the air, the heat appears much greater to the feeling than it is ascertained to be by the thermometer. Jacquemont describes his sufferings from this cause as excessive, and he found no relief by immersion in the neighbouring lake, as the water gave no sensation of coolness.[5] [5] Corresp. ii. 141.
He remarks, however, that such high temperature is of rather unusual occurrence in Cashmere, and was felt so distressing and injurious by the natives, that they had recourse to reli-

* See also, with reference to gusts of wind in the spring, the quotation from Moorcroft, supra.

ornaments of the valley. Most of these are ascribed to the philanthropic governor of Cashmere, Ali Mirdhan Khan, who exercised his office under Shah Jehan from 1642 to 1657. So tastefully have they been disposed, that, according to Hügel, a judicious landscape-gardener could scarcely wish one to be added or removed throughout the whole valley. Hügel does not mention the oak. Dr. Royle[2] states, on the authority of Falconer, "that few, if any, oaks descend on the northern side of the Pir Panjal into the valley." The maple, willow, and white thorn are common. Birch and alder trees approach the limit of perpetual congelation; and as their trunks and branches are weighed down by deep snow for the greater part of the year, they never recede more than five feet from the surface of the steep declivities of the mountains, though their total length is generally thirty feet or more. The birch is more hardy than the alder, and extends to a greater elevation. Junipers and rhododendrons grow on the mountains at the elevation of 11,000 feet. There is also a species of daphne, and several of barberry; one of these last bears clusters of blue berries the size of a small plum, and of a sweet and pleasant taste. Roses, both wild and cultivated, grow in vast profusion, besides syringa, jasmine, ivy, and a species of smilax. Hügel, a sound and well-informed botanist, considers Cashmere superior to all other countries in the abundance and excellence of its fruits. Those which attain maturity are the apple, pear, peach, apricot, plum, almond, pomegranate, mulberry, walnut, hazel-nut, pistachio, and melon. Neither orange, lemon, nor any other species of citrus arrives at maturity, though many attempts have been made to introduce them, as the cold of winter proves invariably fatal to them. No mention is made by travellers of fig or olive trees in Cashmere. Rice is the principal crop, and the staple article of diet in Cashmere. It is cultivated with great skill and corresponding success, in consequence of the fertility of the soil, the facility of irrigation, and the warmth of the summer. The returns are from thirty to forty fold, and in favourable seasons sometimes as high as fifty or sixty.[3] The other sorts of grain cultivated are wheat, barley, millet, maize; but in consequence of the scanty rains in summer, the produce is both precarious and small, being often only twofold. Gram and other kinds of pulse, buckwheat,

[2] In Vigne, ii. 458.

[3] F. Von Hugel, ii. 272. Moorcr. ii. 135.

and amaranth are also extensively cultivated. The climate, soil, and disposition of the surface in Cashmere, appear well suited for bringing the grape to maturity; but as the management neither of the vine nor of its produce is well understood there, the wine made is very poor.[4] Though mulberry-trees abound, and the climate well suits the silkworm, very little silk is produced.

[4] Moorcr. ii. 151.

The most celebrated manufacture of Cashmere is that of shawls. The wool used for this purpose is of two kinds: one called pashm shal (or shawl-wool), and obtained from the tame goat; the other, the fleece of the wild goat, wild sheep, and other animals, named asali tus.* In all instances it is a fine down, growing close to the skin under the common coat, and is found not only on the animals just mentioned, but also on the yak or grunting ox, and on the dog of the intensely cold and arid tracts of Tibet.[5] The greater part is supposed to be produced in Chan Than, a tract in the west of Tibet, and is in the first instance sold at Rodokh, a fort near the frontier towards Ladakh, to which it is conveyed on the backs of sheep, there usually employed as beasts of burden. It is purchased by the Cashmirians at Le, the chief place of Ladakh, and carried thence to Cashmere, either on men's shoulders or on the backs of horses. There is also some brought by Moguls from Pamir, or from the vicinity of Yarkund.[6] There is much division of labour in this manufacture: one artisan designs the patterns; another determines the quality and quantity of the thread required for executing them; a third apportions and arranges the warp and woof (the former of which is generally of silk) for the border. Three weavers are employed on an embroidered shawl, of an ordinary pattern, for three months; but a very rich pair will occupy a shop for eighteen months. Of late years the annual value of the shawl-manufacture of Cashmere has been declining, the decay of this branch of trade being attributable to several causes. In Hindostan British officers have to a great extent superseded the class of natives with whom this sort of manufacture was in chief demand. The reduced prosperity of the Ottoman and Persian nations has also greatly contracted the

[5] Vigne, ii. 124.

[6] Moorcr. ii. 166.

* Such is the account of Moorcroft,[1] who must be allowed to be the highest authority on the subject. Bernier is censured by Hügel[2] for calling the wool *touz;* but his criticism seems erroneous.

[1] ii. 165.

[2] ii. 305.

supply to those quarters. In Europe the taste for these costly articles is on the wane, and generally throughout the world shawls of British manufacture are displacing those of Cashmere. Gun and pistol barrels are fabricated of great beauty and excellence, and of various kinds—plain, twisted, or damasked. The iron employed in the manufacture is that brought from Bajour, in the Eusufzai country, and, though loaded with impurities, in consequence of the rude mode of smelting practised in the first instance, it is sold in Cashmere[7] for three times the price of that raised in the valley or the neighbouring mountains, and by suitable processes is rendered a material of great purity, tenacity, and strength.* The Cashmirians manufacture excellent leather for saddlery. Moorcroft[8] describes it as "strong, solid, heavy, and pliable, without any disposition to crack: some of the pieces had been in use eighteen or twenty years, and were none the worse for constant wear." The paper of Cashmere is the finest manufactured in India,[9] its superiority consisting in its great smoothness and whiteness. The essential oil, or celebrated attar of roses, made in Cashmere, is considered superior to any other; a circumstance not surprising, as, according to Hügel,[1] the flower is here produced of surpassing fragrance as well as beauty. A large quantity of rose-water twice distilled is allowed to run off into an open vessel, placed over-night in a cool running stream, and in the morning the oil is found floating on the surface in minute specks, which are taken off very carefully by means of a blade of the sword-lily. When cool it is of a dark-green colour, and as hard as resin, not becoming liquid at a temperature below that of boiling water. Between 500 and 600 pounds weight of leaves are required to produce one ounce of the attar.

The greater part of the population are Mahometans, of whom the Sunis, or those considered the orthodox class, are much more numerous than the Shias, or votaries of Ali.

The Cashmirians probably excel all other branches of the great Indian nation in physical qualities. Vigne[2] describes the men as of "broad Herculean build and manly features;" Moorcroft regards the aboriginal race as in general tall and of symmetrical proportions, and adds, that amongst the peasantry

[7] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 83—Drummond, on Min. Resources of Afg.

[8] ii. 214.

[9] Jacquemont, Voyage, 204. F. Von Hugel, 328. Moorcr. ii. 217.

[1] ii. 329.

[2] ii. 141.

* The ingenious process by which those admirable fire-arms are made, is given very fully and satisfactorily by Moorcroft.[1]

[1] ii. 105.

"are to be found figures of robust and muscular make, such as might have served for models of the Farnesan Hercules."[3] Elphinstone[4] and Forster[5] also bear evidence to their athletic and finely-proportioned conformation. The porters in the service of Hügel carried each a burden of above a hundred pounds, besides his bed, cooking utensils, and provisions for eight or ten days; and one of them, without complaining, carried over the Pir Panjal a load considered too heavy for a mule.[6] Forster expresses himself rather disparagingly respecting the beauty of the females; but Vigne and Hügel[7] represent them as having full-formed symmetrical figures, being light brunettes in complexion, with regular and beautiful features, blooming cheeks, fine white teeth, and large, clear, dark eyes. These attractions make them in great request in the Punjab and adjacent parts of Hindostan, where they are frequently found as dancing-girls or inmates of the harem. They have generally aquiline noses, and bear so strong a resemblance to the Jews, as to induce Bernier to maintain them to be sprung from the lost tribes of Israel.

3 ii. 128.
4 Acc. of Caubul, 506.
5 Jour. Beng. Ind. ii. 24.
6 F. Von Hugel, ii 428.
7 ii. 430.

Lively, ingenious, witty, and good-humoured,[8] the Cashmirians are much addicted to the never-failing vices of slaves, lying and trickery, and inordinately devoted to amusement and pleasure.[9] Moorcroft, engaged against them in a course of commercial rivalry, shows no mercy in delineating their moral qualities:—"In character, the Cashmirian is selfish, superstitious, ignorant, supple, intriguing, dishonest, and false; he has great ingenuity as a mechanic, and a decided genius for manufactures and commerce; but his transactions are always conducted in a fraudulent spirit, equalled only by the effrontery with which he faces detection."[1] Hügel[2] describes them as venal, dishonest, and dreadfully addicted to sexual immorality, the diseases resulting from which nowhere appear in more numerous or appalling forms.* Among their most estimable qualities is their remarkable aversion to shedding blood; and hence crimes of violence are almost unknown.[3] Though at a remote period of their history not devoid of martial qualities, a long course of oppression seems to have so broken their spirit,

8 Moorcr. ii. 128.
9 Forster, ii. 26.
1 Moorcr. ii. 128.
2 ii. 431-433.
3 F. Von Hugel, ii. 429.

* This, however, seems hardly reconcilable with the testimony borne by this author, as well as others, to the strength and beauty of the Cashmirians.

that they never entertain the notion of throwing off the foreign yoke which so frightfully afflicts them.

Moorcr. ii. 131. The dress of both sexes is very simple, consisting of a long loose wrapper and trousers, the former of woollen cloth.[4] In cold weather both sexes carry a small wicker basket, containing an iron or earthenware vessel, about five inches in diameter, holding lighted charcoal. This contrivance, which is called a *kangri*,[5] is carried within the dress, and applied to such parts of the body as require to be warmed. Very severe burns are sometimes caused by this practice, and invariably the skin suffers a discoloration which never can be effaced. In hot weather the whole female population repair twice a day to the nearest water, and placing on their heads their simple costume in the form of a rude turban, bathe, without the slightest covering or precaution, before all who may happen to be in view.[6]

The population of the valley is calculated at present not to exceed 200,000 persons,[7] to which number it has been in thirty years reduced from 800,000 by the awful dispensations of earthquake, pestilence, and famine. In 1828 a dreadful earthquake destroyed 1,200 persons, and was in two months followed by the cholera, by which 100,000 perished in the course of forty days.[8] In 1833 an unseasonable fall of snow caused the failure of four-fifths of the rice-crop. The roads were covered with the corpses of those who perished of want in attempting to emigrate. Parents frequently sold a child for a rupee, to prolong existence for two or three days; mothers killed and devoured their own offspring. Pestilence followed; and from these successive calamities resulted the almost unexampled depopulation stated above. The population of the capital, Serinagur, which was estimated by Elphinstone[9] at from 150,000 to 200,000, is now not more than 40,000.[1] The other towns, besides the capital, are Islamabad, Shupeyon, Pampur, Sopur, Bijbahar, Baramula, Shahbad.

The language of Cashmere is a dialect of Sanscrit,[2] and is written in the Devanagari character. It contains a large admixture of Persian, in which the records and correspondence of government are written. The pronunciation of the Cashmirians is remarkably broad, coarse, and uncouth; and the Sikh commanders cause those who wish to enlist to pronounce

[5] F. Von Hugel, ii. 397. Vigne, i. 317.

[6] F. Von Hugel, ii. 399.

[7] Id. ii. 358.

[8] F. Von Hugel, ii. 213.

[9] Acc. of Caubul, 507.

[1] F. Von Hugel, ii. 221, 258.

[2] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 155. Adelung, Mithridat. i. 195. Forster, Journ. Bengal Eng. ii. 25. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 368; ii. 430. Journ. As. Soc. 1841, p. 1038—Edgworth, on Cashmiri Language.

certain words, as a means of ascertaining whether the proposed recruits be Cashmirians, as these are rejected.

Cashmere abounds in monuments of a peculiar style, generally indicating very remote antiquity, and clearly referable to a period previous to the Mahometan invasion. Nearly all have been reduced to obscure and shapeless ruins; and the work of demolition is generally ascribed to a native of the valley, a fanatical convert from Brahminism to Islam, who was born A.D. 1350, and in 1396 returned home with an order, as it is said, from Tamerlane[3] to destroy all the temples which, throughout Cashmere, were dedicated to the worship of idols. His zeal and perseverance are recorded by the huge blocks of marble which in many places still attest the size and massive style of the edifices which he is alleged to have destroyed; and his memory is famous among Mussulmans, under the name of Secundur Budh Shikan, or Alexander the Iconoclast: but the fact that Tamerlane was never master of Cashmere appears to throw doubt on the story of his commission and achievements. A few buildings at the south-eastern extremity of the valley escaped the general destruction, by whomsoever perpetrated; but they have suffered so much from earthquakes, and from the removal of materials to be employed in other erections, that only one remains in sufficient perfection to give an adequate impression of the early architecture of Cashmere. This ruin, called Korau Pandau by Hügel,[4] the Temple of Martund by Vigne,[5] Khana Panduwa by Moorcroft,[6] and Srinaghur by Jacquemont,[7] is situate two miles north-east of Islamabad, on an eminence rising from the surface of a *Karywah*, or elevated table-land of alluvial earth, and which, in the present depopulation of Cashmere, is nearly uninhabited. The great size of the blocks of hard black marble, from six to nine feet in length, the excellence of the cement, and general massiveness of the proportions, might seem calculated to have secured this edifice from the partial ruin to which it has been reduced, probably by earthquakes. The intelligent and well-informed travellers just referred to, agree that no building ever excited in them a stronger sensation of the sublime—in this instance unconnected with size, as the structure is not of very large dimensions. Of all orders of architecture known in Europe, it appears most to resemble the Tuscan, with perhaps

3 F. Von Hugel, ii. 435.

4 Kaschmir, ii. 452.
5 i. 385.
6 Punj. Bokh. ii. 255.
7 Voyage, v. 248.

some admixture of the heavy Saxon. It is briefly sketched by Vigne in the following words:—"At present all that remains of the Pandu Koru, or Temple of Martund, consists of a central and rectangular building, surrounded by a court, or quadrangle, and rectangular colonnade, facing inwards. The length of the outer side of the wall, which is blank, is about ninety yards; that of the front is about fifty-six. The remains of three gateways opening into the court are now standing." "There are twenty pillars of the colonnade along the inside of the wall now remaining out of more than double that number. The height of the shaft of each pillar is six feet, of the capital twenty inches, and of the base two feet."[8] The height of this inclosing wall is about fifteen feet, the thickness six. In the middle of this court is the temple, about sixty feet long, thirty wide, and forty high. It is probable that it was formerly much higher, as there are indications of its having been surmounted by a pyramidal roof of stone, the solid fragments of which are now scattered over the ground, where they were probably thrown by an earthquake. Of the era and object of this building there is no certain knowledge; some consider it of Buddhist, some of Hindoo origin. Hügel supposes it to have been intended for enshrining the *Linga*.

[8] Vigne, i. 386.

The early history of Cashmere, which lies rather within the province of the oriental antiquarian than the limits of the present work, has been drawn from darkness, and methodized by the varied learning and cultivated judgment of Professor Wilson. Still there is much uncertainty regarding it until the reign of Shums-ud-Din, who ascended the throne in 1315,[9] and introduced Mahometanism. In 1586 the country was conquered by the Mogul emperor Akbar, and became an integral part of his vast empire.[1] In 1752[2] it was subjugated by the Afghan Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani empire, and remained under Afghan sway until 1819,[3] when it was conquered by the Sikhs. From that time it was ruled by a governor appointed by the maharajah of the Punjaub until the year 1845. An unprovoked aggression on the British territory by the Sikh army, in the month of December of that year, led to hostile operations, which resulted in the occupation by the British of Lahore, where a treaty was concluded, under which the hill-country between the Beas and the Indus,

[9] Ferishta, iv. 451. Ayeen Akbery, ii. 187.

[1] Ferishta, iv. 530.

[2] Elph. Hist. of India, 451.

[3] F. Von Hugel, ii. 151.

including the province of Cashmere, was ceded to them as indemnification for the expenses of the war. The larger portion of this territorial cession was at once transferred, in independent possession,[4] to its present ruler, Gholab Singh, in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent. By the terms of the treaty, Gholab Singh acknowledges the supremacy of the British government, and binds himself to assist them with troops, under certain contingencies; in return, he is to be aided in defending himself from his enemies. According to the returns of 1848, the military force maintained by the ruler of Cashmere consisted of 1,200 artillery, 1,972 cavalry, and 20,418 infantry, exclusive of an irregular force furnished by his feudal chiefs; but an intimation had been received by the British government of his intention, at a fitting opportunity, to effect a reduction in the strength of his army.

[4] Treaties with Native Powers—Allen's Indian Mail, May, 1846, p. 303.

CASIMABAD, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepoor to Goruckpoor, 15 miles N. of the former. Lat. 25° 45′, long. 83° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CASSAWARUM PETTA, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town five miles N. of the projected line of railroad from Madras to Menil, 10 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 13° 10′, long. 79° 41′. E.I.C Ms. Doc.

CASSEAHGOW.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N. from Jemlah 25 miles. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 81° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CASSERGURJE, in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Brahmapootra, 25 miles S.E. of Jumalpore. Lat. 24° 47′, long. 90° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CATCHOOA, in the British district known as the Soonderbunds, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Backergunje to Jessore, 32 miles W. of the former. Lat. 22° 37′, long. 89° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CATMANDHOO.—See KHATMANDOO.

CATTYWAR.—See KATTYWAR.

CAUDWIN.—A town in the native state of Nagpore, or dominions of the rajah of Berar, distant N.W. from Bustur 28 miles. Lat. 19° 24′, long. 81° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAULY NUDDY.—A river of Western India, rising in lat. 15° 33′, long. 74° 47′, in Belgaum, twenty miles north-west

from the town of Dharwar, and flowing southerly for eleven miles, through the collectorate of Belgaum, and fifty miles through that of North Canara, it turns west, in which direction it flows for thirty miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean near the town of Sedashevaghur, in lat. 14° 51′, long. 74° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAUSERGODE, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Cannanore, 26 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 12° 30′, long. 75° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Life of Sir T. Munro, i. 211.

CAUVERIPURAM,[1] in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the Cauvery, 80 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 54′, long. 77° 48′. The pass of Cauveripuram, which is thirty miles in length, winding through two lofty ranges of mountains, was traversed in 1799 by the detachment under Colonel Read on the march to Seringapatam.[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Medical Topog. and Statistics of Coorg, 4.

CAUVERY,[1] a river of Southern India, rises in the British district of Coorg,[2] in lat. 12° 25′, long. 75° 34′, and taking an easterly direction for thirty-three miles, turns north-east for eight miles, at which point it touches on the territory of Mysore, and for twenty miles forms its boundary towards Coorg, still flowing north-easterly. It then enters Mysore, through which it flows in a direction generally south-easterly for ninety-five miles, to Tullacaud, from whence, its course being first north-easterly, and subsequently easterly, it becomes the bounding line between the Mysore territory and that of the British district Coimbatore for forty miles, when it finally leaves Mysore. Taking a direction south-east for forty-seven miles, it then makes its way, at the pass of Caveripuram, through the range of the Eastern Ghats, and continues to hold a course generally southerly for forty-seven miles, to Yirodu, where it turns south-east. It subsequently turns east, and after a further course of ninety miles to the vicinity of Trichinopoly, divides into several streams, embracing a delta seventy miles in length from the apex to the sea, and having a base of eighty miles. The most considerable branch is the Coleroon, the course of which is the furthest to the north. The length of the Coleroon is ninety-two miles, and the length of course from the source of the parent river, in Coorg, to the mouth by

which the Coleroon enters the sea, is 472 miles. The branch which continues to bear the name of the Cauvery is of inferior magnitude, much of its volume of water being drawn off[3] to irrigate the neighbouring lands. The principal tributaries of the Cauvery are the Hennavutty, flowing from the north-west, and joining it on the left side close to Kistnarajpoor; the Lechman-Teert, which, flowing from the south-west, joins it about eight miles lower down, but on the opposite or right side; the Cubbany, a considerable stream, also flowing from the south-west, and joining it on the right side, in lat. 12° 14′, long. 76° 58′; the Shimska, flowing from the north, and joining it on the left side, in lat. 12° 20′, long. 77° 18′; the Arkavati, flowing also from the north, and joining it on the left side, in lat. 12° 16′, long. 77° 30′; the Bhowani,[4] descending from the Neilgherry group, flowing east, and falling into it on the right side, in lat. 11° 25′, long. 77° 45′; the Noyel river, running a course nearly parallel to that last mentioned, and joining the Cauvery on the right side, in lat. 11° 4′, long. 78°; the Ambrawutty, which, flowing north-east, falls into the Cauvery on the right side, in lat. 10° 58′, long. 78° 15′. There are many others of less importance, and which, though large and rapid during the monsoon rains, are at other times totally or nearly devoid of water. Such is the case with the Cauvery itself in the low country during March, April, and part of May; but, replenished by the south-west monsoon, the volume of water early in July becomes considerable, and in August the inundation is great. The course of the Cauvery is over an extensive and generally barren surface of granitic rocks, with scarcely any woods or jungle on its banks. It consequently brings down no vegetable alluvium, but a rich clay, rendering the plains of Tanjore the most fertile portion of the south of India.[5] During the inundation, the river is navigable[6] through the low country for craft. Those in use are represented to be "circular baskets,[7] from nine to fourteen feet in diameter, covered with buffalo leather." In these cotton, sandal-wood, saltpetre, and other wares, are brought down the river; and as the violence of the current precludes their upward navigation, they are taken to pieces, the basket-work abandoned, and the leather taken back on men's heads. The Cauvery passes from the table-land of Mysore to the low country by two falls;[8] the upper, or that of

[3] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, iii. 310.

[4] Backie, Observations on the Neilgherries, 13.

[5] As. Res. xviii. 11.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1832, p. 253.

[7] Madras Journal, iii. 319.

[8] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 41.

[9] Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. iii. 306—Lushington, Introductory Note to Account of the Island and Bridge of Sivasamudram.

[1] Madras Rev. Disp. 2 June, 1841.

[2] India Judicial Disp. 16 April, 1845.

Gungan Zooka, being 370* feet;[9] the lower, or that of Burr Zooka, at 460. During the periodical inundations, the vast body of water and enormous falls, combined with the sublime scenery adjacent, render these cataracts inferior to none in grandeur. Various public works connected with the Cauvery have of late years been undertaken by the government. An expenditure[1] estimated at 50,000*l*. was sanctioned in 1841, for completing certain annicuts or dams thrown across the river, to collect the waters for purposes of irrigation; and a sum of between 2,000*l*. and 3,000*l*. at a later period was assigned to the construction of a bridge[2] over the river at Frazerpet, being on the main line of communication between Bangalore and the western coast.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAUVERYPAUK, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town situate on the route from Madras to Arcot, and in the midst of a fertile district, artificially irrigated by means of one of the most magnificent tanks in the south of India, 11 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 12° 54′, long. 79° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAUZEE, in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, a town on the south or left bank of the Soormah river, 10 miles W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 54′, long. 91° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CAWNPORE,[1] under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a British district named from its principal town. It is entirely within the limits of the Doab, extending from the Jumna to the Ganges, the latter river forming its north-eastern boundary, and dividing it from the territory of Oude; the former, the south-western boundary, separating it from the British districts of Humeerpoor and Calpee, and from the Bundela state of Bownee. On the north-west it is bounded by the British districts Etawah and Furruckhabad, on the south-east by the British district Futtehpore. Cawnpore lies between lat. 25° 55′ and 27°, long. 79° 34′—80° 37′; is seventy-five miles in length from north to south, and sixty-five in breadth; and has an area of 2,337 square miles. The population in 1848, as ascertained by actual enumeration, was 993,031.[2]

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 169.
[3] Report, 1842.
[1] Travels through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 167, 170.

The country is represented by Mr. Rose [3] to have suffered, before or after the cession, from mal-administration and dis-

* Buchanan,[1] however, estimates the falls as much less.

honesty, by which the rights of small proprietors have in many instances been destroyed. It has also suffered severely from calamitous seasons. So recently as the year 1837, it experienced a most severe visitation of famine, from the effects of which it is but now recovering. In October, 1838, a survey was commenced by Lieutenant Abbott, and completed in October, 1839. This was the basis of a new settlement of the revenue; the next step in the arrangement being a revisal of the estimates relating to the classification of soils and to irrigation, which were found in very many instances to be incorrect. The operation, in conformity with the instructions of the Sudder Board of Revenue, was thus conducted: the fields requiring revision were first marked off, and then an establishment commensurate with the labour to be performed entertained. Every pergunnah was divided into fifteen or twenty portions, each containing from five to twenty estates, according to the size of the mehals (hamlets), and a distinct officer was appointed to each portion. The pergunnah was also distributed into four or six larger divisions, each of which was intrusted to a canoongo, peishkar, or officer holding a permanent appointment, who was held accountable for the correctness of the subordinate officers employed within his circle. The tehsildar, a native revenue officer, who was for the time relieved from all other duties, was held responsible for the whole, and finally the result was tested by the European collector and deputy-collector. In this manner the work of revision was completed in four months, and it was believed that the rapidity of operation and the minuteness of supervision were effectual in rendering impracticable the exercise of corruption to any considerable extent. It now remained only to act upon the information obtained by a revision of the assessment; and in executing this delicate task the following were taken as the chief points for consideration and the main grounds of decision. First, the previously existing revenue rates; secondly, the regularity of the collections; thirdly, the means employed in realizing the demand, and the condition of the people as affected by the realization of the revenue. The result of the inquiry, conducted with reference to these principles, was a reduction of the government claim on the land; but this may be expected to be compensated by the regularity

of payment. It seems that the native officers had a disposition to increase the assessment upon villages where the inhabitants were industrious and peaceable, presuming on their exertions to make the best of their land, and on their repugnance to resist the demands of government; and it is this meritorious class of cultivators who will be essentially benefited by the new assessment. The settlement was made for thirty years. Some other improvements were at the same period introduced; among the more important of which are regulations of rentals proportioned to the new revenue rates, an alteration of the times for paying the instalments of revenue, so as to make them fall when the cultivator has produce to carry to market, thus relieving him from the necessity of borrowing at exorbitant interest, and the establishment of a permanent record of holdings and liabilities.

The greater part of this district lies on the scarcely perceptible slope,[4] extending westward or south-westward, from the slightly elevated crest of the Doab; and consequently the Urrund or Rhind, and the Kurun or Singur, the only streams of much importance, flow towards the Jumna, and ultimately discharge themselves into it. The Esun[5] flows in a direction from north-west to south-east twenty miles, through the north-eastern angle of the district. The Pandoo traverses the whole district in the same direction, and falls into the Ganges at the south-eastern corner. In addition to the means afforded by the Esun, the Jumna, and the Ganges (all of which are navigable in their course through this district), a farther channel of water-carriage will soon be opened in the prolongation[6] of the Ganges Canal, which leaves that river on the right side, at Kan Khal, about two miles below Hurdwar, and, proceeding down the Doab, is intended to rejoin the main stream at Cawnpore. Besides the inclination of the surface of the country towards the Jumna, a general slope from north-west to south-east is indicated by the direction of the courses of the two great rivers in that direction. As the projected line of the prolongation of the Ganges Canal has for the most part been laid down along the highest tract of the district, with the view of more easily and efficiently dispensing the advantages of irrigation, notice of the elevation of certain spots along its course will point out that of the surface in general. Thus, at the

[4] Cautley, on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 2.

[5] Rose, Report on Settlement of Cawnpore, 3.

[6] Report of Committee on Ganges Canal, 9.

north-western frontier, and in lat. 26° 47,′ long. 79° 46′, the elevation of the surface of the country above the sea is 648 feet,[7] that of the bed of the canal 644; and six miles lower down, or more to the south-east, the respective elevations are 641 and 637. The length of the part of the canal which passes through the district is about sixty miles, and as the descent is one foot[8] two inches in the mile, the elevation of the lower or south-eastern frontier will appear to be about 578 feet. The slopes here referred to have scarcely any irregularity of surface, the country appearing to the eye a complete level.[9] The north-eastern part of the district, or that towards the Ganges, "is by far[1] the most productive: the water is there within fifteen or twenty feet of the surface, and irrigation is abundant; but as we recede from the Ganges and approach the Jumna, the distance of the water (from the surface) increases, until we find it in Bhogneepoor lying so low as sixty and seventy feet. Here few or no wells are to be seen, and the produce is entirely dependent upon rain." For this deficiency, which often has led to severe famine, and, in consequence, to an incalculable amount of human misery, a remedy will be afforded by the extension of the Ganges Canal.

Jacquemont[2] thus describes the country:—"A vast alluvial surface stretching between the Jumna and the Ganges, and from sixty to 120 feet above their streams at low water." He continues: "Probably not many ages have elapsed since it was occasionally inundated by the solstitial rains. Its territory is very fertile and completely cultivated, little land being left to nature except where cut up by ravines. There are a great number of small fields inclosed by low walls of mud rising from the edge of a ditch. Groves of mangoes, tamarinds, and mimosas are scattered over the country, but not a banyan (Ficus indica), and scarcely even a pippul (Ficus religiosa). Here and there are small mosques in ruins, with tombs adjoining, and overshadowed by poor date-trees. Such are the elements of the scenery, diversified indeed, but so intermingled, that all their combinations are observable within narrow limits. The country is monotonous in the extreme." Rice is scarcely cultivated,[3] though some may be observed about the cantonment of Cawnpore, in the valley of the Esun, and a few other places, the alimentary crops being chiefly wheat,[4] barley, maize, pulse, oil-

[7] Cautley, on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. ii. 4; vi. 16.

[8] Id. Rep. ii. sec. 16.

[9] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 207.

[1] Rose, Settlement of the District of Cawnpore, 4.

[2] Voyages, iii. 453.

[3] Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 86.

[4] Id. ib.

seeds, sugar, and potatoes. Millet is cultivated, not so much for its grain, which is small and meagre, as on account of its straw, which is ten feet long[5] and an inch in circumference. Sugar-cane[6] and maize thrive luxuriantly, growing to the height[7] of eight or ten feet, and grow so closely as to exclude the light of the sun. Indigo, considered indigenous in this tract, and found wild in great luxuriance and of fine quality, is cultivated, but to no great extent; more land being now cropped for seed, which is exported, than for preparing the dye.[8] The poppy, which has been but recently introduced, thrives well, and its culture is likely to contribute to the prosperity of the district.[9] Safflower[1] (Carthamus tinctorius) is also extensively cultivated for dying cottons a rose-colour. The cotton-plant thrives well, and is an important[2] crop. An excellent judge[3] on this subject says, "The cotton-plants which I saw in many places from Agra to Allahabad seemed more prolific than any which I have seen elsewhere. Notwithstanding the careless cultivation, the cotton in the capsules was more abundant, and these were larger and more numerous, than I had seen either higher up or lower down the country. The climate also I conceive well suited to them, notwithstanding the great heat of the months of April, May, and June, as the plants grow well and attain maturity during the rainy months, which terminate just when the drying up of the soil and the dryness and clearness of the atmosphere are most necessary to check the vegetative vigour, and determine the secretions towards the formation of fruit and the perfecting of the seed." The soil and climate are well suited for producing fine tobacco,[4] which is especially cultivated in the vicinity of Kannauj. Tennant, who wrote at the close of the last century, and when Cawnpore had not long been a military station, says,[5] "Agriculture, in the vicinity of Cawnpore, has profited by the stimulus of an European market and high prices. Not only Indian corn, but gram (Cicer arietinum), barley, and wheat are cultivated to an extent equal to the demand. Turnips, cabbages, and European vegetables are at this season in great abundance, not only in the gardens of officers, but in the fields cultivated by the natives. Grapes, peaches, with a profusion of fruit, have been long since supplied by the Europeans.

5 Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 359.
6 Rose, Settlement of Cawnpore, 5.
7 Tennant, ut supra, 361.
8 Statistics of Cawnpore, 18.
9 Bengal Sep. Rev. Disp. 22 March, and 28 July, 1837.
1 Jacquemont, iii. 453.
2 Rose, ut supra, 5. Rep. Sel. Comm. House of Commons, on East-India Produce, 569. Reports on Culture of Cotton in India, 417.
3 Royle, Illustrations of Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, 96.
4 Royle, ut supra, 287. Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 367.
5 i. 328.

The culture of the grape in India requires care, and appears to be of European* extraction."

Under the existing revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, the lands of this district are not liable to any increased assessment on the part of government until the year 1870.[6]

[6] Act of Govt. of India, viii. of 1846.

The principal exception to the fertility of the district is in the vicinity of the cantonment of Cawnpore, where the soil is in many places sandy.[7] The hot winds prevail in spring and the early part of summer, and are distressing to the senses, as well as injurious to health.[8] "From[9] the middle of October to the middle of June there is seldom a single shower of rain. The ground becomes parched to a cinder, and all vegetation, except on the watered fields, is destroyed. The tread of horses, camels, and bullocks, loosens each day a certain quantity of dust on the surface, which the hot winds, beginning regularly to blow in the afternoon, raise into the air in the form of a thick cloud, which not only hides the sun, but envelops the whole station in midnight darkness." Even in mid-winter the heat is very great in the daytime; but after sunset severe cold succeeds, a piercing wind sweeps over the plain, and the thermometer[1] falls below the freezing point. These rapid changes are very trying to the human constitution: even the inferior animals of European origin are not proof against their effects. During the periodical rains which succeed the hot winds, continuing through the latter part of summer and the early part of autumn, fevers and agues occur; yet the climate is, in point of general salubrity, considered not below the average.

[7] Roberts, i. 36, 40. Lord Valentia, i. 204.

[8] Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 87.

[9] Tennant, i. 324.

[1] Roberts, i. 48.

Formerly life and property were by no means safe in this district. Thugs, bands of professional murderers, organized for the purpose of killing and plundering incautious travellers, or others whom they could circumvent, were used to harbour

* This is, however, erroneous, as Baber[1] mentions that he procured very fine grapes, in 1529, at Agra. "I had set a few vine-plants in the garden of Hesht Behisht, which I found had produced very fine grapes. Sheikh Huren also sent me a basket of grapes, which were very excellent. I was truly delighted with having produced such excellent melons and grapes in Hindostan."

[1] Mem. 423.

in great numbers in the western part, "where they were ostensibly engaged in cultivating[2] small spots of land, though in fact supported by the more lucrative profession of thuggee." These atrocious practices have been suppressed, and the district is now as free from them as other parts of India.

[2] As. Res. xiii. 290—Sherwood, on Phánsigárs.

Schools in this district are rather numerous. In 1848[3] there were 540, in which 4,619 pupils received some measure of instruction. The scholars were exclusively males, except in one of the missionary schools, called the Native Female Orphan Asylum, which contained fifty girls, who were maintained as well as educated. The schools are classed as Persian, Arabic, Hindee, Sanscrit, and English; and it was estimated that through their means about seven per cent. of the number of males between the ages of seven and fourteen acquired such knowledge as was communicated in them. It was stated that within a few years immediately preceding that in which the report was framed, the desire for instruction had increased. This is attributed to the general encouragement afforded to education by government, as well as to a supply of useful vernacular books from the same quarter.

[3] Montgomery, Statistical Report of Cawnpore, 30; also Append. viii. p. lxiii.

In facilities of communication this district has many advantages. Besides those afforded by the great rivers, it possesses others in a number of excellent roads. The great trunk road connecting the North of India with the capital, passes completely across the district: it is metalled and kept in admirable repair. From the city of Cawnpore to Calpee, there is another metalled road, completed about five years since. Besides these, the district is intersected in every direction by convenient roads, annually repaired at the close of the rains. While these prevail, the roads are in some places flooded, and consequently for a time impassable. To remedy this, bridges are gradually constructed as funds are available; the whole management of the roads (with the exception of the great trunk road) being vested in a committee composed of Europeans and natives. The great trunk road is under the charge of an officer of engineers.

The tract comprised within this district was, in 1195, subdued[4] by the Mahomedans, under Shahabuddin Ghori. In 1529, Baber subdued and added it to his dominions; and in 1540, it was the scene of the arduous struggles of his son

[4] Ferishta, i. 178, 179. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 10. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 612. Bird, Hist. of Gujerat, 81, 82. Mem. 401.

Humayon with the Patan chief Sher Khan, by the event[5] of which the former was expelled from the sovereignty of Delhi, which passed over to his rival. In the dismemberment of the empire, in the eighteenth century, it came into the hands of Sufder Jung Nawaub[6] of Oude. By the treaty of Fyzabad, concluded 1775, between the East-India Company and Asuf-ud-dowlah, the then nawaub of Oude, the former stipulated to supply a regular[7] brigade for the defence of the latter, and Cawnpore was selected as the station of this force. Subsequently, in 1801, the subsidy stipulated by the nawaub for the maintenance of the auxiliary British force was commuted by the cession of the provinces of the Southern Doab and some others; and in virtue of this treaty,[8] the tract comprised in the present district of Cawnpore was embodied with the territory of the East-India Company.

[5] Price, Mahommedan Hist. iii. 780, 783.

[6] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 626.

[7] Malcolm, Pol. Hist. of India, i. 100, 101.

[8] Papers respecting the Government of the Nawaub Vizier, xx.

CAWNPORE,[1]* the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate in the pergunnah or subdivision of Jaujmau. The site is on the right bank of the Ganges, stated by Von Orlich[2] to be here 500 yards wide in the season when the stream is lowest; when swollen by the periodical rains, in the latter part of summer, it was found to be about a mile[3] wide, and very rapid; but on that occasion the river was unusually low, in consequence of the small quantity of rain which had fallen that season. The city covers an area[4] of 690 acres, contains about 11,000 houses of all descriptions, and nearly 59,000 inhabitants. The population of the cantonments amounts to 49,975; making a total of 108,796, exclusive of the military.[5] The commerce at the ghat or landing-place is busy and important, the Ganges being navigable downwards to the sea, a distance of above 1,000[6] miles, and upwards to Sukertal, a distance of 300. The scene is vividly described by Skinner:[7]—"Every description of vessel that can be imagined was collected along the bank:[8] the pinnace, which, with its three masts and neat rigging, might have passed for a ship;

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Travels in India, ii. 87.

[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 185, 206.

[4] Montgomery, Stat. Rep. 112-116.

[5] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 120.

[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

[7] Cautley, Report on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 18.

[8] Excursions in India, ii. 244.

* Kanhpur of Tassin and of Butler;[1] from Kanh, "a name[2] of Krishna," and Pur, "town,"—Krishna's town. Tod[3] pours forth a flood of abstruse learning on the mythological lore respecting Krishna, under his denomination of Kanya Kan, or Kanh. Hamilton[4] erroneously supposes the original name of the town Khanpur (Lord's town), and the mistake has been followed by others.

[1] Map of Valley of the Ganges accompanying Topog. of Aud'h.

[2] Annals of Rajasthan, i. 521-551.

[3] Shakespear, Dict.

[4] Gazetteer, in v. Caunpoor, i. 375.

budgerows—the clumsiest of all clumsy things—with their sterns several times higher than their bows; and bauleahs, ugly enough, but lightly skimming along like gondolas, compared with the heavy craft about them; the drifting haystacks, which the country boats appear to be when at a distance, with their native crews straining every nerve upon their summits, and cheering themselves with a wild and not unfrequently a sweet song; panchways shooting swiftly down the stream, with one person only on board, who sits at the head steering with his right hand, rowing with his foot, and in the left hand holding his pipe. A ferry-boat constantly plying across the stream adds to the variety of the scene, by its motley collection of passengers,—travellers, merchants, and faquirs, camels, bullocks, and horses, all crowded together. The vessels fastened to the shore are so closely packed, that they appeared to be one mass, and, from their thatched roofs and low entrances, might easily pass for a floating village." This communication by water is resorted to extensively for the conveyance of troops, though so tedious before the introduction of steam, that three months and fifteen days were allowed[9] for the passage from Calcutta; and the charge of conveying a European regiment was estimated at 46,000 rupees. It has been calculated, that the passage might be made, with far greater comfort, in less than one-fourth of the time, by the employment of steam. The commerce of Cawnpore must gain a great increase, on the completion of the navigable canal projected to proceed[1] from it up the middle of the Doab, and rejoin the river on the right side, two miles below Hurdwar.

[9] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 45.

[1] Cautley, on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 20.

The immediate environs of the place, though on a sandy plain, broken occasionally into ravines, are so much embellished by art as to have considerable picturesque beauty.[2] "On the right bank of the Ganges, many hundred bungalows, the barracks of the troops, and the bazaars, extend in a semicircle for nearly five miles, which imparts to the whole a striking and splendid appearance."[3] * The bungalows, or

[2] Roberts, i. 36.

[3] Von Orlich, ii. 85.

* Hamilton,[1] however, says, "The external aspect of this important station is most arid, dreary, and repulsive;" and Bacon's[2] opinion is equally unfavourable. "The cantonment is scattered over six or seven miles of country, and appears to have been gradually increased without method, or any regard to convenience. It is a succession of narrow dusty

[1] Gazetteer, in v. i. 375.
[2] First Impressions, i. 321.

lodges of the officers and residents, are large and commodious, and though either tiled or thatched, and individually, perhaps, unsightly, have, upon the whole, a striking and pleasing appearance amidst their *compounds*, or inclosures, which are usually handsomely planted. These *compounds* or gardens, intermixed with forest-trees, give the place a very luxuriant appearance[4] during the season favourable to verdure.

These gardens[5] are considered some of the finest in India, and produce in abundance, and of excellent quality, most European vegetables, grapes, peaches, mangoes, shaddocks, plantains, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, custard-apples. "In the centre[6] of the cantonments, and on the highest ground, are two stone buildings, of very imposing exterior, the Assembly-rooms, and the theatre." These have of course been built at the voluntary charge of the European population; but there was no church at the time of Miss Roberts's visit, a dozen years ago. About that period a sum of 5,000 rupees was granted in aid of a private subscription, to supply the deficiency of a church, and a piece of ground allotted for its erection.[7] In the cold season horse-races are held in an extensive piece of open ground to the north-west of the cantonments. The native town is ill built[8] and dirty, yet has a pleasing appearance as seen from without. The bazaars are well supplied with the wares of Europe, China, and India; the jewellers are considered excellent workmen, and the place is celebrated for the manufacture of leather,[9] and of the articles fabricated from that material. Butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables, are abundant and excellent, and game abounds; the feathered kinds consisting chiefly of quails, snipes, and wild ducks. During the hot winds[1] ortolans come in such great flights, that fifty or sixty will drop at a single shot. In midwinter the cold at night is sufficient to freeze[2] water exposed to the atmosphere in shallow earthen pans. The ice thus formed is carefully collected and stored in an ice-house, and the quantity

[4] Roberts, i. 39.

[5] Spry, Modern India, i. 201.

[6] Roberts, i. 40.

[7] India Eccles. Disp. 2 July, 1839.

[8] Roberts, i. 41. Von Orlich, ii. 85.

[9] Montgomery, 114. Bengal Mil. Disp. 30 May, 1849.

[1] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 355.

[2] Spry, Modern India, i. 19.

gullies or lanes, between the mud walls which enclose the gardens of the officers' bungalows, and possesses no picturesque points or pleasing scenery, except a few good groups of buildings and huts on the water's edge." It has been deemed proper to present to the reader the different views under which the place is contemplated by different reporters; but the account in the text is perhaps most to be relied on.

obtained suffices throughout the year for the supply of the European families. In the dry season the friable nature of the soil causes the dust to be a very serious annoyance, especially during the exercising of troops. Bacon,[3] describing a military review, observes, "Arriving upon the ground just after the evolutions had commenced, the only evidence I had of the military operations going forward was in the trampling of horses, the rattling of accoutrements, and the discharges of artillery; not one single man or horse of the whole martial array did I behold until after the display, and then a light breeze springing up, by great good-fortune, carried off the huge white curtain of dust which had hitherto hung over the scene." These exercises take place on an extensive piece of open ground adjoining the town, and on which, in the cool part of the year, corresponding to the midwinter of more northern climes, the infantry of the cantonment encamp. "Regular[4] streets and squares of canvas stretch over an immense tract: each regiment is provided with its bazaar; in the rear and far beyond the lines, the almost innumerable camp-followers, of every description, form their bivouacs." The artillery encamp on another piece of ground, beyond some ravines. The cantonments are six miles long by about half a mile broad, and contain an area of upwards of ten square miles. These in themselves form a town, having a population[5] of about 50,000, exclusive of the military and European gentry. There is accommodation for 7,000 troops. The climate does not appear to be complained of by the residents, as they assured Heber,[6] "that, during the rains, it was a very desirable situation; that the cold months were remarkably dry and bracing; and that the hot winds were not worse than in most other parts of the Doab." It is said to be inferior in salubrity[7] to Meerut, to which place it has been determined to remove the head-quarters of the artillery.[8] The sportsman can amuse himself with the pursuit of wild hogs, hares, foxes, jackals,* wolves abounding in the neighbourhood. The last-mentioned beasts are so bold as occasionally to enter[9] the

[3] First Impressions, i. 321.

[4] Roberts, i. 47.

[5] Montgomery, 116.

[6] Journ. in India, i. 366.

[7] Bengal Mil. Disp. 11 July, 1834.

[8] Id. 26 Oct. 1853.

[9] Roberts, i. 45. Thorn, 355.

* Miss Roberts[1] mentions tigers "in the islands of the Ganges, or amid the deep jungles of its opposite shore;" and Butler[2] "the tall grass and jhaw jungle which cover the high kankar bank of the river, and which give shelter to numerous deer, wild hogs, and tigers."

[1] i. 55.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 5.

bazaars and compounds, and carry away children. The deadly *cobra di capello*, or hooded snake,* sometimes finds its way into houses, and lurks among the furniture. Heber[1] remarks, that "there are many handsome mosques, and the view of the town from the course gives quite the idea of a city;" and adds, "On the whole, it is in many respects one of the most considerable towns which I have seen in Northern India; but being of merely modern origin, it has no fine ancient buildings to show. The European architecture is confined to works of absolute necessity only, and marked by the greatest simplicity; and few places of its size can be named where there is so absolutely nothing to see." The importance of this place is, indeed, altogether of recent date, and resulting from its selection, in A.D. 1777, as a military † cantonment by the British authorities. It does not appear to be mentioned by Baber in his narrative of military operations in the Doab, and it is passed over in the Ayeen Akbery. The first notice of it is perhaps that by Rennell.[2] The elevation above the sea is probably about 580 feet. The distance N.W. from Calcutta is 628[3] miles by land, 954[4] by water; by the Sunderbund passage, 1,131.[5] From Delhi it is distant, S.E., 266 miles; from Lucknow, S.W., 53; from Agra, S.E., 178; from Calpee, N.E., 50. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 80° 25′.

[1] Journ. in India, i. 366, 367.

[2] Mem. of Map of Hindostan. Index and Bengal Atlas, No. x.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 168.
[4] Id. 162.
[5] Id. 163.

CEYLON.—A large and fertile island lying at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, and separated from the continent of India by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Strait. In strictness it does not fall within the compass of this work, which is in-

* Spry[1] relates that one of those horrible reptiles, which was killed in his house at Cawnpore, was four feet four inches in length, and that, on receiving its death-wound, it "gave a loud roar!"

[1] Modern India, i. 204.

† Spry states that this part of the country was ceded to the East-India Company, after the battle of Buxar, fought 23rd October, 1764; but by the fourth article of the treaty[1] of Allahabad (16th August, 1765), Korah, in which Cawnpore is situated, was ceded to Shah Alum of Delhi; and his subsequent transference of it to the Mahrattas, being considered a forfeiture, the territory was in 1773, by the treaty of Benares, given to the *Nawaub*, and confirmed by the treaty of 1775. Cawnpore was selected, in 1777, as the station[2] of the regular brigade which the East-India Company stipulated to maintain for the defence of Oude. The territory was subsequently, by the treaty of November, 1801, ceded to the East-India Company.

[1] Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers to the E.I.C. 144.

[2] Malcolm, Pol. Hist. of India, i. 101.

tended to embrace only continental India, with such oceanic appendages as are under the government of the East-India Company. Ceylon is not under that government, but is subject to the colonial department of the British administration; an arrangement strongly opposed by that great Indian statesman the Marquis Wellesley, when it was first made. It would, however, be scarcely justifiable to pass this magnificent colony without notice, although the notice must necessarily be brief and superficial. The extreme length of the island is about 270 miles; its breadth varies greatly, but the average is about 100 miles. It lies between lat. 5° 56′ and 9° 46′, long. 79° 36′—81° 58′. From its tropical situation, the heat would be presumed to be great; but its insular character moderates this circumstance, and the temperature is far less oppressive than that of some parts of India. Along the seacoast the extreme range of the thermometer is said to be from 68° to 90°, the medium between 75° and 80°. In the mountainous parts the vicissitudes are greater; as they are also in regard to the fall of rain, which, however, throughout the island is very great, and has been estimated at three times that of England. In consequence of this, the land has a fresh and green appearance, more especially on the western coast, where it exhibits a beautiful contrast to the parched plains of the Carnatic. The south-west monsoon usually prevails from the end of April to the beginning of November; the north-east from November to March. This latter, however, is found to vary in duration in different parts of the island. The soil appears to be formed by the decomposition of quartz and felspar. Pure quartz sand is the soil of the famous cinnamon-gardens, in which that plant so eminently flourishes. It succeeds, however, only in those parts where the climate is most moist, rain falling every day; where the climate is dry and sultry, no cinnamon-trees are found. Besides this valuable spice, the island produces coffee of excellent quality, hemp in great abundance, the cocoanut-tree, with its yield of oil, arrack, and coir; various kinds of fine wood much used in cabinet-work, betelnut, tobacco, and tropical fruits in great abundance. The elephant is here at the head of the animal creation; happily many beasts of prey, common in India, are unknown. Snakes abound; only a few of them are venomous; but among these are to be reckoned some of the

more deadly. The mineral wealth of Ceylon is not great; but for precious stones it has long been famed. The beauty of the cinnamon-groves and their fragrance (though this is said to have been overrated), the vegetable opulence of the island in other respects, the softness of the climate in most parts, and its freedom from the vicissitudes of the rough north, have sometimes obtained for Ceylon the name of the garden of the world; and not many years since a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, understood to be Professor Wilson, seriously argued that it was the seat of Paradise, the earliest abode of our first parents. It should be observed, however, that in point of salubrity the island presents marked differences.

The majority of the people are Buddhists, and the tooth of Buddha, in their eyes a most precious relic, has given rise to infinite disturbance. There are many Mahomedans, and a large proportion profess Christianity, though it may be doubted whether all such are well instructed in its tenets.

The early history of Ceylon is mixed up with the mythological absurdity which distinguishes that of other eastern nations, and which, destitute of the beauty which pervades that of Greece and Rome, is not less repulsive than despicable. The Portuguese arrived here early in the sixteenth century. In the following they were succeeded by the Dutch, who contrived to expel their predecessors; but the permanent acquisitions of those nations were restricted to the maritime parts of Ceylon. During the war originating in the French Revolution, the Dutch settlements fell to the British, in whose possession they have ever since remained. The centre of the island was occupied by the native kingdom of Candy. With that kingdom the British, in 1803, became embroiled; but the war was productive of neither honour nor advantage to either party engaged in it. It was most unsatisfactorily terminated by what has been termed "a tacit suspension of hostilities."[1] A number of British prisoners had been massacred in cold blood; but all effort to obtain either redress or vengeance was discontinued. In 1815, however, the British government suddenly saw reason to change its course. A force despatched against the Candian dominions took possession of them almost without resistance, the movement being aided by the unpopularity of the ruling monarch with his subjects. Some disturbances a few years

[1] Cordiner, Description of Ceylon.

afterwards were very readily suppressed, as were others still more recent, occurring during the government of Viscount Torrington.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHACHLA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, in political connection with the presidency of Bombay, distant N.W. from Bhooj 31 miles. Lat. 23° 36′, long. 69° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 73.

CHACHOWRA,[1] in Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia, a town on the route from Goonah to Mhow, 40 miles[2] S.W. of former, 145 N.E. of latter. It has a good bazaar, and water is abundant from wells. In the early part of the present century it was taken by Baptiste, one of Doulut Rao Scindia's generals, and since that time has fallen into great decay.[3] Lat. 24° 10′, long. 77°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHACHUR.—A town in the native state of Bahawulpoor, in political connection with the government of India, distant S.W. from Bahawulpoor 81 miles. Lat. 28° 53′, long. 70° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xviii. 27—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkund.
[3] Id. 42.

CHACHYE,[1] in the territory of Rewa, or Baghelcund, a village on the direct route from Mirzapore to the diamond-mines of Panna, and 71 miles W. of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade of 362 feet,[2] formed by the Beher, a stream which, three or four miles farther down, falls into the Tons. Elevation above the sea 990 feet.[3] Lat. 24° 47′, long. 81° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHACKI, in the British district of Mongheer, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Mongheer to Raneegunge, 52 miles S. of the former. Lat. 24° 35′, long. 86° 26′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 31, 96.

CHAHIN, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a village on the route from the town of Bikaneer to that of Jessulmere, and 62 miles N.E. of the latter. The inhabitants are notorious marauders, making frequent forays to carry off cattle and other plunder. It contains 100 houses, supplied with water from five wells 180 feet deep. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 71° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

CHAHIR,[1] in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansi to Loodiana, and 68 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in a country slightly undulated in low sandy swells, and in some places overspread with jungle, but in general cultivated. The road in this part of the route is good. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,044 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 2′, long. 75° 59′.

CHAH-MAH.—A town in the British territory of Assam,

inhabited by the Naga tribes, distant 90 miles S.E. from Nowgong. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 93° 52′.

CHAIBASSA, in the British district Singhbhoom, presidency of Bengal, a town the seat of the civil establishment, and probably the only place in the district to which the name of town can with propriety be applied. There is a jail; and here also is stationed a detachment of the Ramgurh light infantry and some local horse. Distant S. from Hazaribagh 100 miles. Lat. 22° 36′, long. 85° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAIL, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 13 miles W. of the city of Allahabad. It is situate in the pergunnah or subdivision of Allahabad, which from it is sometimes called that of Chail. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 81° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAKKI.—A river of the Punjaub, rising in lat. 32° 15′, long. 76° 5′, and falling into the Beas in lat. 31° 43′, long. 75° 33′.

CHAKSOO,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad, 142 miles[2] S.W. of former, 80 E. of latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 76°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 20.

CHALA, in the British district of Sudiya, in Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town four miles from the left bank of the river Brahmapootra, 40 miles E. of Sudiya. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 96° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHALADOKPO,[1] in Bussahir, a torrent of the district of Koonawur. It rises in Chinese Tartary, about lat. 32°, and after a north-west course of between twenty and thirty miles, falls into the Li, or river of Spiti, on the left side, in lat. 32° 2′, long. 78° 39′, at an elevation[2] of about 10,600 feet above the sea. About three miles above its mouth Gerard[3] crossed it on a sango or wooden bridge, sixty-one feet above the stream, which is there a rapid, violent mountain-torrent.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, 31.
[3] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 174.

CHALAIN MEW, in Burmah, an old town on the route from Sembew Ghewn, in Burmah, to Aeng, in Arracan. Around it are the remains of a lofty brick wall, at some places fifty feet high. This town is said to have been built above 1,500 years ago. It was almost destroyed by fire during the first war with the Burmese. It contained 10,000 inhabitants,

¹ Lieut. Trant, in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, p. 1138.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Append. Wilson, Burmese War, p. xxx.

and is the capital of the district of Chalain. The country around is fertile, and highly cultivated, chiefly with rice.[1] Lat. 20° 34′, long. 94° 32′.

¹ Vigne, Kashmir, i. 153.

CHAMBA.[1]—A town in the southern division of the kingdom of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, situate among the southern mountains of the Himalaya, on the river Ravee, at the foot of a lofty peak covered with snow. Its situation is very picturesque and beautiful. The number of houses is estimated at 1,000. They are built of wood, and ranged about a rectangular open space, 500 yards long and eighty broad. Chumba is the residence of the rajah of the neighbouring country. The population is probably about 5,000. It appears to have decayed since the time of Forster, who calls it Jumbo, and describes it as "a mart of the first note in this part of the country."[2] The division of which this is the principal place is one of the provinces transferred by the British to Gholab Singh in 1846. Its area is 4,500 square miles. Lat. of the town 32° 29′, long. 76° 10′.

² i. 282.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAMBURGOONDY, in the British district of Nassick, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Sholapoor to Seroor, 28 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 18° 38′, long. 74° 44′.

As. Res. xviii. 271—Gerard, Obs. on Spiti Valley. Trebeck, in Moorcr. ii. 51.

CHAMORERIL.—A lake in Ladakh, in the elevated tableland of Rupshu, situate between the valley of the Sutluj and that of the Indus, called by Trebeck, Tsummureri. It is 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains, which rise in some places 5,000 feet above the surface of the water. The general breadth is about two miles and a half; the length, which is in a direction from north to south, is about fifteen miles; the circumference about forty. The water is brackish, of a blue colour, and Trebeck conjectures it deep. He also states, but apparently rather rashly, that it contains no fish. Though far above the limit laid down by theorists for perpetual congelation in this latitude, it remains unfrozen during the summer months, according to the testimony of Gerard, who explored it in the end of September. Though receiving several considerable streams, it has no efflux, the water being carried off by evaporation, a process which is here found in operation more actively than in the most burning tropical regions. Lat. 32° 55′, long. 78° 15′.

CHAMPAMUTTEE.—A river rising on the southern slope of the great snowy range of the Himalayas, in lat. 27° 58′, long. 90° 5′: it flows in a southerly direction for 120 miles through the native state of Bhotan, and twenty-five miles through the British district of Goalpara, and falls into the Brahmapootra on its north or right bank, in lat. 26° 11′, long. 90° 22′.

CHAMPANEER, in the British district of Ajmere, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Oodeypoor to Kishengurh, 40 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 26°, long. 74° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAMPANEER.[1] *—A hill fort of Guzerat, situate on an isolated rock[2] of great height. The fortifications[3] inclose a space about three-quarters of a mile in length and three furlongs in breadth; and within the inclosure are two forts, an upper and a lower. The upper is the smaller but stronger, being, according to the notions of the natives, impregnable. It contains a famous Hindoo temple, dedicated to the female divinity Kali. The lower fort is also very difficult of access, and in all respects of great natural strength, and contains some curious Hindoo monuments of remote antiquity. There are no other buildings within the fort but a small gateway, with apartments for a commanding officer; so that there appears to be no accommodation for a strong garrison; and when Captain Miles visited the place in 1812, the force holding it did not exceed 300 men. At the base of the mountain is a poor straggling town, containing about 2,000 inhabitants; but everywhere around, amidst the dense jungle now infested with tigers and other wild animals, are the remains of temples, fine houses, good tanks, and mosques. Previously to the invasion of this part of India by the Mussulmans, Champaneer was held by a Chouhan succession of Rajpoot rajahs, the last of whom, stated[4] to have 60,000 followers, was, after a blockade of twelve years, obliged to surrender to Mahmood, king of Guzerat, who reigned from 1459 to 1511.[5] This event took place in 1484;[6] and from the capture of this fort and that of Joonagarh, according to popular tradition, Mahmood received the surname of Bigarrah; "the number two[7] in the Guzerat

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Heber, Journ. ii. 118.
[3] Transacts. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 141—Miles, on the Hill-fort of Chapaneer.
[4] Ferishta, iv. 66.
[5] Prinsep, Tables, ii. 150.
[6] Bird, Hist. of Guzarat, 212.
[7] Id. 203.

* Champaner of Tassin; Champaner of Briggs's Index; Champanir of Ali Muhammad.[1]

[1] Hist. of Guzarat, translated by Bird, 111.

language being called *bi*, and the name of a fort *garrah*." The kings of Guzerat retained Champaneer until 1534, when Humayon, emperor of Delhi, in person surprised the fort, ascending the precipitous rock by means of great iron spikes driven into its face, and opening the gate, admitted[8] the main body of his troops advancing to storm. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, it was seized by the Mahrattas, and ultimately fell into the hands of Madhajee Scindia; but was so neglected by his successor, Dowlut Rao Scindia, that on the 17th of September, 1802, it surrendered[9] to a small British detachment under the command of Colonel Woodington. It was subsequently, with unaccountable facility, restored in 1803 to Dowlut Rao Scindia, by the treaty[1] of Serjee Anjenjaum. It is also called Pawangarh,* from its exposure to the winds, in consequence of its elevation. Distant N. from Bombay 250 miles; E. of Mhow, *viâ* Dhar, Bhopawar, and Baroda,[2] 240. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 73° 30′.

[8] Ferishta, ii. 78; and iv. 128. Ali Muhammad Khan, Hist. of Guzarat, translated by Bird, 248. Miles, ut supra, 144, 145.

[9] Miles, ut supra, 145. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 245.

[1] Treaties with Native Powers, art. vi. 528.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 242.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAMPAPORE.—A town in the British district of Bograh, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles S.W. of Bograh. Lat. 24° 43′, long. 89° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] McClelland, Inquiries in the Province of Kemaon, 47.

[3] Id. 49.

[4] As. Res. xvi. 149 —Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kamaon.

CHAMPAWUT,[1] or KALEE KEMAON,[2] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the south-eastern extremity of the district. Its site is partly granite, partly gneiss rock,[3] which latter having become disintegrated in many places, has given way, and caused the destruction of the greater part of the buildings, though their ruins show them to have been substantially built of compact granite. It had been in remote ages the residence of an opulent zemindar, or landed proprietor, who succeeded in forming a small state,[4] of which it became the capital. One of his successors removed the government to Almora; but as it is the entrepôt of the trade of Tartary, by the Dharma ghat, to Belhary, in the district of Bareilly, it still has a bazaar. The ancient palace of the rajah is now a heap of ruins; but the fort, built on granite, partly remains, and is the residence of the native collector of the revenue for the eastern districts of Kumaon. Amidst the ruins of the rajah's palace is a fountain, and near to it some temples,

* Pawangarh, or fort of Pawan.

situate on a level area a hundred feet square, hewn in the solid rock. They are each polygonal, twenty feet in diameter, and surmounted by an arched dome, all being constructed of granite, with good taste and elaborate workmanship, and are considered to be of very great antiquity, as some apparently coeval ruins in the vicinity are in many places overgrown with forests of aged oak.[5] There are at present sixty-one houses[6] in this decayed town, and of these forty-six are shops. Though its elevation above the sea is considerable, it is surrounded by much higher grounds; so that it lies in a valley, which, during the rainy season, is under water for a considerable time; and hence the locality is very unhealthy[7] at that season. On that account, the cantonment which was formerly at this place has been abolished, and the troops removed to Lohughat, six miles farther north. Elevation above the sea 5,467 feet.[8] Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow and Pillibit, 858 miles. Lat. 29° 20′, long. 80° 8′.

[5] McClelland, ut supra, 51.
[6] Traill, ut supra, 149.
[7] Dollard, Med. Topog. of Kalee Kemaoon, 7.
[8] As. Res. xiii. 307.

CHAMTANG.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant E. from Khatmandoo 100 miles. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 86° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANAYAPALEM, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Nellore to Ongole, 36 miles N. of the former. Lat. 14° 59′, long. 80° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANCE ISLAND.—One of the most southern islands of the Mergui Archipelago. "It has a high peak,[1] that may be seen ten or twelve leagues off," and may be considered as one of the Aladin group. Lat. 9° 24′, long. 98° 1′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 43.

CHANDA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragarh, and 70 miles N.E. of the former. It is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good, the country overrun with grassy jungle. Lat. 29°, long. 80° 5′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

CHANDAH,[1] in the territory of the rajah of Nagpore, a town on the south-western frontier, towards the territory of the Nizam, and situated on the left bank of the river Eraee, near its junction with the Wurda.[2] It is of considerable extent, the walls[3] being six miles round. Their direction is frequently broken, and they are surmounted by a high parapet; so that an effectual enfilade is impracticable. They are built of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 474.
[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 107.
[3] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of the British Army, 352.

cut stone, are from fifteen to twenty feet high, and flanked with round towers, large enough for the heaviest guns. The place is advantageously circumstanced with respect to water, being situate between two small streams, the Eraee and Jurputti, which meet at the southern quarter of the town; and at the north is a deep and extensive tank, and beyond it some hills commanding the place, at the distance of about 900 yards. Between those hills and the fort is a thick wood, rendering the access difficult on that side. On the east face of the fortified quarter, and separated from it by the river Jurputti, is an extensive suburb, having many trees intermixed with the houses; and opposite the south-east angle, and distant from it 750 yards, are other hills. Within the place, and equidistant from the north and south faces, but nearer the eastern than the western wall, is a citadel; and the rest of the interior consists of straggling streets, detached houses, and plantations. Chanda is distant from the city of Nagpore, S., 85 miles; Hyderabad, N., 187; Madras, N., 480; Bombay, E., 430. Lat. 19° 57′, long. 79° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDAN, in the British district of Bhaugulpore, presidency of Bengal, a town 43 miles S.W. of Bhaugulpore, 95 miles N.E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 39′, long. 86° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

CHANDAOS,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 46 miles[2] N. of the former. It has a bazaar and a market, and is abundantly supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 5′, long. 77° 55′.

CHANDEORA.—See CHANDSIRA.

CHANDERI.—See CHANDHAIREE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyages, i. 176.

CHANDERNAGORE.[1]—A French settlement, with a small adjoining territory, on the right bank of the river Hoogly, and surrounded by the territory of the British district of Hoogly, presidency of Bengal. It is delightfully situate in the extremity of a recess of a beautiful reach of the river, the bank of which on this side is considerably more elevated[2] than on that opposite. It has an air of ruined greatness; its fine quay, and well-built streets opening on it, being now overgrown with grass, and nearly devoid of life;

while the ancient residence of the governor is in ruins, the present chief officer occupying a less assuming residence. Adjoining the French town is the native one; a collection of huts and humble dwellinge huddled together; among which are many Brahminical temples, having in front ghats, or flights of stairs, giving access, for the purposes of ritual ablution, to the waters of this most revered branch of the Ganges.

The Hoogly here had formerly sufficient depth of water to allow the navigation[3] of ships of the line.* The French establishment here consisted in 1840 of four[4] juridical or police officers, a medical officer, a chaplain, two military officers, and a sort of council of management.

[3] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 221.
[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part ii. 15. Id. for 1841, vol. ii. part i. 426.

This petty territory consists of 2,330 acres, and contains some villages, as well as the town. The authorities at Chandernagore are subject to the jurisdiction of the governor, who resides at Pondicherry, and to whom is confided the general government of the French possessions in India.[5] The total population is estimated at 32,670; of whom 218 are Europeans, and 435 of mixed descent; the rest of unmixed native lineage.

[5] Id. ut supra, 427.

In consideration of the revenue derived by the British government from the consumption of salt[6] in Chandernagore, an annual payment is made to the local French authorities; and under an agreement[7] executed in Paris by the British and French authorities, the limits of this settlement have been defined, whereby sundry obstacles which retarded the construction of a portion of the Calcutta Railway have been removed.

[6] Bengal Rev. Disp. 19 April, 1839. Id. 1 April, 1840.
[7] India Pol. Disp. 24 Nov. 1852. Id. 20 April, 1853.

Chandernagore appears to have been in the occupation of the French as early as 1700, the year in which Calcutta first became a British settlement. Forty years later, while the metropolis of British India continued in a state of comparative insignificance, the French settlement, under the influence of Dupleix, had attained a high degree of opulence and splendour, and which it retained until its capture[8] by Clive in 1757. France

[8] Hodges, Travels in India, 42.

* "Few naval engagements," says Sir John Malcolm,[1] speaking of the capture of Chandernagore in 1757, "have excited more admiration; and even at the present day, when the river is so much better known, the success with which the largest vessels of this fleet were navigated to Chandernagore, and laid alongside the batteries of that settlement, is a subject of wonder."

[1] Life of Clive, i. 192.

recovered Chandernagore, with the rest of her factories in India, under the treaty with England of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1793, upon the breaking out of the republican war, and finally restored to its present possessors at the general peace of 1816. Distance from Calcutta, N., 17 miles. Lat. 22° 50′, long. 88° 23′.

CHANDERPOOR.—One of the districts in Berar, or the dominions of the rajah of Nagpore. Its centre is about lat. 20° 10′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDGURH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, distant S.E. from Indore 60 miles. Lat. 22° 16′, long. 76° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi 26—Hunter, Narr. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 548.

[4] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 251.

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 387.

[6] Proceeds. of Horticult. Soc. Ind. 1842, p. 277. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, pp. 311-316.

[7] Id. 1842, pp. 1191-1197.

[8] Id. 1842, p. 313.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 387.

[1] Mem. of Ameer Khan, 32.

CHANDHAIREE,[1]* in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town in Malwa, in a hilly and jungly tract, yet with a considerable quantity of fertile ground.[2] It is at present much decayed, in consequence of Mahratta oppression, the desolations of war, and the diminution of its manufactures, undersold by the cheaper fabrics of Britain; but the extent[3] and number of its ruins, and architectural excellence displayed in them, indicate its splendour and importance in former ages, when, according to the Ayeen Akbery, it contained "fourteen thousand stone houses, three hundred and eighty-four markets, three hundred and sixty caravanseras, and twelve thousand mosques." Long previously to its subjugation by the Mahrattas, it had greatly fallen away;[4] and in the latter part of the last century retained scarcely any prosperity but that resulting from its cotton-manufacture. This fabric, called muhmoodie, and highly esteemed by the wealthy[5] natives of India, on account of its lightness, pliability, and softness, owes its peculiar qualities partly to the excellence of the raw materials, imported from the banks of the river Nerbudda, under the denominations of Nurma cotton[6] and Mhalie cotton,[7] and partly to the extreme care and labour employed in spinning the thread, the first qualities of which are represented to be so fine as to be nearly invisible; "and it is stated[8] that a skein, placed loosely in a saucer of water, might have been drunk unknown to the person swallowing it." Such thread being sold for three times its weight in silver,[9] the

* Chanderi of Tassin; Chundery of Briggs's Index; Chanderee of Busawun Lal.[1]

muslin woven from it is ten times dearer than the finest British, and is consequently fast becoming displaced from the market by it. The fort of Chandhairee consists of a strong rampart of sandstone, flanked by circular towers, and situate on a high hill, and was formerly considered impregnable.[1] Nearly forty years ago it was taken by blockade, by Baptiste,[1] one of Scindia's generals. Among many remains of former greatness is a pass, cut through a solid rock 100 feet high; it bears an inscription, stating that the lofty gate of Goomtee and Keroli, near the tank, was made in 1301, by order of Ghiyasuddin, sovereign of Delhi. During the period of the independence of Malwa, it was a place of great importance; and its chief, a feudatory of Mahmood Khilji, the king, having revolted, was besieged[2] by that prince in Chandhairee, which surrendered after a siege of eight months. Rana Sanka, the formidable Rajpoot adversary of Baber, had wrested Chandhairee from Ibrahim,[3] the Patan sovereign of Delhi, about the year 1526, and gave it in feudal grant to one of his followers. Baber, in 1528, coveting the place, vowed to wage a holy war against it; and entering[4] it by escalade, the Rajpoots, after performing their fearful rite of juhar, by the massacre of all their women and children, rushed naked and desperately on the Mussulmans, until they were slain to a man. As already mentioned, Baptiste, Scindia's general, about the year 1816, took[5] Chandhairee from the Boondela chief who at that time held it. With the surrounding territory, it, under Mahratta sway, became a haunt of freebooters, very troublesome to the neighbouring tracts under British rule or protection; and on the conclusion of the treaty of 1844, it was, among other lands, assigned[6] for the maintenance of the increased Gwalior contingent, commanded by British officers. Distant S. of Gwalior fort 105 miles, S. of Agra 170, S. of Delhi 280, S.W. of Calpee 140. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 78° 12′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 548, 549.

[2] Ferishta, iv. 204.

[3] Baber, Mem. 376.

[4] Id. 377.

[5] Further Papers concerning Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 86.

[6] Treaties with Native Powers, 563. Further Papers, ut supra, 94.

CHANDIAH.—A town in the native state of Rewah, or province of Baghelcund, distant S.W. from Rewah 72 miles. Lat. 23° 39′, long. 80° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDINA KOLLI, in the Damaun division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the river Indus, 32 miles S. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 70° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDIPOOR,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a fort situate on the right bank of the river Ghoghra, 40 miles[2] S.E. of Faizabad, 115 E. of Lucknow. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 82° 45′.

[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 120.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 270. Correspondence on Sinde, 488.

CHANDKOH,[1] in Sinde, a district stretching along the right bank of the Indus, between lat. 26° 40′—27° 20′, and long. 67° 25′—68°. It is intersected by the Narra, the great western offset of the Indus, and several other watercourses; it is level, and extensively flooded during the season of inundation. From the latter circumstance and the nature of the soil (a rich mud deposited by the river), it has a fertility scarcely anywhere exceeded. Under the Talpoor dynasty, it belonged to the Hyderabad ameers, and yielded a considerable proportion of their revenue. It is called Chandkoh from being principally held by the Belooche tribe of that name. Pottinger,[2] who mentions it under the name of *Chandookee*, estimates the revenue derived from it by the ameers at *100,000l.* per annum, but there can be little doubt that this is an exaggeration.

[2] Belooch. 357.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDKOWTA, in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, a town 52 miles S. of Sholapoor, 29 miles E. of Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 56′, long. 76° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDNA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, 82 miles S.W. from Joudpore, and 80 miles N.E. from Deesa. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 72° 47′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.

CHANDNUGAR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 27 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country flat, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 52′, long. 78° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDODE, in Guzerat, a town situate on the right bank of the river Nerbudda. Though inconsiderable in itself, it possesses comparative importance, from the paucity of towns in the wild part of the country in which it is situated. Distance from Baroda, S.E., 30 miles. Lat. 21° 58′, long. 73° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDORE,[1] * in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Mhow to the local capital, 215 miles [2] S.W. of the former, 148 N.E. of the

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 243.

* Chandaur of Tassin.

latter. It is a flourishing place, and contains a population of about 7,000. Holkar holds the patelship of the town, and some of the family appear to have formerly resided here, in a magnificent building called the Rung Muhall, erected by them in the centre of the town.[3] The fort is situate on a nearly inaccessible summit of one of the hills of the Chandore range,[4] and commanding an important ghat or passage on the route from Candeish to Bombay. Its natural strength is thus described by the British commander Wallace, to whom it surrendered in 1804:—"The hill on which it stands, or rather which forms the fort, is naturally the strongest I ever saw, being quite inaccessible everywhere but at the gateway, where alone it is fortified by art, and where it is by no means weak. There is but one entrance of any kind." Restored by the subsequent capitulation with Holkar, it was, in 1818, surrendered[5] to a detachment sent against it by Sir Thomas Hislop, in pursuance of its cession by Holkar, under the sixth article of the treaty of Mundisore.[6] Distance from Hyderabad, N.W., 350 miles; from Nagpore, W., 330. Lat. 20° 20′, long. 74° 14′.

[3] Bombay Education Report, 1845, p. 63.

[4] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 2. Transacts. of Geol. Soc. 2nd series, i. 158—Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay. Papers relating to East-India Affairs, presented to House of Commons, printed 1806, p. 251.

[5] Prinsep, Trans. in India, ii. 218.

[6] Treaties with Native Princes, p. lxxxvi.

CHANDPOOR,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Mozuffernuggur, and 42 miles N.W. of the former place. It is of considerable size, having a population[2] of 11,491 persons, and is situate in an open and partially-cultivated country; and supplies and water are procurable. The road in this part of the route is sandy and heavy for wheeled carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 930 miles. Lat. 29° 8′, long. 78° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 69.

CHANDPOOR, in Malwa, a town in the native state of Bhopal, distant E. from Bhopal 43 miles. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 78° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Nagpore 51 miles. Lat. 21° 31′, long. 79° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPOOR,[1] in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugor to Jubulpoor, 20 miles S.E. of former, 65 N.W. of latter. Elevation above the sea 1,575[2] feet. Lat. 23° 36′, long. 79° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xviii. 43—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPOOR,[1] in Sirmoor, a peak in the mountains between the Giree and Tons rivers, and about four miles from the right bank of the latter. It is surmounted by a small Hindoo temple, which was a station of the large series of triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 8,561[2] feet. Lat. 30° 43′, long. 77° 43′.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 322—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPOOR,[1] * in the territory of Gwalior, or dominions of Scindia, a small town or village on the route from Gwalior fort to Saugor, 38 miles [2] S.E. of former, 162 N.W. of latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Sindh, which has here a channel "about 200 yards wide, and sandy; breadth of stream in dry season forty yards, and from one and a half to two feet deep; banks steep and cut into deep ravines." Lat. 25° 51′, long. 78° 27′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 23. Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 138.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

CHANDPOOR, or CHUNDUNPOOR, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly cantonment to that of Futtehgurh, and six miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, fertile, and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 79° 42′.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

CHANDPORE.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles N.W. of Bulloah. Lat. 23° 16′, long. 90° 39′.

CHANDRA RIVER.—See CHENAUB.

CHANDRAGIRI.—See CHUNDERGERRY.

Boileau, Rajwara, 111, 217.

CHANDSIRA, or CHANDEORA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmeer to the city of Joudpore, and 39 miles E. of the former. It is situate on the southern boundary of the little desert, where it is terminated by the well-watered and fertile tract along the course of the river Loonee. It contains 100 houses, supplied with water from some shallow wells rudely excavated, and unprovided with brick lining. The road in this part of the route is sandy and undulating. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 72° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDSUMA.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or territories of the Guicowar, distant S. from Deesa 45 miles. Lat. 23° 37′, long. 72° 4′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 33, 107.

CHANDUN, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a village

* Moon-town; from Chand, "moon," and Pur "town."

on the route from the town of Bikaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 24 miles N.E. of the latter. It contains sixty houses, six shops, and a well. The road in this part of the route is rather sandy, through a grassy uncultivated country. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 71° 20′.

CHANDWAR, in Malwa, a town in the native state of Bhopal, distant N.W. from Bhopal 26 miles. Lat. 23° 32′, long. 77° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANEE SOOPE,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a temple, on the route from Almora to Petoragarh, eight miles[2] N.E. of the former. Supplies may be procured from the neighbouring country. There is encamping-ground near the temple, on the left bank of the small river Sawul, fordable in all seasons. Lat. 29° 39′, long. 79° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

CHANENI.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or Gholab Singh's dominions, 75 miles S. from Sireenagur, and 30 miles N.E. from Jamoo. Lat. 33° 1′, long. 75° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANGAMAH, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town 53 miles S.W. of Arcot, 61 miles N.E. of Salem. Lat. 12° 19′, long. 78° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANGO,* in Bussahir, a collection of four hamlets in Koonawur, on the left bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti. It is situate in an alluvial plain, or rather on the level bottom of a valley, down which a stream holds its course and falls into the Lee. The cultivable ground, which Jacquemont[1] states to be more extensive than almost any other seen by him in the Himalayan regions, is partitioned into a number of small fields by fences of uncemented stone. This cultivated level is bounded on every side by arid mountains, on which no living creature is seen. In some parts it is edged by cliffs of such height, that, according to the strong language of Gerard,[2] "one grows giddy at the sight." The crops are wheat, barley, buckwheat, turnips, pulse, which attain maturity; as, notwithstanding the elevation of 10,076 feet[3] † above the sea, the

[1] Voyage, iv. 337.
[2] Ut supra, ii. 173.
[3] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 106.

* Herbert[1] makes a most unaccountable statement respecting the distance between this place and Nako :—"From Nako to Chang was a distance of 105 miles." Gerard[2] states the distance to be nine miles; and it is so laid down in his map.

† Hutton states the elevation at 9,897[1] feet, and makes a less favourable

[1] As Res. xv. 382 —On Levels of Setlej.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 171—Koonawur Map.
[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 942 —Journ. of a Trip through Kunawur.

weather in summer is sultry, the thermometer then reaching 80°. The population is Tartarian, professing Lamaism. Lat. 31° 58′, long. 78° 38′.

CHANGREZHING, in Bussahir, a hamlet of Koonawur, near the north-eastern frontier, dividing that district from Chinese Tartary, is situate three miles east of the left bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti. It forms the remotest limit to the attempts of Europeans to penetrate into Chinese Tartary in this direction, as the Chinese population of the adjacent country to the eastward vigilantly and effectually interfere[1] to prevent their progress. Close to this place Gerard[2] was stopped by these people, who, however, showed a mild and hospitable disposition, insisting on his receiving some grain and a fat sheep, as marks of their good-will, and would receive no money in return. This hamlet is inhabited in summer only by some peasants from the neighbouring village of Chango. The climate[3] is very variable, as Hutton, in the middle of June, found the thermometer as low as 35° at daybreak. Elevation above the sea 12,500 feet.* Lat. 32° 3′, long. 78° 40′.

[1] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 340.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 178.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng, 1839, p. 945 —Journ. of a Trip through Kunawur.

CHANGSHEEL, or CHASHIL, in Bussahir, a lofty ridge of mountains, proceeding in a south-westerly direction from the Himalayan range, forming the southern boundary of Koonawur. Its crest forms the dividing limit between the waters of the Pabur to the west and those of the Rupin to the east. It stretches about twenty miles, between lat. 30° 56′—31° 20′, long. 77° 55′—78° 12′, and is traversed by numerous passes, having elevations of between 13,000 and 14,000 feet above the sea.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 229; ii. 18.

CHANIRGHUR,[1] † in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 24 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 104 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, is well provided with water, and supplies may be had in abundance on due notice to the Oude authorities. The road is rather good

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

report of the climate, as he found the thermometer at 35° at sunrise on the 12th of June. At the time of his visit in 1838, the soil had become worn out by a succession of crops without manure; and failure of produce, and depopulation, had been the consequence.

* According to Gerard;[1] Hutton[2] states it at 12,040.

† Zedkpur of the surveyor-general's map.

[1] Ut supra, ii. 175.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 945 —Journ. of a Trip through Kunawur.

towards Lucknow, or to the north-west; very bad towards Allahabad, or to the south-east. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 81° 35′.

CHANMUHUN.—See CHOMOOA.

CHANPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S. from Khatmandoo 109 miles. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 85° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAOOPOOR, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to Moradabad, and 37 miles N. of the former. It is situate near the left bank of the Ganges, in a low, level country, partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 78° 23′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

CHAORAS,[1] in British Gurhwal, a village on a feeder of the Tons, and distant about six miles from the right bank of that river. It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 6,568 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 2′, long. 78° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 334*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

CHAPADONE.—A river of Tenasserim, rising in lat. 15° 45′, long. 98° 10′, and, flowing generally in a south-westerly direction for forty miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 15° 33′, long. 79° 49′.

CHAPANER, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the right bank of the river Nerbudda, 30 miles S.W. of Hoshungabad. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 77° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAPEIRA.—A town in the native state of Rajgurh, distant N.W. from Nursingurh 44 miles. Lat. 23° 58′, long. 76° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAPORA, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, a town on the seacoast, 12 miles N.W. of Goa. Lat. 15° 36′, long. 73° 49′.

CHAPRA.—See CHRYAKOT.

CHARAMAEE, in Bussahir, a lake near the summit of the Burenda Pass, in lat. 31° 23′, long. 78° 11′, and at an elevation of 13,839 feet.[1] It gives rise to the river Pabur, whose stream "immediately[2] precipitates itself over a ledge of rock in a curve of a hundred feet, and is instantly buried in the snows piled along its rugged course for a mile, when it reappears, gliding in crystalline brightness under arching vaults of snow. Above the lake, upon a ridge, is a massive bed of snow, at least

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 54, at the end of vol.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 250. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. i. 347—Colebrooke, Remarks on the River Setlej.

eighty feet in thickness, which topples over, and will eventually fall into it."

CHARCHUT.—See CHARSHUT.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHARCOLLEE.—A town in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles S.W. of Backergunje. Lat. 22° 28′, long. 90°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHAREE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N.E. from Darjeeling 78 miles. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 89° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHARGAON, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 80 miles S.W. of Jubbulpore, 76 miles E. of Hoshungabad. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 78° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHARRATTA, in the Punjab, a small town in the Derajat, about 12 miles W. of the Indus, and nine miles W. of Dera Ghazee Khan. It lies in a low country intersected by canals from the Indus, and has two wells for the supply of water when other sources fail. Population about 1,000. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 70° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHARSHUT.—A small district of Jareegah Rajpoots, in the north-western part of the province of Guzerat. It lies between lat. 23° 45′ and 24°, and long. 71° 20′ and 71° 25′; and is bounded on the north by Soorgaum, on the east by Baubier, on the south by Warye, and on the west by the Runn. It is about twelve miles long and ten broad. The country is flat and open; the soil sandy and saline, producing but poor crops, and those of the commoner grains. The Pallee road passes through the district. The cold weather lasts during the months of November, December, January, and February. In April, May, and June, the heat is excessive. The rains in July, August, and September are generally very light.

Charshut pays a species of black mail to Radhunpore. The population amounts to about 2,500. It depends for protection on the British government. Its connection with that government commenced on the expulsion of the numerous hordes of plunderers from Guzerat in 1819; and subsequently, in 1826, an agreement was signed between the parties. The policy observed towards Charshut is that of non-interference with its internal affairs, the protecting government exercising control over the external relations only of the protected territory. The district is divided among four chiefs.

CHARUNG PASS,[1] in Bussahir, traverses a mountain in

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 71.

the district of Koonawur. The ridge is a prolongation of the huge summit of Ruldung, and rises between the valley of the Buspa river and that of the Tidung. Its passage, by Gerard, in the beginning of July, appears to have been one of the most adventurous, perilous, and arduous exploits anywhere recorded. Having departed from Shulpeea, in the valley of the Buspa, and at the highest limit of vegetation, and the elevation of 14,300 feet, he held his way sometimes amidst fragments, chasms, and precipices of gneiss, sometimes through loose or half-melted snow, in which the lower limbs sank to the thighs. He reached to where, "about[2] the height of 16,300 feet, there commenced the perpetual snow in continuous beds; the next half-mile was also on a gentle acclivity over the snow, which gave way to the depth of two feet; and lastly we ascended the steep slope to the pass. It was scarcely half a mile, but it surpassed in terror and difficulty of access anything I have yet encountered. The angle was 37½°, of loose stones, gravel, and snow, which the rain had soaked and mixed together, so as to make moving laborious and miserable; and it was so nearly impracticable, that although I spread myself on all fours, thrusting my hands into the snow to hold by it, I only reached the crest by noon, and then under great exhaustion." The danger and horror of the scene were heightened by the incessant fall of great masses of rock, one of which, of immense size, bounded down the steep within a few feet of the travellers. At the crest of the pass the mercury of the barometer gave symptoms of congelation, losing its lustre and adhering to the cup and fingers, as if amalgamated. It snowed heavily all the way, and the traveller describes his sufferings as dreadful. "I actually[3] thought at every step I should leave a foot in the snow; my hands had passed through the stages of torpor and freezing several times, and that reaction of returning warmth which you know is worse than the contact of solid ice." On the south-west side of the pass the rock was granite or gneiss, but farther on resembled blue limestone, with white veins; but it did not effervesce in muriatic acid.[4] The snow on the side of the pass was in banks of enormous thickness, and of a reddish colour, and in some places contained deep-blue lakes, with banks of solid snow, and, in all probability, their bottoms crusted with perpetual ice. The crest of the pass has an

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, 73.

[3] Gerard, ut supra, 76.

[4] Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, ii. 74.

[5] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 74.

elevation of 17,348 feet[5] above the sea. Lat. 31° 24′, long. 78° 35′.

Id. ii. 174.

CHARUNG LAMA, in Bussahir, a pass on the north-eastern boundary of Koonawur, and on the route from Chang to Changrezhing, being about six miles from each. The rock formations in the vicinity are limestone and clay-slate, but the crest of the pass itself consists of pebbles, imbedded in clay, and bearing marks of the action of water, though the bed of the Spiti or Lee, the nearest river, is 3,000 feet below it. The pass is at the elevation of 12,600 feet* above the sea. Lat. 32° 1′, long. 78° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHARWAH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant S.E. from Indore 80 miles. Lat. 22° 2′, long. 76° 56′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur Map. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 18.
[2] E.I.C.Trig.Surv.

CHASHIL PASS,[1] in Bussahir, over the Changshil Chashil range, has an elevation of 12,870 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 13′, long. 78° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 165.

CHASS,[1] in the British district of Pachete, presidency of Bengal, a small town or village on the route from Bankoora to Hazareebagh, 71 miles[2] N.W. of former, 67 S.E. of latter. It has a bazaar, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 23° 34′, long. 86° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

CHATARI,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Moradabad, and 14 miles[2] N.E. of the former. It is supplied with water from wells; has a bazaar, and is surrounded by a mud wall and ditch. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a clayey soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 78° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHATELI.—A town in the native state of Sukhet (Trans-Sutlej territory), 10 miles S.W. from Sukhet, and 36 miles N.W. from Simla. Lat. 31° 28′, long. 76° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHATMAY.—A village situate on the seacoast of Arracan. About two miles from the shore are the small islands called North Round Island and Rocky Island, three miles distant from each other.[1] Lat. 18° 50′, long. 94° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHATNA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Khatmandoo 30 miles. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 85° 39′.

* According to Gerard's map of Koonawur, however, 13,007 feet.

CHATNA.—A town in the British district of Pachete, presidency of Bengal, eight miles N.W. of Bancoora. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 87°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHATOOR, in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tinnevelly to Madura, 47 miles N. of the former. Lat. 9° 21′, long. 77° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHATRO.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, 89 miles W. from Sirinagur, and 34 miles N.E. from Rawul Pind. Lat. 34°, long. 73° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHATTUR, in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Dammoodah river, five miles S.E. of Ramgurh. Lat. 23° 39′, long. 85° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHATTWYE, or CHETWA,[1] * in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town on an island or strip of land extending for twenty-seven miles, nearly from south-east to north-west, between lat. 10° 9′—10° 32′, long. 76° 6′—76° 17′, with a breadth varying from two to four miles. It is throughout a level plain, and likely to become a tract of great fertility, owing to the construction of a dam ordered to be thrown across the stream in the vicinity of the town, with the view of collecting a supply of water for the purposes of irrigation;[2] the parts bordering on the water, and liable to be overflowed by it, being cultivated for rice, the other parts for cocoanut-trees. Wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch, it was in 1776 taken[3] from the latter by Hyder Ali, and ceded to the British, under the pacification of 1792, by his son Tippoo Sultan. Distance from Cochin, N.W., 41 miles; Calicut, S.E., 54; Madras, S.W., 340. Lat. 10° 32′, long. 76° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Madras Rev. Disp. 15 Dec. 1852.
[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 33.

CHATUH,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the contonment of Muttra to Delhi, and 22 miles[2] N.W. of the former. Here is a large fortress,[3] of fine exterior appearance, but in the interior exhibiting nothing but decay. There is a bazaar in the town, and water is abundant. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 77° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.
[3] Jacquemont, iii. 484.

CHAUNDOO, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Chenaub, 50 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Chetuwayu of Tassin; Chitwa and Shetuwai of Buchanan.[1]

[1] Buchanan, Narrat. of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 393.

miles S.W. of the town of Ramnegurh. Lat. 31° 55′, long. 72° 59′.

CHAUNG LAMA.—See Chougba Pass.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Fitzclarence, Narrative, 92.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 211.

CHAWPARRAH,[1] in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Jubulpoor to Nagpoor, 67 miles[2] S. of former, 89 N. of latter. It is situate on the north or left bank of the Wyne-Ganga, here passed by ford. Supplies are abundant, though the surrounding country is hilly and rugged. Lat. 22° 24′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAWULPATA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Nerbudda river, 60 miles S.W. of Dumoh. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 79° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAYANAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S.E. from Khatmandoo 50 miles. Lat. 27° 21′, long. 85° 59′.

CHAYANPOOR.—A town the chief place of a district of the same name, in the native state of Nepaul, distant E. from Khatmandoo 115 miles. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 87° 3′.

[1] Captain Low, Journ. Roy. As. Soc. v. 151.

CHEAMA.—A village situate on the western bank of the Tavoy river. Several pagodas are strewed about its neighbourhood; one in particular, called Nak'hautau Mujau Phica, demands attention. It is considered the neatest in Tavoy, and is situate on a high eminence, which commands a fine view of the town and surrounding country: 132 steps lead to its summit. At the entrance are two monstrous lions,[1] eighteen feet high, constructed of metal. The betel-vine is cultivated here to some extent.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEBOO, in the British district of Bandah, a town 56 miles E. of the town of Bandah, 43 W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 81° 11′.

[1] Lloyd, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 1031.

CHEDING, CHADON, or SADING.—A village standing on a headland on the seacoast of Mergui, in lat. 11° 23′, long. 98° 45′. It has only been established of late years, and owes its origin to Commissioner Maingy, who induced a Malay chief with his followers to settle here, for the purpose of populating and cultivating the country. It contained in 1837 fifty houses and 200 inhabitants.[1] The country in its vicinity was much overgrown with jungle and wood, and required much clearance before it would be available for agricultural purposes. It

commands a fine position towards the sea, and there is good fishing near the village.

CHEDOO.—A station on the top of the Youmadoung Mountains, on the road from Ramree to Burmah by the Talak Pass, distant N.E. from Aeng 50 miles. Lat. 20° 30′, long. 94° 24′.

CHEDUBA.—An island situate to the west of the coast of Arracan, and south-west of the island of Ramree. It was anciently called Inaon. When the Burmese took the province of Arracan, its name, from what reason does not appear, was changed to Mekawuddee, and it is now known by that at the head of this article.[1] Cheduba constitutes part of the district of Ramree, and is subordinate to the jurisdiction of its functionaries. It lies between lat. 18° 40′—18° 56′, long. 93° 31′—93° 50′. It is about twenty miles from north to south, and seventeen from east to west, and contains an area of about 250 square miles. Its shape is pentangular. The coast is very much broken by numerous rocks and reefs, rendering it very unsafe for the navigation of large ships. The physical aspect of the interior is irregular, consisting of hill and dale, and in some parts is exceedingly picturesque. In the northern part of the island the hills rise to a height varying from fifty to 500 feet, and are covered for the most part with jungle; but at the south they reach a greater elevation; and the loftiest there is 1,400 feet.

There are few villages in the interior, being mostly situate near the shore, a circumstance no doubt arising from the twofold reason of its being there cooler, and consequently more salubrious, and also from affording better opportunity for procuring fish,—an important article of food among the inhabitants. The climate of Cheduba is considered more favourable than that of Arracan; being an island, it has the advantage of the cool sea-breezes, and it is, moreover, generally free from the mists which prevail on the continent. The eastern quarter of the island is the least healthy, being less exposed to the sea, and the air being in some measure contaminated by that from the mainland. The general character of its soil[2] is rich and productive. It consists of a clay, mixed more or less with vegetable mould: in some parts of the island a fine sand is intermixed with it, but the base is always clay. Rice,[3] tobacco,

[1] Bengal Public Disp. 30 Nov. 1842. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 350.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 353.

[3] Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 94.

cotton, sugar-cane, pepper, hemp, and indigo, are among the productions of the island; but the first-mentioned is the staple produce, being of excellent quality, and grown as well in the valleys as in the fertile plains, which extend round the hills to within a short distance of the beach.[4] It is trodden out by buffaloes, and the husking is performed by a wooden mill, put in motion by two men, which it is said will clean about thirty maunds* in a day. Hemp and indigo are cultivated to a more limited extent, as is also tobacco, which, however, is of excellent quality.[5] The geology is said to afford some curious instances for study. There are many appearances of volcanic action having taken place; and about a century ago there was a severe earthquake. For a short time it was very violent, but expended its fury more on the sea than on land. After this occurrence tracts of land are stated to have risen from the sea, and to have enlarged the limits of the island.[6] Along the coast are situate numerous earthy cones, from whose summits are emitted mud and gas.[7] The mineral productions of the island are various, but exist in small quantities. Specimens of copper, iron, and silver ore have been found; but the principal mineral production is petroleum.[8] The mode of collecting it is remarkable. The spot where it is known to exist being fixed upon, a space of about twenty yards square is dug to a depth of two feet, which becomes filled with water. In a short time the surface of the pool is covered with oil of a greenish colour, which is skimmed off with bamboos, and put into pots. In the dry season the water disappears, and the opportunity is then taken of turning up the soil, which by this means yields an increased quantity of the article. The oil possesses a strong, pungent smell, and is a useful ingredient in the composition of paint, as it possesses the property of preserving timber from insects, especially the white ant. Trees[9] do not abound: those which exist are limited for the most part to the hill tracts, where they attain considerable size. One species, called the woodoil-tree, is highly prized, not so much for its timber as for its oil, which is procured by an incision in the body of the tree. It is used for burning, and also for making a varnish, which is of excellent quality. The gamboge-tree exists in the island, but the valuable property of its gum

[4] Journ. As. Soc. ut supra, 353.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 356.

[6] Id. 433, et seq.

[7] Report of Committee on Coal and Minerals, 42.

[8] Journ. As. Soc. ut supra, 369.

[9] Id. 362.

* The weight of the maund is about 80 lbs.

does not appear to be known to the natives, who take no trouble to collect it.[1] There is considerable variety in the fruit-trees, and the products are generally fine. The plantain,[2] pappa, mango, lime, and orange are among them. The trade, as may be imagined, is not extensive, the only articles exported being oil and rice. The amount of the latter is pretty considerable, and many vessels from the western shores of Bengal, from Sandoway, Ramree, and even Bassein, return laden with this article of merchandise. The extent of the population of the island has not been ascertained, but it probably amounts to above 9,000.[3] The inhabitants are of the Mugh persuasion. They are quiet and peaceably inclined, simple, cheerful, contented, and possess many good traits of character. Their customs and habits so closely resemble their continental neighbours, that it will be needless again to notice them. An account will be found under the article "Arracan." Its history is also comprised under that of Arracan: with that province it fell into the possession of the Burmese in the latter part of the last century, and with it, in 1824,[4] was relieved from Burmese oppressors, by its occupation by the English.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 364.
[2] Id. 360.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. ut supra, 351.
[4] Wilson, Burmese War.

CHEEAPUT, in Sinde, a small town between Hyderabad and Khyerpoor, and 50 miles S. of the latter place. It is important as forming, with the contiguous town of Dingee, a commanding post in the communication of Khyerpoor and Emaum-Ghur with the part of the desert adjoining this last fort. Cheeaput is in lat. 26° 55′, long. 68° 20′. — Correspondence on Sinde. 498.

ÇHEEARAH.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 21 miles S.W. of Midnapore. Lat. 22° 15′, long. 87° 6′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEECHAWUTNEE, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee river, 72 miles N.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 30′, long. 72° 39′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEEHUN, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the seacoast, 63 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 53′, long. 72° 43′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEEKLEE, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay, a town 34 miles S.E. from Surat, 120 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 20° 42′, long. 73° 6′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEELA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on — Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

the route from Jessulmere, *viâ* Nagor, to Nusseerabad, and 184 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with good water from three wells, 300 feet deep. The surrounding country is open and barren. The road to the eastward is in some places hard and stony; to the westward it is very sandy. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 72° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEEMPA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N.E. from Darjeeling 80 miles. Lat. 27° 36′, long. 89° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEEMULGA, in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Kistnah river, 30 miles S. of Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 22′, long. 75° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEERAEEDOONGORREE, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 58 miles S.E. of Jubbulpore, 58 miles N.E. of Seuni. Lat. 22° 25′, long. 80° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEERAKA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, distant N.W. from Bhooj 27 miles. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 69° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEERTROREE.—A town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, distant E. from Bhooj 58 miles. Lat. 23° 25′, long. 70° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEERUNG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant E. from Darjeeling 100 miles. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 89° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEETAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 52 miles N. from Lucknow, and 69 miles E. from Futtygurh. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 80° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEETUL, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town situate on the Tobi, a stream tributary to the river Sitronjee. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 130 miles; Baroda, W., 136; Surat, N.W., 112; Bombay, N.W., 220. Lat. 21° 44′, long. 71° 14′.

CHEHERUT, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to Moradabad, and four miles[1] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a clayey soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 78° 9′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHELLOOR, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Rajahmundry to Coringa, 19 miles E. of the former. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 82° 3′.

CHELLUMBRUM,[1] in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a considerable town on the seacoast, on the route from Tranquebar to Arcot, 29 miles N. of the former. It was captured by the British in 1760, during the war in the Carnatic; and in 1781, during the war with Hyder Ali, it was unsuccessfully attacked by Sir Eyre Coote.[2] Lat. 11° 25′, long. 79° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Thornton, Hist. of India, i. 346; ii. 257.

CHEMRA.—A town in the native state of Bombra, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 25 miles E. from Sumbulpore, and 35 miles N.W. from Bombra. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 84° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHENAUB.—A river in the Punjab, and generally considered the largest of the five by which that country is traversed. Moorcroft,[1] who ascended, as he conjectured, to within thirty miles of its source, supposes it to rise about lat. 32° 48′, long. 77° 27′, in Lahoul, south of Ladakh, or Middle Tibet. The source must be very elevated, as the river holds its course through the Ritanka Pass, which is 13,000 feet high. The spot from which it proceeds is, according to Vigne,[2] a small lake, called Chandra-Bhaga, or the Garden of the Moon, and in the upper part of its course the river is called the Chandra. At Tandi, lat. 32° 35′, long. 77°, it is joined by the Surajbhagha, a stream of less magnitude, running from the north; and thenceforward the river is known by the name of the Chenaub or Chinab, and sometimes of Chandra-Bhaga. The length of the streams contributing to its formation varies from forty miles in the case of the Surajbhagha, to eighty-five in that of the Chandra-Bhagha. After their confluence, Moorcroft[3] found the stream about 200 feet broad, with a full steady current. It takes a north-west course of about 130 miles to Kishtawar, in lat. 33° 19′, long. 75° 47′, and there receives the Muruwurdwun, or Sinund, a considerable tributary from the north. Vigne[4] calculates the height of Kishtawar at 5,000 feet; and consequently, the Chenaub must have descended 8,000 feet in less than 200 miles, or at the rate of above forty feet in the mile. At Kishtawar, Vigne[5] found the Chenaub flowing in a deep rocky channel, twenty-five yards wide. The river thence proceeds south-west, by a very tortuous course, through a rugged country, to Riasi, a distance of about ninety miles, where it leaves the mountains, and flows into the lower ground of the Punjab. It is here about 200 yards wide, deep

[1] Punj. Bokh. i. 196.
[2] Kashmir, i. 164.
[3] i. 195.
[4] i. 203.
[5] i. 208.

[6] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 217.
[7] Kaschmir, iii. 147.
[8] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 660.
[9] Burnes, Bokh. i. 46.
[1] Narr. Exp. in Afg. 352.
[2] Exp. Alex. vi. c. 4, 5.
[3] iii. 127.
[4] Burnes, iii. 125.
[5] Id. iii. 98.

and tranquil, yet rapid. At Aknur, about fifty miles[6] lower down, it becomes navigable, at least for timber-rafts, which are despatched from it down the Punjab. It continues a south-westerly course to Vazeerabad, about seventy miles lower down, in lat. 32° 26′, long. 74° 10′, where Von Hügel[7] found the stream unfordable, and half a mile wide.* Macartney[8] measured it there in the month of July, when nearly at the fullest, and found it one mile three furlongs and twenty perches wide, with a depth of fourteen feet, and a current running five miles an hour. From this point it holds a south-west course for about thirty miles, to Ramnuggur,[9] where, in the middle of February, and consequently the low season, it was found 300 yards wide, and with a depth of nine feet where greatest; the current running a mile and a half an hour. Hough[1] states that it is fordable near this place in the season; but there is much reason to question this statement. It thence pursues a south-west course for about 150 miles, to its confluence with the Jhelum, a little above the ferry of Trimo, in lat. 31° 12′, long. 72° 12′. Arrian[2] describes the turbulence of the confluence as terrific; but Burnes,[3] who visited it at midsummer, when the streams are usually highest, found it free from violence or danger. The total length of the course of the river to this point is about 605 miles. Below the confluence with the Jhelum, the Chenaub flows south-west for about fifty miles, to its confluence with the Ravee, a much smaller river,[4] which joins it in lat. 30° 36′, long. 71° 50′, through three mouths, close to each other. The Chenaub was here, at the end of June, the season of the greatest height of water, three-quarters of a mile wide, and above twelve feet deep. From this place it continues its course south-west for 110 miles, to the confluence of the Ghara, in lat. 29° 21′, long. 71° 4′. At the intervening ferry opposite Mooltan, Burnes found it 1,000 yards wide at midsummer, the season of greatest inundation. The meeting of the Chenaub and Ghara[5] is very tranquil: the water of the former is red, that of the latter pale; and these respective colours may be distinguished for some miles downwards in the united stream, the red on the right or western, the pale on the left or eastern side. The total length of course from the source to this con-

* Vigne (i. 238), in his cursory style, says between 200 and 300 yards.

fluence is about 765 miles. There the united stream is called Punjnud (five rivers), a name which it bears to its fall into the Indus. The ancient name of Chenaub[6] is admitted unquestionably to have been Acesines.

[6] Rennell, 82.

CHENDRAVADAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Aurungabad 14 miles. Lat. 19° 40′, long. 75° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHENGBANG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, distant N.W. from Muneepoor 26 miles. Lat. 25° 5′, long. 93° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHENGOOR.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N. from Goalpara 80 miles. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 90° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHENNAPUTTEN, or CHINAPATAM,[1] * in the territory of Mysore, an open town, having adjacent a handsome stone fort.[2] The town has some manufactures, especially of glass, and of steel wire for the strings of musical instruments. This ware is much esteemed, and is sent to all parts of India. Chennaputten is distant N.E. from Seringapatam 38 miles. Lat. 12° 40′, long. 77° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 53, 147.

CHENNOOR, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Hyderabad, five miles N. of the former. Lat. 14° 33′, long. 78° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHENNUMPULLY, in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, a town 48 miles E. of Bellary, 48 miles S.W. of Kurnool. Lat. 15° 19′, long. 77° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEPAL, in the Cis-Sutlej hill state of Joobul, a fort on a ledge of land projecting from the south-eastern declivity of a mountain extending from the Chour to the Wartoo peak. It is of a square figure, with a tower at each of three corners, and has in the middle a small court about twenty feet square. As water must be brought from a pool on the hill-side, about musket-shot distance, and the fort is commanded even by small-arms from the neighbouring heights, it could make but slight defence against an attack, and accordingly was surrendered to the British by the Ghoorka garrison almost immediately after being invested by the irregular troops in the service of the East-India Company, aided by the mountaineers of Joobul. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 77° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 149.

* Channapatna of Tassin.

CHERACUL, a town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras. The rajah of this district, formerly a powerful chief, was a scion of the Kolastri family, one of those among whom Cheruman Permal, the achiever[1] of the independence of Malabar, divided the country. The country was in 1789 dreadfully devastated by Tippoo Sultan, and the rajah dreading to be forcibly circumcised by the order of that bigoted tyrant, met death[2] by inducing one of his followers to shoot him through the head. The town is two miles from the seacoast, and three miles N. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 55′, long. 75° 25′.

[1] As. Res. v. 4—Duncan, Remarks on Malabar.
[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 23.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHERAJOLEE, in the British district of Durrung, in Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Durrung to Bishnath, 29 miles N.E. of Durrung. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 92° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHERAND, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Ganges, 16 miles N.W. of Dinapoor. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 84° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHERCHANPOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 100 miles. Lat. 20° 40′, long. 80° 39′.

CHERGAON,[1] in Bussahir, a village on the right bank of the Pabur, immediately below the confluence of the Andrytee. The vicinity is fertile, well cultivated, and celebrated for producing abundant crops of rice,[2] so fine that it is reserved for the use of the rajah of Bussahir. Elevation above the sea 5,985 feet.[3] Lat. 31° 13′, long. 77° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1837, p. 925—Hutton, Journ. of a Trip to the Burenda Pass.
[3] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 41, at end of vol.

CHERGAON,[1] called also THOLANG, in Koonawur, a district of Bussahir, is a small town near the right bank of the Sutluj, and on a small stream flowing into it. There are between fifty and sixty families, living in substantial houses, covered with roofs of tempered clay[2] overlying layers of birch bark, supported on horizontal beams. Here are several temples, dedicated to various divinities. One of those buildings is in a handsome style, and embellished[3] with a gilt spire. The rajah of Bussahir resided here when the Goorkhas had possession of the rest of his territory. Opposite to this place, and on the right side of the Sutluj, was fought an action between the Koonawaris and Goorkhas, in which the latter were defeated, and subsequently stipulated not to enter Koona-

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Jacquemont, iv. 206.
[3] As. Res. xv. 399—Herbert, on Levels of Setlej.

wur as long as an annual tribute of 700*l*. was paid. Elevation above the sea 7,300 feet.[4] Lat. 31° 31′, long. 78° 7′.

[4] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 279.

CHERPELCHERRY, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town 28 miles E. of Ponany, 43 miles W. of Coimbatore. Lat. 10° 53′, long. 76° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHETEROWN,[1] in Sirmoor, a summit of the mountains between the Tons and Giree, and about two miles from the left bank of the latter. It is surmounted by a Hindoo temple, which was a station of the series of small triangles during the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7,048 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 50′, long. 77° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

CHETKOOL,[1] in Bussahir, a village situate in the upper extremity of the valley of the Buspa, and on the right bank of the river of that name. The road to it up the valley, or from the north-west, has a gentle acclivity through a dense forest of fine pines, which, however, dwindle in size as the ground rises, and at length give place to birches. Chetkool is the residence of a lama or Tibetan priest, who subsists by writing and printing sacred texts and ejaculations for the praying-mills of the villagers. Those singular instruments of superstition consist of drums or hollow cylinders, each set up horizontally on an iron axle. Inside the wheel are deposited the scrolls inscribed with prayers or pious exclamations, and the act of devotion consists in making the machine revolve,[2] and its contents whirl about, either by the hand, by wind, or by water. Chetkool is at the elevation of 11,480 feet[3] above the sea. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 78° 31′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 68.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, 127.

[3] Id. Map.

CHETPOLL, in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Darapooram to Polachy, 11 miles W. of the former. Lat. 10° 43′, long. 77° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHETTAPORE, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Berhampoor to Ganjam, four miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 19° 22′, long. 85° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHETTULWANO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 140 miles. Lat. 24° 53′, long. 71° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHETTYPOLLIAM, in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Coimbatoor to

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Dindigul, nine miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 10° 55′, long. 77° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEWLEEA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpore to Sumbulpoor, 22 miles S. of the former. Lat. 22° 50′, long. 80° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEYLAR, in the British province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Oomerkote to Deesa, 29 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25°, long. 70°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 72.

CHICACOLE,[1] * in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town with a military cantonment on the left or north bank of the river Naglaudee.[2] The town is built in an irregular straggling manner, with narrow crooked streets, which in rainy weather are overflowed to a considerable depth. Wells are numerous, but their supply is brackish, except that from one used by the European population. The rest of the people draw water for alimentary purposes from the river, where it may at all times be obtained. North of the town is an old ruinous mud fort, the walls of which, though in many places broken down, may still be traced, as well as the ditch, the line of which is indicated by a series of stagnant pools. Within this inclosure are the barracks, hospital, magazine, stores, and also the residences of the commanding officer, the adjutant, and the medical officer. The jail, a strong building, is situate on the bank of the river, about half a mile from the military establishment. The only manufactures of any importance in the town are in cotton, either in coarse fabrics or in fine muslin, which is of very superior texture, richly worked, and in great demand throughout the country. The necessaries of life are in great abundance and cheap, but the mass of the population live on the small grain called raggee (Eleusine corocana), which is very plentiful, and low-priced. The air is in general salubrious; but towards the close of the year, after the monsoon, pestilential exhalations produce agues and severe fevers. Population about 50,000. Distance from Vizagapatam, N.E., 58 miles; Masulipatam, N.E., 235; Madras, N.E., 435; Ganjam, S.W., 110; Calcutta, S.W., 415. Lat. 18° 18′, long. 83° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] Mem. on Map of Hindoostan, Index.

CHICHACOTTA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan,

* Cicacole of Rennell.[1]

distant S.E. from Darjeeling 81 miles. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 89° 30′.

CHICHEROULY, in Sirhind, a town, the principal place of a protected Seik state of the same name, on the route from Suharunpore to Subathoo, and 27 miles[1] N.W. of the former place. It is situate in an open, level, well-cultivated country, and is surrounded by a mud wall. There is a bazaar;[2] water and supplies are abundant; and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 981 miles. The petty state of Chicherouly contains an area of sixty-three square miles, with a population of 9,387. Lat. 30° 15′, long. 77° 25′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 313.
[2] Statistical Papers relating to India, 20.

CHICHERRY, in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Palamow to Chaibassa, 30 miles S. of the former. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 84° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICHOLEE, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 22 miles N.W. of Baitool, 50 miles S. of Hoshungabad. Lat. 22° 1′, long. 77° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICKA MALLINHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N. from Chittel Droog 21 miles. Lat. 14° 32′, long. 76° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICKLEE.—A petty native state[1] in Western India, under the superintendence of the agent for the Bheel chiefs in Candeish, presidency of Bombay. The young chief was sent for education to the government college at Poona. His conduct and attention to study were at first commendable, but he subsequently became refractory and inattentive, and finally absconded.[2] Chicklee, the principal place, is in lat. 22° 19′, long. 74° 41′.

[1] Bombay Pol. Disp. 15 May, 1850.
[2] Id. 2 Jan. 1852. Id. 10 Aug. 1853.

CHICKLEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Jaulnah 42 miles. Lat. 20° 19′, long. 76° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICKMOOGLOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 88 miles. Lat. 13° 19′, long. 75° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICKNAIGHULLY, or CHICA NAYAKANA HULLI,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town[2] of consi-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through, &c. ii. 47.

derable size. The ground-plan is square, and the place is strongly fortified with mud walls, having cavaliers at the angles. In the centre is a square citadel fortified in the same manner. In the outer town a wide street runs all round, and on both hands sends off short lanes to the outer and inner walls. The houses are stated to be very mean and ruinous, and they do not nearly occupy the space within the walls. Distant from Bangalore, N.W., 73 miles; from Seringapatam, N., 69. Lat. 13° 25′, long. 76° 41′.

CHICKROWLEE.—See CHICHEROULY.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIKIGURH.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, distant E. from Bhopal 48 miles. Lat. 23° 5′, long. 78° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIKULDIE.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, distant S. from Bhopal 33 miles. Lat. 22° 47′, long. 77° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIKULWAHUL, in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Nassick to Dhoolia, 22 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 20° 35′, long. 74° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILACULLNERP.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.E. from Bangalore 58 miles. Lat. 13° 38′, long. 78° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

CHILBULA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Rewa, and 36 miles[2] S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 82° 11′.

[1] Survey Map of District Pooree.

CHILKA.—An extensive lake dividing the British district of Ganjam, in the Madras presidency, from that of Pooree, in the presidency of Bengal. It is forty-two miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifteen in breadth,[1] and bounded towards the east and south by a narrow strip of sand, and on the north-west by the mountains which extend from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery: it receives the waters of one branch of the Mahanuddy, and communicates with the sea by a very narrow and deep outlet, in lat. 19° 42′, long. 85° 40′. The lake is studded with several islands, and its waters are salt and shallow.

CHILKALURPADU, in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a town 23 miles S.W. of Guntoor, 41 miles N. of Ongole. Lat. 16° 6′, long. 80° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILKANA,[1] in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small ruinous town on the route from Suharunpoor to Sidowra,[2] and 10 miles N.W. of the former town. The surrounding country is level, open, and slightly cultivated; and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,000 miles. Lat. 30° 5′, long. 77° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 313.
[2] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 135.

CHILKAUREE, in Guzerat, a town in the petty native state of Saunte, in the division of Rewa Caunta, presidency of Bombay. Distance from Ahmedabad, N.E., 97 miles. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 74° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILKEEA,[1] in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a place of considerable trade on the northern frontier, towards Kumaon, situate in the Dikkalee Pass, or gorge by which the river Kosila flows to the plain. Heber[2] describes it, at the time of his visit, in the beginning of December, as a wretched assemblage of cottages, half-buried in high grass; and adds, "The first appearance of the inhabitants of Chilkea was not prepossessing. They had the same yellow skins; the same dull, yet fierce look; the same ragged and scanty clothing; the same swords and shields, as those in the other parts of these inhospitable plains." However, in the spring-time, intervening between the opening of the mountain-passes and the unhealthy season, it becomes a busy mart for the trade between Chinese Tartary and Kumaon on one side, and Hindostan on the other. In summer the air is so pestilential that it is then entirely abandoned. Elevation above the sea 1,076 feet. Lat. 29° 21′, long. 79° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journey through Upper India, i. 517.

CHILKORE, in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bhagulpore to Calcutta, 14 miles S. of the former. Lat. 25°, long. 86° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILLAHTARA,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Futtehpore to that of Banda, and 22 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, which here has a bed three-quarters

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

of a mile wide, part only of which is occupied in the dry season by the stream running under the right bank. The river is crossed here by ferry, the ghaut or passage to which on the right side is through a deep ravine, the river-bank on that side being steep and high. Though a small place, much business is done here in shipping cotton,[3] which is largely grown in the neighbouring districts, and conveyed down the river to the lower provinces. The river Cane empties itself into the Jumna on the right side, immediately above the town. Its water is considered unwholesome by the natives, who take much trouble to obtain their supply from the Jumna above the confluence. Distant N.W. from Allahabad 105 miles,[4] from Calcutta 600. Lat. 25° 47′, long. 80° 36′.

[3] Spry, Modern India, i. 139.

[4] Garden, ut supra, 29.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILLAKAR, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Madras to Nellore, 21 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 14° 8′, long. 79° 55′.

CHILLERA, or CHULERA, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Delhi, and 12 miles[1] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in some places sandy and heavy: the country is level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 34′, long. 77° 24′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

Bengal Mil. Disp. 12 Oct. 1853.

CHILLIANWALLA, in the Jetch Dooab division of the Punjaub, a village situate five miles from the left bank of the river Jhelum. The place has acquired celebrity from a sanguinary battle which took place there on the 13th January, 1849, between a British force under Lord Gough and the army of the Sikhs. On both sides the greatest determination and most heroic bravery were displayed; on both sides the loss was frightfully severe; and though the British remained in possession of the field, the victory was dearly purchased. The annals of Indian warfare do not record a fiercer or more arduous conflict. An obelisk erected here, by order of government, preserves the memory of those who fell in the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns. Chillianwalla is 85 miles N.W. of Lahore. Lat. 32° 40′, long. 73° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILLOO CHUNGEE, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Jhelum to Attock,

eight miles W. of the town of Rawul Pind. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 72° 54′.

CHILMAREE, in the British district of Rungpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town 36 miles S.E. of the town of Rungpoor. It is situate on the right or west bank of the Brahmapootra, amidst luxuriant groves and fine gardens; but it is an ill-built place, containing no building of any importance. The number of houses is about 400; and if the usually-received average of inmates to residences be admitted, the population may be estimated at about 2,000. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 89° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 463.

CHIMALI, in Gurwhal, a village on the right bank of the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It is situated in a fertile tract, cultivated principally for the growth of the opium-poppy.[1] Elevation above the sea 2,942 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 34′, long. 78° 23′.

[1] As. Res. xi. 472—Raper, Survey of the Ganges.
[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 52.

CHIMARY, in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Deesa to Rajkote, 40 miles N.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 19′, long. 72° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIMMAPOODY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 116 miles. Lat. 17° 22′, long. 80° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIMOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S. from Nagpore 49 miles. Lat. 20° 30′, long. 79° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINA BUKEER, the name given to one of the rivers forming the delta of the Irawady: it falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 16° 19′, long. 96° 10′.

CHINALGARH, in Sirmoor, a village on a picturesque site, on the summit of a rock overhanging a feeder of the river Julal. Here, in 1814, an irregular force in the service of the East-India Company was defeated by the Goorkhas in the war with that power. Lat. 30° 42′, long. 77° 16′.

Fraser, Tours in Himalaya, 103.

CHIN AMMAPETTA, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town 29 miles N. of Ellore, 60 miles W. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 17° 3′, long. 80° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINAT CHOKEE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Goruckpoor cantonment to Lucknow, seven miles[2] E. of the latter. Provisions and water are good and abundant, but firewood scanty and dear. The road in this

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 188.

part of the route is heavy, sandy, and bad. Lat. 26° 53′, long. 81° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINCHLEE, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the river Kistnah, 52 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 34′, long. 74° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINDGOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad 150 miles. Lat. 18° 33′, long. 80° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 192, 193.
[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 149.
[4] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 5.

CHINDWARA,[1] * in the territory of Nagpore, or dominions of the rajah of Berar, a town on the route[2] from Saugor to the city of Nagpoor, 82 miles S. of the former, 167 N. of the latter. It is situate in the mountainous tract called Deogur, above the Ghats, "on an elevated[3] table-land, having an open space of ground free from jungle, on the summit of about four and a half miles in circumference." In consequence of its considerable elevation, its climate is one of the most agreeable and salubrious in India; and from this advantage it has many visitors in search of health or recreation. It was a station for a detachment of the auxiliary contingent of the rajah of Nagpore, previously to the reduction of that force in 1830; and it has still a bazaar and some straggling bungalows, or lodges for the accommodation of travellers. It is the principal place of the subah of Deogur above the Ghats. Elevation above the sea 2,100 feet.[4] Lat. 22° 3′, long. 78° 58′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 192.
Forster, Jour. Beng. i. 344.

CHINEANE, in the Northern Punjab, on the southern slope of the Himalaya. It is situate on the Taui river, which, about fifty miles lower down, falls into the Chenaub. Chineane is a place of considerable size, is neatly built, and has a palace still belonging to the deposed rajah of the town and district, though his possessions have been seized by Gholab Sing, the present ruler of Cashmere. As its elevation is considerable, it commands a noble view southwards over several mountain-ranges, and beyond them across the vast plain of the Punjab. Chineane is in lat. 33° 5′, long. 75° 22′.

CHINEEALEE.—See Chimali.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINEPOOR.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S.E. from Bhopal 52 miles. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 78° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINGLEPUT.[1]—A British district within the limits of the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It

* Sindwara of Tassin.

is bounded on the north by the British district of Nellore; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the British district of South Arcot; and on the north-west and west by the British district of North Arcot. It lies between lat. 12° 14′ and 14°, long. 79° 35′—80° 25′. Locally situate within its limits, is a small tract containing the city of Madras and the portion of territory within its municipal jurisdiction, extending about eight miles from north to south along the seashore, with an average breadth of four, and having an area of thirty square miles. Exclusive of this area, the district of Chingleput contains, according to official return, 2,993 square miles.[2] In proportion to its area, the extent of seacoast is considerable, being about 120 miles. It commences at the estuary of the small river[3] of Alemparva, in lat. 12° 15′, long. 80° 4′, and has a direction nearly due north to lat. 14°, long. 80° 16′, the point where the channel of the extensive inlet of Pulicat communicates with the Bay of Bengal. About seventeen miles to the north of the river of Alemparva is the estuary of the Palar, the most considerable river of the district, yet incapable of receiving any but small coasting craft, in consequence of its shoaliness and a bar which obstructs its entrance. Sadras and other places on this coast are of very difficult and dangerous access, in consequence of numerous rocks and shoals, on which a tremendous surf beats.[4] "Along the whole extent[4] of coast on this side of the peninsula, to Bengal river, the country boats are peculiarly constructed for passing through the surf: being built without timbers, with their planks sewed together, they bend to its force, and are very easily repaired." Yet in unsettled weather even these cannot encounter the surf without inevitable destruction; and shipping frequenting the great commercial town of Madras has no shelter, but must anchor in a road open to all winds except those from the westward, and exposed to a heavy sea. North of Madras the coast continues equally dangerous, being beset as far as its northern extremity by the extensive shoal of Pulicat. The surface of the district is in general low and level, yet in some places diversified by isolated hills, and in others by ranges, one of the most remarkable of which latter is very rugged,[5] and is situate inland, or westward of the town of Sadras, and thence denominated by the British the Sadras

[2] Madras Census, 1851.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, 5th edit. i. 592.

[4] Horsburgh, i. 593.

[5] Id i. 592.

Hills. There are no eminences within the district deserving the name of mountains, the more considerable elevation being probably that of Walajahabad, stated to be 300 feet[6] above the sea, and Perumbak, stated to be 272.[7] Besides these, there are the Palaveram, the Shivarum, the Tripasor, the Karanguli hills, and St. Thomas's Mount. The only considerable river is the Palar, which, rising near Jungumcotta, in Mysore, holds its course first south-eastward, subsequently eastward, through the British districts of Salem and North Arcot, and entering this district on its western frontier, in lat. 12° 52′, long. 79° 35′, continues its easterly course through it for about sixty-three miles, to its fall into the Bay of Bengal, about four miles south of Sadras, and in lat. 12° 28′, long. 80° 13′. Though having a large body of water during the rainy seasons, it is in most parts without any during the dry season. There are many other streams, or rather torrents, of less magnitude, besides several lakes; amongst which the most considerable are those of Ennor and Sadras. There are also many large tanks. There is, however, a deficiency of water throughout a great part of the district; and from that circumstance, and the deficient fertility of the soil, cultivation is much circumscribed, there being under it only about 72,000 cawnies, or 96,000 acres,[8] out of the total area. The cocoanut-palm, and the palmyra or toddy palm, are very abundant and productive, and the irrigated and cultivated soil produces grain, oil-seeds, betel, fruits, and vegetables for the Madras market. The permanent revenue settlement was introduced into Chingleput in 1802.[9] The climate during the dry season is characterized by great heat,[1] the thermometer having been known to reach 115° in the shade. In the vicinity of the sea it is, however, considerably mitigated by the refreshing sea-breeze. January and February are cool and pleasant, and constitute the most healthy time of the year, the wind blowing from the north-east or east, and the mean temperature being 76°. In March, April, and the early part of May, the south wind prevails, and is considered very unwholesome; the temperature is high, the mean being 85°. As May advances, very violent gales occur, with heavy rain; and to this inclement weather succeed the hot,[2] dry westerly winds, blowing from the parched, heated gorges of the Eastern Ghats, and popularly styled the land-

[6] Map annexed to Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Presidency Division of Madras Army.

[7] As. Res. x. 382 —Lambton, Account of Trigonometrical Operations in the Peninsula.

[8] Medical Topography of Madras, Centre Division, 67.

[9] Madras Rev. Disp. 31 Dec. 1847.

[1] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 24. Heyne, Tracts on India, Statistical Fragments on the Carnatic, 11.

[2] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, iii. 32—Wight, on the Land-winds of Coromandel.

winds of Coromandel. These prevail during June and July, the mean temperature of which months is 88° or 90°. In August and September the weather is close, oppressive, and cloudy, the sea-breeze being uncertain, and the winds generally light and variable, with frequent calms; heavy rains, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurring from time to time. During October, November, and December, the north-east monsoon prevails, bringing with it heavy rain, the average fall of which during those months is thirty inches, the total average annual fall being about fifty inches. The population,[3] exclusive of that of the city of Madras, is returned at 583,462. The majority are Brahminists, the residue being Mussulmans, with a few Christians. The principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture, the only articles of manufacture being coarse cloth and pottery, neither of which, however, is yet carried on to any considerable extent. The latter has lately received encouragement from government.[4]

[3] Madras Census, 1850-51.

[4] Madras Judicial Disp. 30 May, 1849. India Judicial, 18 July, 1849.

Madras, Chingleput, Conjeveram, Sadras, Walajahabad, Pallavaram, and other of the principal towns, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The chief routes are—1. From east to west, from Madras, through Arcot, to Bangalore. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Madras to the town of Chingleput. 3. From north to south, from Madras to Cuddalore. 4. From south to north, from Madras to Nellore.

CHINGLEPUT.[1]—The principal place* of the British district of the same name, within the presidency of Madras. The fort of Chingleput is situate at the northern extremity of a valley[2] upwards of a mile broad, and is bounded on the eastern and greater part of the northern faces by a tank or artificial lake, two miles long and one broad, from which the ditch is supplied with water. The fort is 400 yards in length from north to south, and 280 in breadth from east to west, and is divided into two parts by a rampart and ditch. The eastern part is considerably elevated, and forms what is called the inner fort. The entire western face, and part of the northern, are bounded by rice-fields, irrigated from the lake, the water of which is retained by an embankment 1,000 yards in length.

[1] E.I.C. MS. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras, 60.

* The city of Madras, though locally situate within the district of Chingleput, has a separate jurisdiction.

On the top of this bank runs the high road leading from Madras southward. The town of Chingleput consists of one long street, and is half a mile to the south-east of the fort, equidistant from which, in a different direction, is another town, or collection of dwellings, called Nullam. The river Palar, flowing to the south-west, affords the means of drainage, and during the greater part of the year an abundant supply of water, but during the dry season the latter totally ceases; even the tank is nearly exhausted, and the decayed weeds and slime in its bed taint the air with offensive and pestiferous exhalations. The public buildings of the district are within the rampart of the fort, and consist of the court of justice, the jail, place of arms, and hospital. The civil establishment comprises a judge, a collector, and magistrate, and an adequate number of officials, European and native. A detachment, consisting generally of two companies of native infantry, stationed here, live in huts on high grounds about a quarter of a mile to the south. Notwithstanding the malaria caused by the tank, it is in general considered a remarkably healthy place. There is a manufacture of pottery here, which in 1848 attracted the attention of government, with a view to its improvement:[3] for the purpose of prosecuting experiments with this object, a grant of 2,000 rupees per annum for two years was made. Distance from Tanjore, N., 145 miles; Cuddalore, N., 65; Bangalore, E., 162; Arcot, E., 45; Madras, S.W., 36. Lat. 12° 41′, long. 80° 2′.

[3] Madras Judicial Disp. 30 May, 1849. India Jud. Disp. 18 July, 1849.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINGONG, in Bundelcund, a town in the native state of Jhansee, 19 miles N.E. from Jhansee, and 60 miles S.E. from Gwalior. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 78° 54′.

CHINI, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawur, about a mile from the right bank of the Sutluj. It is situate in a slight depression on the southern slope of a lofty mountain, down which numerous rills flow, and, watering the soil, discharge themselves into the Sutluj,[1] which runs about 1,500 feet below the village. The intervening space is covered in the season with thriving crops and vineyards, loaded with a profusion of large and finely-flavoured grapes. The vines are trained over horizontal lattices, so as to form arbours, which in vintage-time afford delightful shelter from the fierce rays of the sun, and a rich and beautiful show of heavy

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 270. Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 210. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 923 —Hutton, Trip in Kunawur.

bunches of grapes. Each vineyard is guarded by several large and fierce dogs, with woolly fleeces, trained for the purpose, and which keep watch all night with their masters, who maintain a perpetual shouting, to deter the bears from plundering. The grapes are dried in large quantities, and form a favourite food of the people. There are two sorts of liquors derived from them; one vinous, and resembling raisin-wine; the other, spirituous, is called rakh, and is very strong. Poplar-trees are cultivated about all the villages, and grow to a large size; their leaves being the principal winter fodder for cattle. The cattle are generally a hybrid breed, between the yak and common kine, than which they are stronger and hardier, with longer and thicker hair, great horns, and large bushy tails. They are invariably black, and less wild than the yak. Chini is a considerable village, connected with seven or eight others of less extent, and was the favourite residence of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, during his sojourn in the hills.[2] Elevation above the sea 8,770 feet.[3] Lat. 31° 31′, long. 78° 19′.

[2] Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 53.
[3] Jacquemont, iv. 210.

CHINNA HURRY.—A river rising in the Mysore territory, in lat. 14° 10′, long. 76° 25′, about four miles S.W. of the town of Chittel Droog. It flows in a north-easterly direction through Mysore and the British district of Bellary, and falls into the Hugry, a feeder of the Toongabudra, in lat. 14° 56′, long. 77° 7′.

CHINNA SALEM, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Salem to Cuddalore, 50 miles E. of the former. Lat. 11° 39′, long. 78° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINNOOR,[1] in Hydrabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town[2] belonging to the rajah of Palensha, a feudal holder of an extensive tract on both banks of the river Godavery, in the vicinity of the confluence of the Pranheeta. Distance from Hydrabad, N.E., 136 miles; Madras, N., 410. Lat. 18° 55′, long. 79° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. vii. 144—Blunt, Narrat. of Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum.

CHINRAIAN DROOG.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N. from Bangalore 50 miles. Lat. 13° 36′, long. 77° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINRAIPATAM,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town situate on the side of an extensive tank. It has a fort,[2] well built of stone and lime, and a temple dedicated to Vishnu.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 408.

There is here a weekly fair, but no trade of moment. Distance from Seringapatam, N.W., 38 miles. Lat. 12° 54′, long. 76° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Hodges, Travels in India, 42.

[3] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindostan, 59.

[4] Cal. Rev. iv. 514.

CHINSURA.[1]—A town with a small annexed territory, on the right bank of the river Hooghly, formerly belonging to the Dutch, and a place of considerable trade.[2] It was among the cessions on the continent of India made by the king of the Netherlands in 1824, in exchange for the British possessions on the island of Sumatra, and is now included within the British district of Hooghly, presidency of Bengal. It is described by Rennell,[3] about seventy years ago, as a very neat and pretty large town; and by another authority,[4] as requiring at the period in question three-quarters of an hour to walk round it. Its site is said to be better than that of Calcutta, and it is considered one of the healthiest places in the lower provinces of Bengal. The government has established here an extensive military depôt for Europeans, with magnificent barracks and an immense hospital. Within the town is the government educational establishment, denominated the Hooghly College; and in the vicinity is the field where Colonel Forde, under the order of Clive, defeated the Dutch troops in 1759. Forde had applied to Clive for written authority to commence the attack. Clive was playing at cards when he received the note, and without quitting his seat, wrote in pencil,—"Dear Forde, fight them immediately, and I will send you the order of council to-morrow." Distance from Calcutta, N., 20 miles. Lat. 22° 53′, long. 88° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINTACOONTA, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Bellary, 36 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 14° 42′, long. 78° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINTALAPOODY, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ellore to Kummummett, 23 miles N. of the former. Lat. 17° 4′, long. 81° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINTAMUN, in the British district of Dinajepoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinajepoor to Bograh, 21 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 88° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINTAPILLY, in the British district of Guntoor, presi-

dency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the Kistnah, 35 miles N.W. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 43′, long. 80° 11′.

CHINTOLI.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Moodgul 49 miles. Lat. 16° 42′, long. 76° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINTOMNIPETT.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.E. from Bangalore 43 miles. Lat. 13° 23′, long. 78° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIOMOK.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, 88 miles S.W. from Sirinagur, and 28 miles N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. 33° 20′, long. 73° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIPLOON, in the British district of Rutnagherry, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Kolapoor to Bombay, 108 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 73° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIPURAPILLE, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the north-west coast of the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles S.W. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 34′, long. 83° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRGONG, or CHURGAON,[1] in Bundelcund, a small town on the route from Calpee to Goonah, 81 miles[2] S.W. of the former, and 124 N.E. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant. It was formerly the principal place of a jaghire, "stated, in 1832,[3] to comprise twenty-five square miles, and to contain ten villages, with a population of 3,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of 25,000 rupees." It was subject to a money payment of 7,500 rupees to the state of Jhansi. In 1841, the jaghiredar became contumacious;[4] his followers committed depredations; and on remonstrance, he assumed such an attitude of defiance, that military operations were commenced against his fort of Churgaon, which he had the temerity to defend. In April in that year, the place was invested[5] by a force amounting to about 2,000 men. The garrison assembled by the jaghiredar was conjectured by the British commander to have amounted to 4,000: native report made their numbers much greater. After cannonading the fort for two days, it was determined to attack a position without the wall, where the enemy had thrown up a stockade for the protection, as it subsequently appeared, of some wells. On the approach of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.
[3] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 44.
[4] Id. 45.
[5] As. Journ. July and Aug. 1841, pp. 202, 498.

British detachment, they were received by a vigorous discharge of matchlocks, seconded by rockets and firepots. Ultimately a hand-to-hand contest decided the fate of the stockade, which was carried, though not without considerable loss. Preparations were made for establishing a breaching-battery on the captured position. These were nearly completed, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fort, of which the British forthwith took possession. The fugitive jaghiredar lost his life in the following year, having, whilst marauding, fallen in with some British troops. His jaghire was confiscated, and transferred[6] to the British district of Jaloun. The revenue is now estimated at from 40,000 rupees to 50,000 rupees, subject to the annual payment to Jhansi of 7,500 rupees. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 78° 53′.

[6] D'Cruz, 45.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRING, in the British district of Gurwhal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with small fort, formerly held by the Goorkas, at the southern base of a ridge of the Himalaya. It is situate on the right bank of the Pindur, a considerable feeder of the Aluknunda, 40 miles N.W. of Almorah fort, 39 E. of Sireenuggur. Lat. 30° 7′, long. 79° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRKANWAN, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town 23 miles W. of Gayah, 19 miles N.W. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 49′, long. 84° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRKAREE,[1] in Bundelcund, a town the principal place of a small native state of the same name, on the route from Gwalior to Banda, 41 miles[2] S.W. of the latter. It is rather large, and occupies a picturesque[3] site at the base of a lofty rocky hill, surmounted by a fort accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, but of such size, and of so gentle an acclivity, that they are practicable for elephants. The fort is, however, commanded by two elevations at no great distance. Below the town is a fine lake[4] swarming with fish. The raj or territory of Chirkaree is estimated[5] to "comprise 880* square

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 74.
[3] Mundy, Sketches, ii. 122, 123.
[4] Davidson, Travels, i. 26.
[5] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 19.

* This estimate includes the areas of the four outlying provinces of Chirkaree, whose respective centres are in the following localities:—

1st. Lat. 24° 17′. Long. 79° 35′.	3rd. Lat. 24° 52′. Long. 79° 22′.
2nd. Lat. 24° 22′. Long. 79° 10′.	4th. Lat. 25° 10′. Long. 80° 15′.

miles, and to contain 259 villages, with a population of 81,000 souls." The estimated annual revenue is 460,830 rupees.[6] The rajah pays to the East-India Company an annual tribute of 9,484 rupees, and maintains a force of 300 cavalry, thirty artillery, and 1,000 infantry. The Peishwa having by the treaty of Bassein,[7] in 1803, ceded to the East-India Company his sovereign claims over a portion of Bundelcund, within which Chirkaree was comprised, the British government confirmed in the raj Bikramajit, who then occupied it in right of his descent from Chuttursal, the founder of Boondela independence. Bikramajit died in 1834, and was succeeded by his illegitimate grandson Ruttun Singh, whose claim was recognised by the British authorities. The succession was disputed by Dewan Khait Singh, the representative of a junior branch of the reigning family; * and his claim appears to have been well founded.[8] His pretensions were, however, satisfied by a grant in the first instance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, and subsequently, in 1842, by the raj of Jeitpore,† which was then bestowed on him. The family is Hindoo, and claims Rajpoot descent. The practice of suttee has been abolished in Chirkaree. The town of Chirkaree is in lat. 25° 24′, long. 79° 49′.

[6] E.I.C. Ms Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[7] Treaties with Native Princes, Calcutta, 1845, i. 404.

[8] Pol. Disp. to India, dated 24 April, 1840.

CHIRRA POONJEE, in Eastern India, a town situate on the Cossya Hills, in lat. 25° 14′, long. 91° 45′. It was formerly the site of a British sanatarium, which, after due experiments, proving unsuccessful, was abolished in 1834.[1] The station has an elevation of 4,200 feet[2] above the level of the sea. Its average temperature throughout the year is stated to be twelve degrees of Fahrenheit below that of the plains of Bengal, while during the hot months the difference increases to twenty degrees.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 19 Oct. 1836.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 25.

Beef and pork are produced on the hills, but grain of all kinds must be conveyed thither from the plains. The native fruits, including the orange and the pine-apple, are excellent and abundant. Coal exists in all parts of the hills, of superior quality and in profuse abundance. The mines have been

* Collateral succession is admitted by the British government in the states of Bundelcund.[1]

† Khait Singh died in 1850, and there being no legitimate heir, the raj of Jeitpore lapsed[1] to the British government.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 30 Oct. 1850.

[1] Id. 31 July, 1850.

[3] Bengal Marine Disp. 22 Oct. 1845.
[4] Id. 9 June, 1847.
[5] Journal, ut supra, 25.

transferred[3] by the government to lessees, who, however, would appear to have exhibited no great amount of enterprise in the speculation.[4] Iron-ore is equally abundant, and it is believed that "works might be established in those hills for the manufacture of iron and steel on a very extensive scale,"[5] and under a favourable combination of circumstances.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 51.

CHIRTAOL,[1] in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the chief place of the pergunnah of the same name, with a population of 5,111.[2] Lat. 29° 33′, long. 77° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRWAKKUM, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Arcot, 52 miles N. of the former. Lat. 11° 32′, long. 79° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIT, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 17 miles S.W. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 77° 54′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

CHITEA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, and 37 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open and level, in some parts cultivated, in others overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 80° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITIALLA.—A town in the native side of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Hyderabad 80 miles. Lat. 16° 38′, long. 79° 30′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

CHITMAPOOR, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and 20 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country is flat, open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 78° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITOR, in the territory of Cochin, a town the principal place of a subdivision of the country of the same name, distant from the city of Cochin, N.E., 62 miles. Lat. 10° 43′, long. 76° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITRACOOTAM.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, in Orissa, under the political superintendence of the government of Madras, distant 25 miles S. from Jeypoor, and 80 miles N.W. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 18° 40′, long. 82° 24′.

CHITRAKOTE, or CHATARKOT,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the river Paisuni, 50 miles S.E. of the town of Banda. Though latterly scarcely noticed by any writer, it is described by Tieffenthaler,[2] between seventy and eighty years ago, as the resort of all India, being the residence of Rama and his wife Sita, after they had left Ayodha.[3] It is crowded with temples and shrines of Rama and his brother Lakshmana. The clear river Paisuni here expands into a small shallow lake, inclosed by a border of masonry, having numerous ghats or flights of stairs, to give votaries access to the water, ablution in which is deemed to absolve from offences. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 80° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 176.
[3] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 280—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.

CHITRIYA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant E. from Khatmandoo 101 miles. Lat. 27° 32′, long. 86° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITTA,[1] in the British district of Jaunsar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the hilly tract on the right of the Jumna, and four miles west of that river. Skinner[2] describes it as situate in a most delightful country, and having to the north a sublime view of the Himalaya. The traveller states:—"We did not long keep possession of so magnificent a prospect [of the Himalayas], but lost it in our passage through a thick and beautiful wood of pines, interspersed with the richest and most various fruit-trees. We seemed to have entered an enchanted garden, where the produce of Europe and Asia, indeed of every quarter of the world, was blended together. Apples, pears, and pomegranates; plantains, figs, and apricots; limes and citrons, walnut and mulberry trees, grew in the greatest quantity, and with the most luxurious hue." Chitta is in lat. 30° 37′, long. 78° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Excursions in India, i. 245, 246.

CHITTAGONG.—One of the districts within the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the north by independent Tipperah; on the east by the Youmadoung range of mountains, separating it from Burmah; on the south by Arracan; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. It extends from lat. 20° 45′ to 23° 25′, and from long. 91° 32′ to 93°; its length from north to south is 185 miles, and its extreme breadth 100; containing an area (irrespective of the elevated and woody tract on the eastern frontier, inhabited only by hill tribes) of 2,717[1] square miles. The mountainous tract is a portion of the great chain which,

[1] Survey Map of Chittagong.

running from Assam southwards, extends to Cape Negrais, and attains in the Blue Mountain, on the frontier of Chittagong, an elevation of upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.[2] Its inhabitants are wild tribes, who have never submitted to any government. It sends forth several rivers, the most important of which is the Kurrumfoolee, which, taking a westerly direction, passes the town of Chittagong, or Islamabad, and discharges itself into the Bay of Bengal.

[2] Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 3.

The outline of the seacoast, running from north-west to south-east, commences in lat. 22° 52′, long. 91° 30′, where the waters of the Brahmapootra are discharged into the Bay of Bengal. From this point it stretches south-east for fifty miles, to the mouth of the Kurrumfolee, or Chittagong river, three miles beyond which is the mouth of the Sungoo river. Continuing thence for ten miles, it passes eastward of Kootubdeea and Mascal islands, the first being low and woody, and the latter having some elevations.[3] South of these the coast-line proceeds to its termination at the entrance of the Naaf river, in latitude 20° 43′, long. 92° 23′, its total length being 148 miles.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, ii. 3.

Elephants abound in the forests of Chittagong, and large numbers are annually caught for the use of government.[4] The mode of catching them consists in surrounding a herd of these animals by a numerous body of hunters, and a barricade of trees being formed, with the addition of a trench, a number of tame elephants are sent into the inclosure, which is called a keddah, and the wild elephants are secured by ropes attached to the tame ones.

[4] Bengal Mil. Disp. 7 March, 1845.

In Arracan and some other districts, government claims the monopoly of catching the wild elephant, but doubts are entertained whether this right extends to the forests of Chittagong.[5]

[5] Id. 13 April, 1852.

Of agricultural products rice is the staple article; the other crops are sugar-cane, hemp, oats, tobacco, mustard, and betel-nut. The total population of the district is returned at 1,000,000.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, this district was wrested from the rajah of Arracan by Aurungzebe[6] and added to the imperial dominions. It was ceded to the East-India Company by the nabob of Bengal in 1760, and confirmed to them by the grant of Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi, in 1765.

[6] Elph. Hist. of India, 553.

Previous to the Burmese war of 1824, its cession was demanded by the king of Ava, on the ground of its being an ancient dependency of Arracan, then a portion of the Burmese dominions.

CHITTAGONG, or ISLAMABAD.*—The principal place of the British district of the same name, situate on the river of the same name, about seven miles[1] from its mouth. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and noted for its ship-building establishments. This, however, is no longer the case. Rice, the great article of export, is now sought in the ports of Arracan, where it is obtained at a cheaper rate; and large vessels have ceased to be built in its marine-yard, Moulmein having supplanted it in that respect.

[1] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, ii. 5.

A succession of small round hills, planted with coffee, pepper-vines, and bamboos, and surmounted by the villas of the English residents, give to the surrounding country an interesting and romantic appearance. The climate is not considered healthy. Owing to the great extent of uncleared land, and the influence of the neighbouring mountains, continual fogs prevail during the rainy and the winter season, engendering ague and asthma; but during the hot months the air is cooler than that of Calcutta.[2] Lat. 22° 20′, long. 91° 54′.

[2] Heber, Journal in India, i. 142.

CHITTAIR.—A river rising within the presidency of Madras, in lat. 14°, long. 78° 45′, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction for seventy-five miles, through the British district of Cuddapah, falls into the Pennar in lat. 14° 26′, long. 79° 13′.

CHITTAPET, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Arcot to Cuddalore, 30 miles S. of the former. Lat. 12° 30′, long. 79° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITTAVAIL, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town situate 40 miles S.E. from Cuddapah, 46 miles S.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 10′, long. 79° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITTLEDROOG.[1]—A town with a fort, on the summit of one of a circular range of hills, inclosing a basin or plain ten miles[2] in length and four in breadth. The range is covered with small stunted trees and jungle. Chittledroog was formerly a place of some strength, having made an obstinate, though ineffectual resistance, to the power of Hyder Ali, by

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 339.

* The new name conferred upon the town when captured by Aurungzebe.

whom it was taken[3] in 1779. The neighbouring country is dry, yet very unhealthy, probably in consequence of the bad quality of the water, which, moreover, is scarce in the district, though the town has an abundant supply. The town,* which is situate in the plain, at the foot of the rock on which the fort is built, is of considerable size, and so strongly fortified by Hyder Ali as to be impregnable[4] to native attack. The fort was used by Tippoo as a state prison, in which, among many other captives, native and British, General Matthews was incarcerated. A mutiny took place in 1809 among the British troops stationed in this place. Seizing the public treasure, they deserted the post intrusted to their care, and marched in the direction of Seringapatam, to join the disaffected garrison of that place, but were intercepted and completely routed by a detachment under Colonel Gibbs.[5] Chittledroog is the principal place of a division of the same name. Distant from Seringapatam, N., 128 miles; Bangalore, N.W., 120; Bellary, S., 70; Mangalore, N.E., 141; Madras, N.W., 275. Lat. 14° 14', long. 76° 27'.

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 188.

[4] Buchanan, iii. 340.

[5] As. Reg. 1809, p. 119.

CHITTOOR,[1] in the British district of Arcot (northern division), presidency of Madras, a town with a fort, situate on the south side of the river Puni, a feeder of the Palar. The river during the monsoon[2] rains is four hundred yards in width, and then several tanks are replenished from it; but in the dry season the stream shrinks to a small rivulet. The banks and

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 46, 47.

* The following is from Hamilton:[1]—"Scarcely elevated above the pettah (town) is the lower fort, a separate inclosure, containing the former polygars' palace, now occupied by the British commandant; a reservoir, supplied from a magnificent tank above, with a perpetual stream of fine water, which it distributes to all parts of the town; a well, or bowly, and other ancient structures, besides the bungalows of the officers. We ascend the droog (fort) from hence, under six successive gateways, at different heights, and traversing an endless labyrinth of fortifications, all of solid masonry, winding irregularly up from rock to rock to the summit, guarding every accessible point, and forming inclosure within inclosure, in the usual style of the fortified rocks in the south of India, of which Chittledroog is probably the most elaborate specimen extant. The ascent is partly by steps, and partly by almost superficial notches cut in the steep and smooth surface of the rock, and scaled with great difficulty. The more exposed points are crowned with batteries, and the fort contains two beautiful tanks of water, various temples and other Hindu structures, and a deep magazine well sunk in the rock."

[1] Gazetteer, i. 407.

bed are in places slimy, as are the tanks, on the drying up of the water; offensive exhalations consequently arise from them, causing fevers, ague, dysentery, and other diseases. The fort is surrounded by a ditch, which is in a bad state; closely adjacent are other stagnant and offensive ditches, and rice-fields extend up to the fort and town, the former of which is extremely dirty. It will be seen, therefore, that the sources of malaria are abundant, and especially when stimulated by such a degree of heat as sometimes prevails at Chittoor. The thermometer has occasionally been observed to reach 140° when exposed to the direct rays of the sun: the annual range in the shade, however, is from 56° to 100°. This place is the seat of a judicial establishment; and there is a jail, which appears to be well constructed and commodious. This station is within the centre division of the Madras army. Elevation above the sea 1,100 feet. Distance from Bangalore, E., 104 miles; Vellore, N., 20; Arcot, N.W., 28; Cuddalore, N.W., 112; Madras, W., 80. Lat. 13° 12′, long. 79° 9′.

CHITTOR, or CHITTORGURH,[1] * in Rajpootana, in territory of Oodeypoor or Mewar, an ancient town with fortress, formerly of great importance, but now much decayed. The site "is conspicuous[2] from a considerable distance, by the high rock on which the fortress stands, and which, from its scarped sides and the buildings scattered along its crest, sufficiently denotes its nature." The town is situate on the river Biruch or Beris, here traversed[3] by a fine bridge of nine arches, that in the middle being semicircular, having four Gothic arches at each side. The rock on which the fortress is situate is completely isolated, and is three miles two furlongs in its greatest length,[4] which is from S.W. to N.E.; the greatest breadth being about twelve hundred yards. The height above the base is estimated at about three hundred feet,[5] though at the northern extremity it attains the height of four hundred. The sloping ground at its base is covered with woods, infested by tigers and other wild beasts. At the south-eastern extremity, the rock narrows to a point fortified by a huge bastion. The rock is scarped all round, to the depth of eighty[6] or a hundred feet from the foot of the rampart, a rather rude defence,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 57.

[3] Heber, ii. 57. Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 407.

[4] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 757.

[5] Jacquemont, vi. 407.

[6] Heber, ii. 58.

* Chitor of Tassin; Chitoor of Briggs's Index; Chitur of the translators of Baber;[1] Chitore of Ali Mohammed Khan; Cheitore of Rennell.[3]

[1] Mem. 314, 337.
[2] History of Guzarat, translated by Bird, 109
[3] Mem. of Map o Hindoostan, 153.

having semicylindrical bastions. The approach to the fortress is by a zigzag way, of very easy slope, and passing under seven gateways, the last or uppermost being very lofty, and of great architectural excellence. Within the inclosure of the fortress are several antique buildings; one of which, called *Nolakha Bindar*, is a small inner citadel, with massy and lofty walls and towers; another, a palace of the rana, is a plain building, but spacious, and in good taste, its crenated battlements having a fine effect. There are also two vast temples,[7] dedicated to Krishna. Near those temples are two tanks or reservoirs, each one hundred and twenty-five feet long, fifty wide, and fifty deep, constructed of large blocks of stone. On the crest of the hill is a large temple, dedicated to the destroying powers, having the trident of Siva[8] erected before the entrance. The style of architecture is good, and the masonry excellent. The most remarkable building is the Kheerut Khumb, or Pillar of Victory, erected in 1439,[9] to commemorate a victory gained over the combined armies of Malwa and Guzerat by Rana Khumbo, who reigned in Mewar from 1418 to 1468. It stands on a terrace forty-two feet square; is one hundred and twenty-two feet in height, and each of the four faces is, at the base, thirty-five feet in length. There are nine stories, and on the summit a cupola. The whole is one mass of the most elaborate sculpture, executed in white marble, and representing various subjects of Hindoo mythology. About the centre of the hilltop is a curious Jain pillar, built in 896. According to native report, there are eighty-four cisterns within the fortress; but when Heber visited the place, in an unusually dry season, but twelve retained water. One of those is fed by a perennial spring. At the south-western extremity of the hill on which the fort is built, but quite detached from it, is a small hill which would completely cover[1] an attacking force on that side from the fire of the garrison; and in this part the hill is easiest of access. Chittor was taken in 1303,[2] by Alauddin, the Patan monarch of Delhi, who, however, subsequently granted[3] it to the nephew of the former ruler, on condition of his payment of tribute, and furnishing an armed contingent of 5,000 horse and 10,000 foot. Bahadur Shah, king of Guzerat, took it in 1533,[4] but was soon after expelled by Humayon Padshah of Delhi, who reinstated[5] the Rajpoot prince. It was taken by

[7] Tod, ii. 760.

[8] Heber, ii. 60.

[9] Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 109.

[1] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 80.

[2] Ferishta, i. 353.

[3] Id. i. 363.

[4] Id. ii. 76. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 311.

[5] Id. i. 313.

storm[6] by Akbar in 1567; the Rajpoots, when they considered their circumstances desperate, slaughtering their wives and children, and rushing on the enemy, were almost to a man cut off. It appears to have been subsequently recovered by the chief[7] of Mewar; but about 1676 surrendered[8] to the forces of Aurungzebe. It reverted to the Rajpoots on the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Distance direct from Neemuch, N.W., 30 miles; Nusseerabad, S., 100; Agra, S.W., 270; Mhow, N.W., 175. Lat. 24° 52′, long. 74° 41′.

6 Tod i. 327, 329. Ferishta, ii. 229, 231.

7 Tod, i. 355.

8 Id. i. 381.

CHITTRA,[1] in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, a town in a wild and hilly tract, overrun with forest and jungle. According to a recent publication,[2] it is "a large town;" but the country is altogether so thinly peopled and poor, that it is a place of no importance in regard to trade or commerce. Chittra is distant from Hazareebagh, N.W., 32 miles; from Calcutta, N.W., by Hazareebagh, 250. Lat. 24° 13′, long. 84° 57′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 223.

CHITTRAVUTTY.—A river rising in the eastern division of Mysore, in lat. 13° 35′, long. 77° 54′. It flows first in a southerly direction for twenty-two miles through Mysore, and fifty through the British district of Bellary; then turning north-east, it continues its course for fifty miles through the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, and falls into the Pennar in lat. 14° 47′, long. 78° 45′.

CHITTUNG,[1] in Sirhind, a small river or torrent, which passes off from the Sursooty about lat. 30° 15′, long. 77° 15′, and takes a south-west direction. It is important in an agricultural point of view, as a few miles west of Suffedun, and in lat. 29° 23′, long. 76° 32′, it is joined by the celebrated canal of Ferozshah, the water of which it conveys westward to Hissar, and thence proceeds in the same direction, "winding[2] among the sandhills of Bhikanir, or, more properly speaking, along the northern boundary of the sandy desert," until it is lost in the plains of Bhuttiana, about thirty-seven miles west of Hissar; its total length of course being about 150 miles.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 752 —Edgworth, Botanic and Agricultural Account of the Protected Sikh States.

2 Id. 1833, p. 106 —Colvin, on the Ancient Canals of the Delhi Territory.

CHITTUR.—See Chitor.

CHOBALINGAPOORAM, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town situate 29 miles S. of Madura, 51 miles W. of Ramnad. Lat. 9° 30′, long. 78° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOBANA, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 30 miles S.E. of Leia, 43 miles N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 45′, long. 71° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 351.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

CHOBEE-KE-SERAI,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpoor, and 26 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and water from wells, and supplies, are abundant. There is good encamping-ground in a fine grove on the north-west of the town. The road in this part of the route is good in the dry season, but liable in many places to be laid under water during heavy rain. The country is level and cultivated. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 81° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 205.

CHOBIPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and 16 miles N.W. of the former. There is a bazaar, and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 80° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

CHOCHUKPOOR,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 26 miles[2] S.W. of Ghazeepoor cantonment by water, 10 by land; 625 N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 802 taking the Sunderbund channel. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 83° 23′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 146, 219.

CHODHON, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer, and 27 miles E. of the former. It contains 150 houses, three shops, and twenty wells, having good water at the depth of sixty-six feet. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, being gravelly, occasionally encumbered with stones, and cut up by ravines. Lat. 26° 19′, long. 73° 33′.

CHOGDA.—A town in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal: it is situate on the left bank of the Hoogly river, 37 miles N. from Calcutta. This place was formerly celebrated for human sacrifices by drowning; it is still a famous place for burning the dead, and corpses are conveyed to it for that purpose from great distances.[1] Lat. 23° 5′, long. 88° 30′.

[1] Calcutta Rev. vi. 413.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOHAGAON.—A town in the native state of Nepal,

distant. S.W. from Khatmandoo 20 miles. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 85° 1′.

CHOILNA.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, distant S. from Rajkote 90 miles. Lat. 21° 2′, long. 70° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOKA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 20 miles S.W. from Saugor, 45 miles N.E. of Bhilsa. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 78° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOKHUN, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town eight miles S.E. of Almora, 62 miles N. of Pilleebheet. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 79° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOLAWARUM, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the river Kistnah, 20 miles S.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 15° 59′, long. 81°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOLUH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Delhi, and 37 miles[1] N.W. of the former. Supplies are scarce here, but water may be had from wells. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 77° 50′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

CHOMOOA,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and 15 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 15′, long. 77° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

CHONDA,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a small town or village 18 miles N.W. of the fort of Gwalior. This place and Maharajpoor were the two keys of the position of the Mahratta army in its engagement[2] with the British under Sir Hugh Gough, on 29th of December, 1843. The Mahrattas, who probably mustered about 15,000 men, with a numerous and well-appointed artillery, were attacked by the British, little inferior in number, and being driven from all points of their position, fled to the fort of Gwalior, having lost fifty-six guns and all their ammunition-waggons. The British loss was 106

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to both Houses of Parliament, April, 1844, pp. 158-165. Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, vi. 507-513.

killed, 684 wounded, and seven missing. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 78°.

CHONGBA PASS, in Bussahir, near the north-eastern boundary of the district of Koonawur, is over a ridge rising on its eastern side with a gentle acclivity, formed of sandstone and pebbles, like those of the seashore; and on its western, sloping down to the left bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti, by a surface of loose fragments of limestone. The river there is from 120 to 130 feet broad, but in one place narrows to ninety-two feet, and is at that point crossed by a sango or rude wooden bridge. Elevation above the sea 11,900 feet.[1] Lat. 32°, long. 78° 37′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 188.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOOHURPOOR, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Delhi, and 11 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy and confined between drifted ridges of sand; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28°, long. 78° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOOKANEEPARA, in the British district of Camroop, in Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town 34 miles S.E. of Goalpara, 45 miles S.W. of Gowhatty. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 91° 5′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

CHOOLERA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 28 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate in a well-watered, fertile, level, and well-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 13′, long. 79° 10′.

CHOOMBI.—A town in a slip of territory belonging to Thibet, lying between the north-western boundary of Bhotan and the eastern boundary of Sikhim, distant N.E. from Darjeeling 53 miles. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 89°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOONAPANEE, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village and small military station on the route from Birm Deo guard-house to Chumpawut, and four miles N.W. of the former. Elevation above the sea 1,500 feet. Lat. 29° 8′, long. 80° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOONGA.[1]—A village in Bahawulpore, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and 60 miles S.W. of the former place. It is situate on the east bank of a deep and extensive *dund*, or pool of water, replenished by the inundations of the

Indus. The road in this part of the route is free from jungle, and there is a good encamping-ground. Choonga,[2] by the draft treaty of November, 1842, was to have been transferred to Bahawulpore. Subsequently, the limits of the cession were altered, and the village was not included within them. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 69° 4′.

[2] Correspondence on Sinde, 443-507.

CHOONHURUH.—See CHOOLERA.

CHOORCHIN,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a halting-place on the route, by the Unta Dhura Pass, from Almorah fort to Hiundes, or South-Western Tibet, 156 miles[2] N.E. of Almorah. It is situate at the northern extremity of the Unta Dhura Pass, which traverses the ridge of the same name. The Unta Dhura ridge is about twenty-five miles north of the main range of the Himalaya, in some measure parallel to it; and though of inferior height in some places, has an elevation of about 18,000 feet. There is encamping-ground on the bank of a stream, and a few stunted bushes yield a scanty supply of firewood. The Chinese frontier is marked by a low wall, about a mile north of this place. Elevation of encampment about 15,000 feet. Lat. 30° 35′, long. 80° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, No. 134, pp. 83, 97—Weller, Trip to the Bulcha and Unta Dhura Passes.

CHOOREEA, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town three miles from the right bank of the river Dammoodah, 23 miles N.E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 31′, long. 85° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOORHA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor, and 18 miles E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 79° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

CHOORHUT.—A town in the native state of Rewah or Baghelcund, distant E. from Rewah 23 miles. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 81° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOOROO, a town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, on the eastern frontier towards Shekhawuttee, lies on the route from Kanound to the town of Beekaneer, and 105 miles E. of the latter. It is situate on the eastern border of the desert, in a tract of extreme desolation. Elphinstone,[1] who visited it in 1808, thus describes its state at that time:—"It is near a mile and a half round, without counting its large but

[1] Account of Caubul, i. 6.

mean suburbs; and though situate among naked sandhills, it has a very handsome appearance. The houses are all terraced, and both they and the walls of the town are built of a kind of limestone of so pure a white that it gives an air of great neatness to everything composed of it. It is, however, soft, and crumbles into a white powder, mixed here and there with shells. It is found in large beds in many parts of the desert. The chief of Chooroo is a dependant, rather than a subject, of the rajah of Beekaneer." Chooroo was formerly a flourishing place, but at the time of the British mission to Beekaneer in 1835, Boileau[2] found that its commerce had been lost, from causes which he does not distinctly specify. Its merchants had removed, its bazaars had become desolate, and its fortifications had fallen to ruin. This state of things need excite no surprise, since Tod[3] relates, that within a very short period, commencing late in the last century and ending early in the present, the city was thrice an object of contention between hostile armies, having on each occasion fallen into the hands of the assailants (in the first instance after a siege of six months); and in two instances at least, possibly in all, having been heavily mulcted. Elphinstone considered it the second place in the state of Beekaneer, and Tod estimated the number of its houses at 3,000.[4] Lat. 28° 14′, long. 75° 1′.

[2] Rajwarra, 10.

[3] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 190-194.

[4] Ut supra, 197.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOPALLA, in the Peshawur division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Jhelum to Pind Dadun Khan, eight miles S.W. of the town of Jhelum. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 73° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOPRA, in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, a town about eight miles from the right bank of the river Taptee, 51 miles N.E. of Dhoolia. Lat. 21° 14′, long. 75° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOPRAKOT, in the British district of Gurwhal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 30 miles S.E. from Sireenuggur, 39 miles N.W. of Almora. Lat. 29° 59′, long. 79° 14′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

CHOPRA TUCKEA, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnoul, and 27 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 77° 3′.

CHORE, in the British province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Jessulmeer, 90 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 69° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHORLA, a small river of Sinde, rises in the Keertar range of mountains, about lat. 25° 55′, long. 67° 50′. It has a course generally northerly of about thirty-five miles, and is lost in the arid tract west of Sehwan, in lat. 26° 20′, long. 67° 45′. In the upper part of its course it is called the Mulleeree, lower down, the Joorunb, and finally, the Chorla. It is dry for the greater part of the year, but water may be always obtained by digging in the bed.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. *Ead.* Map. Journ. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910—De la Hoste, Rep. on the Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan.

CHORWAUR,[1]* in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town lying on the south-west coast, where the small river Vriddi falls into the Arabian Sea. It is stated[2] to contain 1,500 houses, but far from being fully inhabited. The people are of various classes and castes,—Mussulmans, Banyas, Ahirs, and especially Rajpoots of the Jaitwa tribe, to which the rajah belongs. The Rajpoot inhabitants are a fine athletic race, and though they were formerly addicted to piracy, they now follow honest and quiet occupations. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 210 miles; Baroda, S.W., 215. Lat. 21° 2′, long. 70° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tod, Travels in Western India, 358.

CHOTA BHOWANEE, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Neemuch, and 11 miles S. of the former. Supplies and water are scarce. The road in this part of the route is good, the surrounding country open and uncultivated. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 76° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 197.

CHOTA BULLEAH, in the British district of Mongheer, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Mongheer to Chupra, 10 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 86° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTADEKOTE, in the Mooltan division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the west or right bank of the river Indus, 13 miles S. of the town of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 70° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTA KALLEE SIND.—The name of one of the

* Churwar of Tassin. According to Tod,[1] the name "would imply the city of thieves;" a title which he thinks "not unmerited," it having in past days been "a pirate's nest."

[1] Travels in Western India, 356.

principal feeders of the Chumbul. It rises in lat. 22° 50′, long. 76° 15′, in the territory of Dewas, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for 104 miles through the territories of Dewas, Gwalior, Holkar's territory, and Jhalawur, falls into the Chumbul on the right side, in lat. 23° 59′, long. 75° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTA NAGPORE, or NAGPORE THE LESS.[1] *— A British district of Bengal, under the control and management of an officer designated the Political Agent for the South-west Frontier and Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to whose jurisdiction it was transferred in 1833,[2] having previously been part of the zillah of Ramgurh. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Palamow and Ramgurh; on the east by the British districts Pachete and Singhboom; on the south by the British district of Singhboom and the native states of Bonei, Gangpoor, and Jushpoor; on the west by the native states of Odeipore and Sirgooja; and lies between lat. 22° 28′—23° 40′, long. 83° 54′—85° 56′. The area is 5,308 square miles. The country is but very imperfectly known, and trustworthy notices respecting it are scanty.[3] It is represented[4] as for the most part being a table-land, with an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea;[5] but the surface undulates. Where any hills occur, the chain runs east and west; and, as far as can be ascertained, they do not appear to have any great elevation. The north-eastern part of the district is drained by numerous tributaries of the Soobun Reeka, flowing to the south-east, and falling into the Bay of Bengal: the south and west parts are drained by the Coel and other tributaries of the Byturnee, holding a course nearly south.

[2] Bengal Judicial Disp. 16 Sept. 1835.

[3] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. viii. 407.
[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. pp. 224.
[5] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Calcutta, 1826, p. 234—Breton, Medical Topog. of Ramgurh and Chota Nagpore.

Much of this district, especially the hilly part, is overrun by jungle and forests, abounding in fine timber, among which the sal (Shorea robusta) and teak are the best. There are, besides, the sissoo, various descriptions of palm, ebony, and many others. An experimental coffee-plantation[6] was formed in this district by the British government in 1844, but was subsequently disposed of to a native planter.[7]

[6] Public Disp. to Bengal, dated 3 Jan. 1845.
[7] Bengal Public Disp. 3 Nov. 1852.

The wild animals are the gaour, a gigantic quadruped of the bovine family, the wild buffalo, nylgau (Antilope picta), various other kinds of antelopes, deer of several species, and

* Called Chota the "less," in contradistinction to the realm of the Boonsla, also bearing the name of Nagpore.

wild hogs. Of beasts of prey there are the lion, tiger, leopard, cheta or hunting leopard, bear, hyæna, wolf, jackal, fox, and wild dog. The huge boa-constrictor is sometimes met with; and venomous snakes are common, as are scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas. Bees are numerous, and the lac insect abounds in the jungles everywhere, producing the valuable dye and gum, which form considerable articles of commerce.

The climate is little modified by the great general elevation of the surface. The range of the thermometer in the plains "may be said to be[8] from 72° to 88° in the twenty-four hours during the rainy season; from 78° to 98° in the hot season; and from 66° to 32° in the cold season;" at which last time, in January, the thermometer has been known to fall to 28°. The year[9] is divided into the hot, rainy, and cold seasons. The first is said to commence from about the 20th March; the rains about the 15th June; and the cold season about the 1st October.

The soil in the plains is in general remarkably fertile, consisting of a red loam, producing, when cultivated, abundant crops of wheat, barley, rice, pulse, esculent vegetables, cotton, and sugar-cane.[1] The uncultivated parts are overrun with a coarse grass, used for thatching, and similar purposes.

Coal[2] is found in many situations in Chota Nagpore, but the veins are said to be deficient in thickness. It is conjectured that some better worth the cost of working might be discovered; but the remoteness of good markets and the want of good roads would for some time preclude any extensive or certain demand for the commodity. Iron[3] probably exists, but the district does not appear to be rich in mineral productions.

The commerce of Chota Nagpore is not extensive. Its secluded situation, and the difficulty of intercourse with marts of adequate demand, limit the traffic of the country within very narrow bounds; the exports are confined principally to lac, coarse silk, and gum-catechu, and the returns to culinary salt.

The population consists of various races, with scarcely any exception in a very low state of civilization. According to a recent work of respectable authority, "the impervious fastnesses[4] of Chota Nagpore conceal many strange tribes, who, even at this late era of Hindoo predominance, have not yet become converts to the Brahminical doctrines, and are consequently classed by the priests as abominable. The Khetauri,

[8] Breton, 228.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 224.

[1] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. viii. 414.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 733—Description of Coal-field, by James Homfray, Esq.

[3] Breton, 261.

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 225.

Keevi, and Dhangar, compose the bulk of the inhabitants; the last of whom are deemed impure, unconverted barbarians. There is also to be found in Chota Nagpore a large population of the Cole and Lurka Cole tribes, more especially in the pergunnah of Tamar and the tracts situated near the hills that separate it from Singhbhoom. The Tamar female Coles possess some wearing apparel; but those of the Lurka Coles go entirely naked, with the exception of a small piece of cloth. They appear to be Hindoos, but of the most degraded castes."

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 225.

The population has been estimated at 482,900;[5] but this estimate includes the population of Palamow, which has an area equal to about three-fifths of that of Chota Nagpore. The Sudder station of the commissioner is at Kishenpore; the official station of the principal assistant is at Lohardugga, where, as at Kishenpore, there is a jail for civil and criminal prisoners. The military[6] head-quarters are at Dorunda, where is stationed the principal force of the Ramgurh light infantry and four guns, together with two companies of local horse.

[6] Disposition of Bengal Army, 1851.

The principal routes are—1. From north to south, from Hazareebagh, through Kishenpore and Dorunda, to Sumbulpore. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Hazareebagh, through Lohardugga, to the city of Nagpore.

In 1832 serious disturbances broke out in this district, and rapidly extended to the adjacent district of Palamow.[7] A state of complete disorganization ensued; and it was only by the employment of a strong military force, and after considerable resistance, that order was at length restored. The disturbed districts, previously parts of a collectorate under the ordinary regulations, were thereupon placed under a system of administration, which, judging from the results, is better suited to their condition; and thenceforward were tranquil.

[7] Bengal Judicial Disp. 16 Sept. 1835.

CHOTA OODEPOOR.—See Oodepoor.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTA ORAMPAD, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Madras, 41 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 14° 3′, long. 79° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

CHOTA SERYE,[1] * in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort, 40 miles[2] S. of former, 31 N.W. of latter. It is a small place, ill sup-

* Small caravanseray; from Chota, "small," and Serae, "caravanseray." It is called by Hunter[1] Choola-Seray, apparently erroneously.

[1] As. Res. vi. 14—Narrat. of Journ. Agra to Oujein.

plied with water from one well, and has a mud fort at the head of deep ravines, extending north to the channel of the Chumbul. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 77° 57′.

CHOTEE, in the Mooltan division of the Punjab, a town situated 38 miles S.W. of Dera Ghazee Khan, 65 miles N. of the town of Mithun Kote. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 70° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTEYLA,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town near the northern frontier. It is situate close to a mountain of considerable elevation, denominated from the town, and is the principal place of a subdivision, having a population of 1,840 persons,[2] and paying a tribute of 252 rupees to the British government. Distant from Ahmedabad, S.W., 100 miles; Baroda, W., 131; Bombay, N.W., 260. Lat. 22° 24′, long. 71° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jacob, Report on Kattywar, 54.

CHOTUN.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 141 miles. Lat. 25° 31′, long. 71° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUBEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Ghazeepoor, 12 miles[2] N. of the former, 34 S.W. of the latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies may be had in abundance after due notice. The road in this part of the route is excellent, being laid down with much care. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 83° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 93.

CHOUCHUCK, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Ravee, 60 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31°, long. 73° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUDANS, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small Bhoti mahall or subdivision lying between the rivers Kalee (Eastern) and Dhoulee, and extending upwards from the bifurcation at their confluence. It is about twelve miles in length from north to south, and eight in breadth, and lies between lat. 29° 57′—30° 8′, long. 80° 37′—80° 47′; containing probably between eighty and ninety square miles of area, all consisting of lofty and steep mountains or rugged ravines, as it is situate among the summits of the main chain of the Himalaya. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUDHA.—See Chodhon.

CHOUDWAN, in the Damaun division of the Punjab, a town situated 49 miles S.W. of Dera Ismael Khan, 56 miles N.W. of the town of Leia. Lat. 31° 26′, long. 70° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUGUL.—*A town in the native state of Cashmere, or* dominions of Gholab Singh, 34 miles N.W. from Sirinagur, and 111 miles N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. 34° 23′, long. 74° 31′.

CHOUL.—See CHOWUL.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUMOOH,[1] * in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a *town* 18 miles N. of the city of Jeypore, the principal place of a zemindarry or fief estimated[2] to yield an annual revenue of 115,000 rupees. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 75° 50′.

[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 366, 432.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUNTERA, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated 26 miles N.W. of Kala Bagh, 70 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 33° 4′, long. 71° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUPUKHEEA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a temple and a small military station, five miles E. of Petoragurh cantonment. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 80° 20′.

[1] E I.C. Trigon. Surv.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUR,[1] a remarkable peak on the northern boundary of Sirmoor, is the most elevated summit among the mountains rising over Hindostan to the south of the Himalayas, with which range it is connected by a transverse ridge running nearly north and south a distance of above fifty miles. It is visible from a great distance, being marked by its peculiar form and its great elevation above the surrounding mountains, which ramify from it in ridges in every direction.[2] It is situate in the tract lying between the Giree † and the Tons; and the streams which flow from its north-western, south-western, and southern declivities, are discharged into the former, those from other parts into the latter. Its summit is composed of a compact and highly-crystallized granite,[3] and where coated with earth produces juniper-currants, rhododendrons, rhubarb,[4] ferns, saxifrage, gentian, and a few other plants. From that fact it is plain the summit is below the limit of perpetual congelation, though snow[5] remains in deep chasms throughout the year. On the northern and north-eastern declivities, deodars and other pines form dense forests, and attain a vast height and girth. The

[2] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 132. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxix. —Herbert, Mineralog. Surv. of Himalaya.
[3] As. Res. xiv. 322—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, cxlii. —Herbert, ut supra. Edinburgh Phil. Journ. 1825, p. 282—Govan, on Physical Geog. of Himalaya.
[4] Royle, Botany of Himalaya, 21.
[5] Govan, ut supra, 281.

* Chomu of Tassin.

† Hamilton[1] erroneously states, that the streams "that flow from the northern and western exposures, proceed to the Sutuleje and Indus," as they are all turned from the valley[2] of the Sutluj by the ridge of Wartu, and the ranges connected with it, and are, without exception, discharged into the Tons and Giri, feeders of the Jumna.

[1] East-India Gazetteer, i. 415.
[2] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

south-western declivity is rocky, steep, and scant of vegetation. The Chour forms a striking object as seen from the plains of Sirhind,[6] and affords a noble prospect from its summit. "Nothing," observes Royle,[7] "could be more magnificent than the view from this culminating point, having the plains of India indefinitely extended to the southward, and on the north the snowy peaks of the Himalaya towering even above this great height." Elevation above the sea 12,149 feet.[8] Lat. 30° 52', long. 77° 32'.

[6] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 74.
[7] Ut supra, 21.
[8] Hodgson and Herbert, ut supra.

CHOURAR.—A petty district of Jareegah Rajpoots, in the north-western part of the province of Guzerat. During the rains, when the Runn fills, Chourar is almost an island. It lies between lat. 23° 35' and 23° 56', and long. 70° 53' and 71° 11'; and is bounded on the north and south by the Runn; on the east by Warye; and on the west by Cutch. It is about twenty-five miles long and seventeen broad. The country is flat and open. Salt is found in large quantities. The great road from Pallee and Hindostan, which is also the line of transit from all parts of Northern Guzerat to the Mandavie Bunder and the whole of Cutch, passes through this district. The population amounts to about 2,500. The chiefs entertain twenty-five soldiers for their own protection, but, like the neighbouring districts, look for support from foreign invasion to the British government. The revenues average about 9,000 rupees per annum. Chourar pays no tribute to any government.

The connection of Chourar with the British government first took place in 1819, upon the expulsion by the latter of the marauders from Guzerat. Further engagements were entered into in 1826. In its internal affairs no interference is exercised by the protecting power.

CHOURASS,[1] in the district of Pertabgurh, territory of Oude, a town 13 miles W. of the town of Pertabgurh, 85 S.E. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates the population at 4,000, all Hindoos and cultivators. Lat. 25° 56', long. 81° 47'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 120.

CHOUSALLA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Jaulnah 80 miles. Lat. 18° 42', long. 75° 46'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUTHKA BURWARA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 65 miles S.E. from Jeypoor, and 22 miles S.E. from Tonk. Lat. 26° 3', long. 76° 19'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOWBEESA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Nerbudda river, 58 miles E. of Jubbulpore. Lat. 23°, long. 80° 55′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

CHOWDHERA, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Moradabad, and 18 miles[1] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 78° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOWGONG.—A town in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles N.E. of Natore. Lat. 24° 33′, long. 89° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

CHOWHAREE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 37 miles[2] S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 9′, long. 82° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

CHOWKA,[1] a tributary of the great river Ghoghra, rises in the British district of Bareilly, about lat. 28° 59′, long. 80° 4′. It takes a south-easterly direction through the districts of Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, and at the distance of forty miles from the source, and in lat. 28° 43′, long. 80° 15′, it on the left side is joined by an offset from the river Ghoghra. At the distance of 100 miles lower down, it, in lat. 27° 41′, long. 81° 7′, receives on the right side the Woel or Ool, a river of smaller size. Continuing a south-easterly course for about forty miles farther, it falls into the Ghoghra on the right side, in lat. 27° 9′, long. 81° 30′. It is navigable[2] throughout the year. Buchanan signifies this river by the Bhakosa, which he mentions falls into the Ghoghra about forty miles below the confluence of the Setiganga.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Narr. of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 393.

CHOWKAAD,[1] or CHAUGAT, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town[2] on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, communicating with the estuary of a considerable stream descending from the Western Ghats. Distance from Chattwye or Chitwa, N., three miles; Callicut, S.E., 51. Lat. 10° 35′, long. 76° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOWKY.—A town in the native state of Berar, or terri-

tory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Nagpore 82 miles. Lat. 22° 12′, long. 78° 31′.

CHOWMHAN,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and 13 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather heavy. Lat. 27° 37′, long. 77° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

CHOWNDIA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village containing thirty houses, on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmere, and 36 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 74° 15′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 149, 219.

CHOWREGURH,[1] * in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the superintendence of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, a fort among the Mahadeo Mountains. During the great Mahratta war in 1818, it was held by a garrison for the rajah of Berar or Nagpore, and evacuated on the approach of a British detachment, which took possession[2] of it. In the same year it was ceded, with the rest of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, to the British government by the treaty of Nagpore. In the close of the same year, a party of 2,000 Gonds attempted to retake it.[3] The garrison consisted of only thirty men,† commanded by a native officer. But these, maintaining a good countenance, deterred the besiegers from an assault by the constant fire of their guns, until a relief appeared, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. Distant S.W. from Jubbulpore 70 miles. Lat. 22° 45′, long. 79°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army in India, 343.

[3] Id. 395.

CHOWRYE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Nagpore 60 miles. Lat. 22° 3′, long. 79° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOWSA,[1] or CHOUNSA, in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Kurumnassa. Heber describes[2] it as "a large town, with some neat mosques and the remains of a fort." It, however, appears to be at present in a ruinous[3] state. Here, in 1539, the fate of the empire was

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Narrat. of Journ. i. 258.

[3] Bacon, First Impressions, i. 309.

* Chauragarh of Tassin.

† The great unhealthiness[1] of the air caused the place to be occupied by so small a number of troops.

[1] Prinsep, Trans. in India, ii. 317.

decided in a battle between* Humaion, the padshah of Delhi, and his Afghan rival Sheer Shah. Nearly the whole of the army of Humaion was driven into the river and drowned; and Humaion himself was saved from the same fate by floating upon a water-bag, which had been inflated for the purpose by one of the fugitives. Baber[4] mentions that he visited Chowsa. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 574 miles by the river's[5] course; 399 by land, *viâ* Sasseram and Buxar. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 83° 58′.

[4] Memoirs, 408.
[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOWUL, or CHOUL, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town and seaport of the Northern Concan, 23 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 34′, long. 72° 59′.

CHOYAH NUDDEE.—A river of Sirhind, rising in lat. 30° 48′, long. 76° 50′, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for twenty miles through the British district of Umballa, and seventy miles through the native territories of Patialah and Nabha, becomes absorbed in Patialah, about lat. 30° 4′, long. 75° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHRYAKOT, or CHERIAKOT,[1] in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Ghazeepoor, 20 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 24 N.W. of the latter, 45 N.E. of Benares, and in lat. 25° 53′, long. 83° 24′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUASI.—A town in the Trans-Sutlej hill state of Sukhet, 28 miles S.E. from Sukhet, and 20 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 31° 23′, long. 77° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUBRAMOW,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a large straggling town on the trunk road from Calcutta to Delhi, and 18 miles[2] S.W. of Futtehghur. Supplies are abundant here. It is mentioned by Tieffenthaler[3] under the name of Zebramao, and probably in the Ayeen Akbery under the name of Clupramow. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 79° 32′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157, 168.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 119.

* In Abul Fazl's account, quoted by Price,[1] the locality of Yohssah (obviously Chousa) is stated to be near the bank of the Kurúmnassa, on the right or south bank of the Ganges. Abul Fazl spells the name of the place Jousah. Ferishta,[2] mistaking the name of the place for that of the river, states that the battle was fought on the banks of the Jowsa. Stewart,[3] however, mentions correctly Sheer Shah, as "having thrown up intrenchments on the banks of the Currumnassa river, at a place called Chowsar."

[1] Chronolog. Retrospect, iii. 771.
[2] ii. 117.
[3] Hist. of Bengal, 124.

vated in the rock. This is the commencement of the falls. Proceeding along the margin, one rapid succeeds another, the gulf increasing in width, and the noise becoming more terrific, until you arrive at a spot where the stream is split into four distinct channels; and a little farther an isolated rock appears, high over which the whitened spray ascends, the sunbeams playing on it. Here the separated channels, each terminated in a cascade, fall into an ample basin, and again unite their waters, boiling around the masses of black rock, which ever and anon peeps out and contrasts with the foaming surge rising from the whirlpools (choolis) beneath." The width of the stream is in one place only three yards;[3] and consequently its depth and velocity must be very great, as a few hundred yards lower down the width is five hundred yards, and when visited by Tod in the middle of February, during the dry season, the depth[4] in the same part was forty feet. The fall is estimated by Tod to be "under two hundred feet"[5] in the mile intervening between the lake and the isolated rock, the descent of the principal cascade being about sixty feet. At the city of Kotah, about fifty miles farther down than this remarkable scene, and two hundred and fifty-nine from the source, the Chumbul is at all seasons a large deep stream, which must be crossed[6] by ferry, even elephants making the passage by swimming; but six miles lower down the stream, Hunter crossed[7] it in the end of March by a ford, which is described as "stony, uneven, and slippery." Twenty-five miles lower down the stream, it is crossed, at the ford of Paranor, by the route from Agra to Mhow, at a point where, during part of the year, the "river is about three hundred yards[8] wide, the bed of heavy sand, banks steep and cut into deep ravines. During the dry season, the stream is usually about thirty yards wide, and from two to two and a half feet deep." "The bed of the Chumbul, for some distance above and below the Paranor ford, is sandy, and is known to the natives by the name of Koosuk." Ten miles farther down, it receives on the right side the Kali Sind (the larger river of that name), a considerable stream, flowing from the Vindhya range; and about thirty-five miles farther down, on the same side, the Parbati, rising also in the Vindhya, a few miles to the east of the source of the Kali Sind, and flowing nearly parallel to it. From this confluence, the course of the

3 ii. 715.
4 ii. 651.
5 ii. 715.
6 Garden, Tables of Routes, 285. Tod, ii. 666.
7 As. Res. vi. 65—Hunter, Journ. from Agra to Oujein.
8 Garden, Tables of Routes, 10.

Chumbul, hitherto northerly, turns north-east, and twelve miles farther down receives on the left side its greatest tributary, the Banas, which, rising[9] in the Aravulli range, drains or fertilizes a large portion of Rajpootana. The Chumbul, after this junction, is a great river, probably in few places fordable; and continuing a north-easterly course forty-five miles farther down, it is crossed[1] by a ferry on the route from Nusserabad to Gwalior. Continuing to flow in the same direction about fifty-five miles further, it passes by the city of Dholpore, situate on its north-western or left bank, where it is so deep as to be passable by ferry[2] only, yet fordable at Khitora, nearly four miles higher up, though there three-quarters of a mile broad in the dry season. "In the rainy season,[3] when the channel is full, the prospect of such a body of running water, bounded by hills, which rise in a variety of fantastic shapes, forms a landscape peculiarly interesting."

At Dholpore the Chumbul is a beautiful clear stream,[4] flowing gently over a bed of fine sand. In the close of April, 1805, it was forded in this vicinity, probably at Khetri, by the British army under General Lake, marching from Bhurtpore to Gwalior; and on that occasion the approaches to the stream were found so difficult,[5] that it was necessary to make a road for the passage of the troops, who amounted to 30,000 fighting men. About forty-five miles below this city it takes a south-easterly direction, and forty-three miles lower down, in the vicinity of Birgowah, on the route from Etawah to Gwalior, is crossed[6] by ferry; but is fordable for elephants and camels in December. Continuing in a south-easterly course for thirty-five miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 26° 30′, long. 79° 19′. Its total length of course by the windings of the stream is 570 miles, described in a form nearly semicircular; the diameter being about 330 miles, from the source near Mhow to the mouth, forty miles below Etawah. Its average volume of water is said to be so considerable, that on its junction with the Jumna the Chumbul has been known, when flooded, to raise[7] the united stream seven or eight feet in twelve hours. Bacon,[8] however, who saw the Chumbul in the end of December, and during the dry season, states it then to have but a small volume of water. It does not appear to be used for navigation, which is probably incompatible with

[9] Tod, Travels in Western India, 24.

[1] Garden, 298.

[2] As. Res. vi. 14 —Hunter, ut supra. Garden, ut supra, 22.

[3] Hunter, ut supra, 15.

[4] Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, ii. 15.

[5] Thorn, Mem. of War in Hindostan, 466, 468.

[6] Garden, 157.

[7] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 480.

[8] First Impressions, ii. 391.

CHUCH, an extensive plain to the east of Attock, and, from its proximity to that place, sometimes called the Plain of Attock. Its extent from east to west is, according to Vigne,[1] twenty miles, and from north to south about fifteen miles. Everywhere occur rounded boulders of granite, borne to their present places by the furious inundations of the Indus. Its centre is in lat. 33° 50′, long. 72° 25′.

[1] ii. 189.

CHUCK, in the British province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Indus, 29 miles W. of Subzulcote. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 69° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKEREEA.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles S. of Chittagong. Lat. 21° 42′, long. 92° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKURDUPOOR.—A town in the British district of Singboom, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 20 miles N.W. from Chaibassa, and 69 miles S.E. from Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 41′, long. 85° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKWADEE.—A town in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N.E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 86° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUHKOWAL, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Attock to Pind Dadun Khan, 60 miles S. of the town of Attock. Lat. 33° 3′, long. 72° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUKA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant E. from Darjeeling 68 miles. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 89° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUKDEHA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 37 miles[2] S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 82° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

CHUKHERA,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpoor, and seven[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 59′, long. 80° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

CHUKSANA,[1] in the native state of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to the city of Bhurtpore, 23 miles[2] W. of the former, 11 E. of the latter. Water is obtainable from wells, and supplies may be had. Lat. 27° 11′, long. 77° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 6.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUKUN, in the British *district* of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Poonah to Narrayungaum, 20 miles N. of the former. Lat. 18° 48′, *long.* 73° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

[3] Statistical Papers, 83.

CHUKURPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a *village* on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Cawnpore, and 12 miles[2] W. of the latter. The road from Cawnpore to Calpee is macadamized[3] throughout, and the country is well cultivated. Lat. 26° 26′, long. 80° 15′.

CHULERA.—See CHILLERA.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

CHULEYSUR,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Mynpooree, and seven miles[2] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy in some parts, though generally good; the country partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 78° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHULGULLY.—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, 23 miles N.E. from Sirgoojah, and 51 miles S.W. from Palamow. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 83° 28′.

CHUMALARI.—A lofty peak in the snowy range of the Himalayas, having an elevation of 23,929 feet. Distant N.E. from Darjeeling 80 miles. Lat. 27° 49′, long. 89° 19′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 83.

CHUMARPOORA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 42 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with considerable cultivation, but in some places overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 78° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUMATANG.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, 205 miles S.E. from Sirinagur, and 173 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 33° 20′, long. 78° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 333 —Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

CHUMBA,[1] in Gurwhal, a summit in the ridge stretching from Surkanda to the right bank of the Bhagerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. During the time the Goorkahs occupied the country, 1,000 of their troops held the stockade constructed here. It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 5,567 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 20′, long. 78° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

CHUMBAGURH, in the Cis-Sutlej hill state of Hindoor, a fort on the steep ridge which, rising over the left bank of the Sutlej, is continued in a south-east direction to Ramgurh, and

joins the Sub-Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 4,400 feet. Lat. 31° 13′, long. 76° 48′.

CHUMBALLA.—A strong stockade situate on the Arracan river, about 16 miles S. of the town of Arracan. The fortification formed an object of contest during the Burmese war in 1825. Lat. 20° 28′, long. 93° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Letter from Commodore Hayes, Secretary of Com.-in-Chief. Wilson, Burmese War.

CHUMBELA, or CHUMBLA.[1]—A river rising in the Vindhya Mountains, near the town of Dhar,[2] and in lat. 22° 40′, long. 75° 14′. It holds a northerly course of about seventy miles, in some degree parallel with the Chumbul, into which it falls on the left side, in lat. 23° 24′, long. 75° 28′. It is confounded by Ritter[3] with the Chumbul.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 16.
[3] Erdkunde, vi. 749.

CHUMBUL RIVER,[1]* a considerable tributary of the Jumna, rises in Malwa, in lat. 22° 26′, long. 75° 45′, about eight or nine miles south-west of the British station of Mhow, the elevation of which above the sea is 2,019 feet.[2] The source is four miles south-east of the town of Hasulpoor,[3] and two miles west of Burgoonda, and on the north side of the line of waterheads which determines the flow of the streams rising on that side towards the Jumna; those rising on the south side taking their courses to the river Nerbudda. The cluster of summits of the Vindhya range, amidst which the Chumbul rises, has the local appellation of Janapava.[4] Malcolm considers this merely the nominal source, observing, "This part of the river is dry in the hot season, during which it owes its waters to other tributary streams." Such is probably the case but for a very short distance, as the Chumbul, where crossed by the route from Mhow to Dhar, at Achana Munana Ghat, about fifteen miles from its source, is sixty yards wide, with steep banks, small stream throughout the year, and sandy bottom, according to Garden,[5] who is likely to be correctly informed. Flowing northerly, it, after a course of about eighty miles, receives on the left side, and in lat. 23° 24′, long. 75° 28′, the Chambela,[6] or Chumbla, a river of nearly equal

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Dangerfield, in Append. ii. to Malcolm's Central India, ii. 349; and Index to Malcolm's Map of Malwa, 84, 85.
[3] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 44.
[4] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 16.
[5] Tables of Routes, 240, 255.
[6] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 85. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 16.

* Thus noticed by Wilford:[1]—"The next is the *Charmmanwati*, or, abounding with hides; it is often mentioned in the Puranas, and is also called *Charmmabala* and *Sivanada;* in the spoken dialects, *Chambal* and Seonad. It is sometimes represented as reddened with the blood of the hides put to steep in its water." According to Tod,[2] "Chirmitti, the classic name of the Chumbul."

[1] As Res. xiv. 407—On the Ancient Geography of India.
[2] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 713.

length and size with itself, and which holds like it a northerly course. About ten miles below it, on the same side, the Chumbul receives the river Waugeri, flowing from the south-west. At the town of Tal, fifteen miles lower down, the river turns to the north-west, and five or six miles farther, receives[7] on the left side the Molanee, a tributary of greater extent of course than that of the Wageri. Thence winding with a strongly-marked detour round the fortress of Nagutwara, it flows to the south-east for ten miles, at which distance it turns to the north-east, and on the right side, fifteen miles lower down, receives the Seepra, a stream like itself flowing from the Vindhya range, and little inferior in length of course or volume of water. The Chumbul, eight miles below the confluence of the Seepra, receives,[8] also on the right side, the Chota Kallee Sind, so called in contradistinction to a more considerable river, the Kali Sindh, holding its course farther east. From the confluence of the Chota Sind, the Chumbul takes a north-westerly course, and, twenty miles farther, it receives on the left side the Sow, and on the same side, five miles farther down, the Sarde, both inconsiderable streams. Thence turning to the north-east, it finds its way through the gorges of the Mokundara range to the more depressed tract of Harouti. Previously to entering this rugged tract, it is crossed[9] at the Gujrut Ghat, on the route from Neemuch to the Mokundara Pass. It is there " fordable after the first of November, and during the rains there is a ferry-boat in attendance. The banks of the river are steep, and its bed of rock and loose stones." At the entrance into the elevated tract or irregular plateau of Mokundara, it is stated by Tod,[1] on hearsay report, to be seventy yards wide, and confined between cliffs perfectly perpendicular. About forty miles farther down, and two hundred and nine from the source of the river, which still holds a course either northerly or north-easterly, the stream expands* into a lake, from the other extremity of which it flows through a deep and narrow channel in the rock. The scene is thus described by Tod:[2]—" Nothing seemed to disturb the unruffled surface of the lake until we approached the point of outlet, and beheld the deep bed which the river has exca-

[7] Malcolm, MS. Map of Central India.

[8] Malcolm, ut supra, 169. Tod, Ann. Raj. i. 16.

[9] Garden, Tables of Routes, 285, 286.

[1] Ut supra, ii. 651.

[2] Ibid. 714.

[1] ii. 714.

* Styled by Tod,[1] with striking want of precision, " a lake of ample dimensions."

the average * declivity of its bed, amounting to nearly two feet and a half per mile, and still more so with the general rugged and rocky character of its channel. In the early wars waged by the Mogul dynasty of Delhi for the establishment or extension of their power, it seems to have been an important military frontier, and is repeatedly mentioned by Baber.[9]

[9] Memoirs, 373, 375, 383, 386.

CHUMKOOR,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ropur to Lodiana, and seven miles S.W. of the former place. It is situate on the western brow of a high bank,[2] formerly apparently the left bank of the Sutlej, which now flows four miles farther north. The tract intervening between the village and the river is level, low, much intersected by watercourses, and in consequence always moist, and covered with luxuriant grass and jungle; but, in consequence of want of cultivation, other supplies are scarce.[3] Lat. 30° 54′, long. 76° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 170 —Mackeson, Account of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 230.

CHUMMOO, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore, and 46 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with water from a well 150 feet deep. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 72° 42′.

Id. cæd. 209.

CHUMMOOREA, in the British district of Camroop, in Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town 39 miles E. of Goalpara, 34 miles S.W. of Gowhatty. Lat. 26°, long. 91° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUMORA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village near the right bank of the Ramgunga (Eastern), and on the route from Almorah cantonment to Serakot, 30 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 47′, long. 80° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUMPAPOOR, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town 21 miles N.E. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 53′, long. 84° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUMPAWUT.—See CHAMPAWUT.

CHUMUR.—A town in the native state of Cashmeer, or territory of Gholab Singh, 136 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 32° 40′, long. 78° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNAHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* The elevation of its source above the sea may, as already stated, be taken in round numbers at 2,000 feet; that of its mouth may be assumed, from the levels[1] of the Shekooabad and Etawa canals, at 600; the declivity, consequently, at 1,400, or 2 feet 5 inches per mile.

[1] Cautley, Report on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. No. II. pp. 4, 17.

India, distant N. from Seringapatam 50 miles. Lat. 13° 9′, long. 76° 56′.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGURH,[1] * in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with fort, on a sandstone rock, close to the right or south-eastern bank of the Ganges, here at all times navigable for craft of fifty or sixty tons, completely commanded[2] by the batteries. The site is an extensive rock of fine "highly-consolidated sandstone,[3] approaching to quartz rock, usually of a greenish-gray, or faint pink-colour, and splitting into large slabs of divers thicknesses." The white variety, however, is the hardest and most durable, and is admirably suited for sculpture,[4] as it is uniform in its grain, and may be chiselled with much sharpness and delicacy. The rocky eminence rises abruptly from the edge of the stream to the height of 104 feet,† but attains its greatest elevation about 200 yards farther south-east, where it is 146 feet high.‡ The space inclosed by the rampart is 750[5] yards in length from north to south, its greatest breadth (about 300 yards) being at its northern face, fronting the Ganges; the circuit measured round the rampart is 1,850 yards.[6] At short intervals there are many towers[7] along the rampart, which is from ten to twenty feet high. A great part of this inclosure is generally merely an open[8] space under grass, and a few fine trees, amongst which are the bungalows or lodges of the officers; and in some interior inclosures are the governor's house, the hospital, and the state prison, in which was confined[9] Trimbukji Dainglia, an active instigator and promoter of the Mahratta confederacy, in 1817-1818, against the British power. In the midst of this inclosure, and on the highest point of the rocky eminence, is the antique Hindoo palace, a massy vaulted edifice, containing a well fifteen feet in diameter, sunk to a very great depth in the solid

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 213.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 476 —Everest, Geol. Remarks.
[4] Prinsep, Benares Illustrated, 15.
[5] Rennell, Plan, ut supra.
[6] Id. ibid.
[7] Hodges, Travels in India, 55.
[8] Heber, i. 306.
[9] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iv. 564. Prinsep, Polit. Transact. ii. 284. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 478. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 306.

* Chanar of Tassin; Chanargarh of Briggs's Index. According to Wilford, the Sanscrit name is Charangiri; from Charan,[1] "foot," and Giri, "mountain;" being at the foot of the Vindhya range. Hamilton erroneously supposes[2] the etymology to be, Chandalgarh, or "fort of the Chandals." Were there any foundation for such an opinion, it would not have been overlooked by Elliot in his elaborate notice[3] on the Chandel Rajpoots.

† According to the section of the rock and fortress given by Rennell.[1] Hamilton[2] states erroneously, "several hundred feet high."

‡ Two views of Chunar are given by Hodges.[1]

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 319.
[2] Descript. of Hindostan, i. 312.
[3] Supplement to the Glossary of Indian Terms, 180.
[1] Atlas, No. xiv.
[2] Descript. of Hindostan, i. 312.
[1] Views in India, vol. i. Nos. 2, 3.

rock, and always containing water, but of so indifferent quality that is not to be used except in case of emergency. Here is also a subterranean dungeon now used only as a cellar. In a small square court overshadowed by a pipal-tree, is a large slab of black marble, on which, according to Hindoo belief, "the Almighty[1] is seated personally, though invisibly, for nine hours every day, removing during the other three hours to Benares;" and hence the sepoys conclude, that the fort cannot be taken except between the hours of six and nine in the m- ning. The exterior rampart is of no strength, as was proved in the course of its siege by the British in 1764, when it was in a few hours breached* by a slender battering-train. The steepness of the face of the rock would, however, make storming very hazardous; and a number of large rudely-made stone cylinders are stored[2] in all parts of the fortress, for the garrison to roll down on storming parties. The citadel or principal stronghold is in the north-eastern part of the greater inclosure. It mounts many cannon, and has a fine bomb-proof powder-magazine. Outside the fortifications, and on a slope to the east of them, is the native town, with houses all of stone, generally two stories high, with verandas in front, let out into shops. The population is returned at 11,058.[3] Behind, and lower down the sl- -, are -ropean dwellings and gardens. The English -hurch, which belongs to the Church Missionary Society,[4] is built in a good and solid style, and embellished with a Gothic steeple. There is also -re a chapel erected at the cost of the government, aided by -rivate subscriptions, for the use of soldiers of the Roman Catholic persuasion.[5] Chunar is a principal invalid station for European troops, though the intense heat felt here during the sultry season seems ill calculated to qualify it for such a purpose. The number of troops located here amounted in 1849 to 280, exclusive of British officers.[6] Outside the town is the tomb of a certain Kaseem Soliman, and of his son, reputed as saints by the Mussulmans, and whose memory has been

[1] Heber, i. 308.

[2] Heber, i. 305.

[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 153.

[4] India Eccles. Disp. 1 Dec. 1847.

[5] Bengal Eccles. Disp. 8 Sept. 1847.

[6] Distribution Return of Bengal Army, April, 1849.

* According to Davidson,[1] "every part of this rude native fortification could be breached in a dozen rounds with 24-pounders, and the ruins would roll down to the bottom of the hill, leaving a clear passage." He, however, appears to have come to this opinion "on reconnoitering with a telescope."

[1] Travels in Upper India, i. 342.

honoured by one of the sovereigns of Delhi with a splendid* mausoleum and mosque. "The buildings, and the grove in which they stand, are very solemn and striking; and the carving of the principal gateway, and of the stone lattice with which the garden is inclosed, is more like embroidery than the work of the chisel."[7]

7 Heber, ut supra, 310.

Chunar was a place of importance as early as 1529, when it was held[8] by a garrison of Baber, who then visited the place, and mentions[9] that its vicinity was infested by the elephant, tiger, and rhinoceros. It soon after fell into the hands of Shir Khan, the Patan aspirant to the sovereignty of Delhi; as Ferishta mentions,[1] that in 1532 he refused to deliver it to Humaion, the son and successor of Baber. It was taken by Humaion in 1539, but almost immediately[2] retaken by Shir Khan; after whose death, Chunar, with the rest of the empire of Delhi, returned under the power of his rival. On the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, subsequently to the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durani, in 1760, it was seized by the nawaub of Oude. In the course of the war between the nawaub and the East-India Company, it was besieged[3] by the troops of the latter, under General Carnac, who was repulsed in a night attack; but the rampart being breached in the south-western quarter, the garrison surrendered.[4] In 1768, the fort, with its territory, was formally ceded by treaty to the East-India Company, and was for some time the principal depôt for artillery and ammunition for the North-Western Provinces. Elevation above the sea 280 feet. Distant E. from Mirzapoor, by land, 21 miles;[5] by water, along the course of the Ganges, 30; S.W. from Benares 16; N.W. from Calcutta 437. Lat. 25° 5′, long. 83°.

8 Memoirs, 405, 406.
9 Id. 407.
1 ii. 72. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 131.
2 Id. ii. 138.
3 Hist. of Beng. in Scott, Hist. of Dekkan, ii. 444, 445.
4 Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 475.
5 Garden, Tables of Routes, 128.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDA.—A town in the native state of Korea, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 21 miles N. from Korea, and 53 miles N.W. from Sirgoojah. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 82° 20′.

CHUNDALLEA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore, and 34 miles[1] N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with water from a tank and two wells. The road in this part of the route is heavy, sandy, and bad. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 72° 53′.

1 Garden, Tables of Routes, 299.

* A fine view of them is given by Daniell.[1]

1 Oriental Scenery, twenty-four Views: Lond. 1801, View xxii.

CHUNDA PERTABPOOR,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Jounpore to that of Sultanpoor, 36 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 20 S.E. of the latter. It has abundance of water, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country, which is partly cultivated, partly covered with jungle. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 82° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

CHUNDA TAL,[1]* in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut[illegible]-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small lake [illegible] in the rainy season attains a length of about three miles [illegible] a breadth of two; but its dimensions somewhat con[illegible] in the dry season. Distant from the town of Goruck-p[illegible] 43 miles. Lat. 26° 45′, long. 82° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDAWUL, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 61 miles S.W. of the former. It is of considerable size, and contains twenty shops. Water is obtained from a tank and twenty-seven wells. Lat. 26°, long. 73° 55′.

Garden, Tables of Routes.

CHUNDEEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpoor, and five miles[2] N.W. of th[illegible]. The road in this part of the route is good, the c[illegible] [illegible]vel a[illegible] [illegible]artially cultivated. Lat. 25° 58′, long. 80° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

CHUNDEPOOR.—A town in the native stat[illegible] Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.E. fr[illegible] Nagpore 171 miles. Lat. 22°, long. 81° 40′.

CHUNDERGERRY, or CHANDRAGIRI,[1] in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a large square fort[2] on an elevated site, on the south side of the Chandragiri river, the northern boundary of Malabar. It was built by Sivuppa Nayaka, who reigned in Ikeri from the year 1648 to 1670,[3] and was the first rajah of that state who made conquests in Malabar. The Chandragiri river descends from the Western Ghauts, and during the monsoon is a great torrent, but in the dry season is shallow, but very wide, and expands into an extensive estuary communicating with a salt-water lake.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 14, 15.
[3] Id. iii. 126.

* Moon-mere; from Chanda, "the moon," and Tal, "a small lake." According to Shakespear,[1] tal means a pond; but it probably signifies a more extensive body of water, in fact, a small lake,—the "mere" of England.

[1] In v. 485.

Distance from Cannanore, N.W., 50 miles; Mangalore, S.E., 30. Lat. 12° 27′, long. 75° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDERGHERRY, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Chittoor to Nellore, 30 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 13° 36′, long. 79° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDERGOOTYPUTNUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominion of the Nizam, distant S. from Hyderabad 86 miles. Lat. 16° 10′, long. 78° [illegible]

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDERPOOR.[1]—A desolated town of Bur[illegible]ds of [illegible] of the petty states on the south-west frontier of Beng[illegible]; as [illegible]ate on the left bank of the Mahanuddee. The place is me[illegible] it to [illegible]ble only as having been, sixty or seventy years since, th[illegible] by [illegible] of one of those extraordinary tragedies which are not altogether unusual in India, when the females of the establishment of the rajah of Sumbhulpore, to avoid the Mahrattas, who took and sacked the town, deliberately threw themselves from the battlements of the fort (now in ruins) into the river below, having previously decked themselves with their choicest jewels and ornaments. Since that period the town has remained deserted, and the surrounding country, which is represented as extremely beautiful, and is beli[illegible]che[illegible]rly been in a high state of cultivation, has been is[illegible] 176[illegible]. Lat. 21° 38′, long. 83° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUN[illegible]TULLA.—A town in the British district of Hoogly, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 88° [illegible]′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

CHUNDKA,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, seven miles[2] higher up the stream than Chunar; 699 N.W. of Calcutta by the river, or, taking the Sunderbund passage, 876. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 82° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Travels in India, i. 263.

CHUNDLAH,[1] in Bundelcund, a town on the route from Calpee to Adjygurh, 77 miles S. of the former. Davidson describes[2] it as a "thriving place, with a population of 3,000 souls, and situated exactly at the base of a jet-black granitic rock, covered with enormous masses of granite blocks and a few stunted trees." Radiation from the rocks causes the heat to be almost intolerable, even in the night-time. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 80° 15′.